

BIOGRAPHIES OF CELEBRITIES.

LEADING LIBERAL
POLITICIANS.

LEADING CONSERVATIVE
POLITICIANS.

LEADING DIVINES.

LEADING PROMINENT
LITERARY MEN.

MILITARY MEN.

MONARCHS & RULERS.

NAVAL MEN.

EMINENT WOMEN.

PRINCIPAL JUDGES
AND LAWYERS.

ILLUSTRIOUS FOREIGN
AUTHORS.

NOTED IRISH
POLITICIANS.

PROMINENT ACTORS
AND ACTRESSES.

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN POLITICIANS.

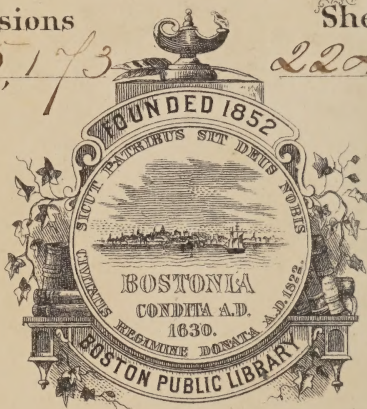


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BIOGRAPHIES
OF
CELEBRITIES

FOR THE PEOPLE.

(Personally Revised.)

INCLUDING

LIBERAL POLITICIANS
CONSERVATIVE POLITICIANS
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EMINENT LITERARY MEN

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DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN POLITICIANS



LONDON
JOHN AND ROBERT MAXWELL
MILTON HOUSE, 14 AND 15, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET.

AND
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BIOGRAPHIES

CELEBRITIES

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June 11. 1885



LONDON

JOHN AND ROBERT MAXWELL

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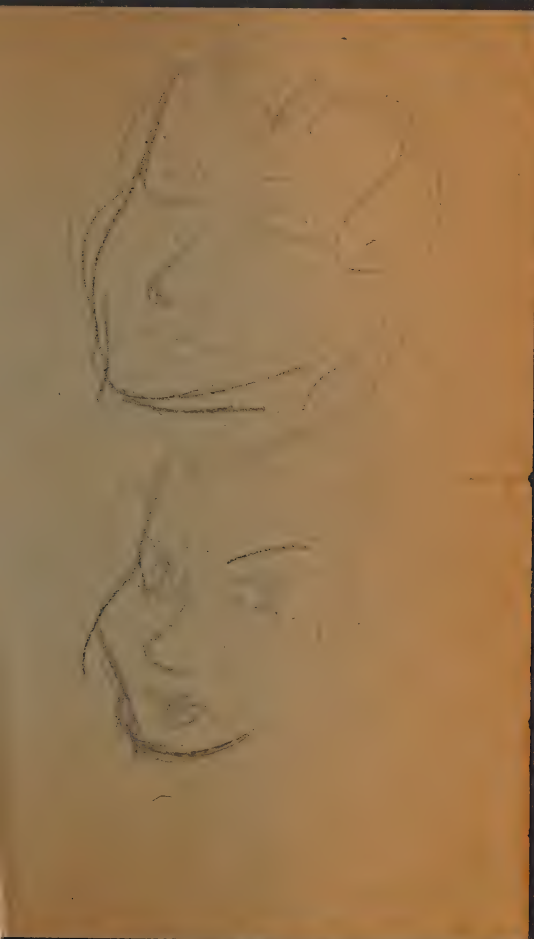
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EARL OF SELBORNE.



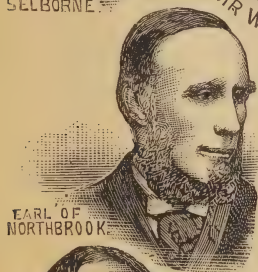
SIR W.V. HARCOURT.



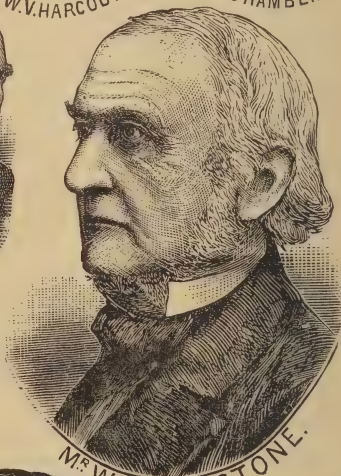
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MR. J.C. DODSON.



EARL OF NORTHBROOK.



MR. W.E. GLADSTONE.



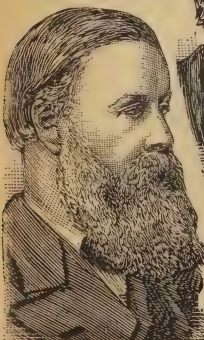
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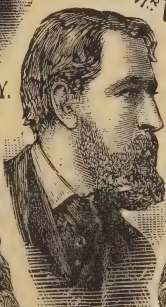
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BARON CARLINGFORD.



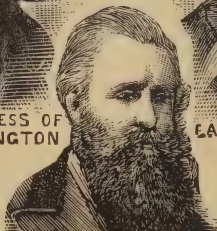
MR. H.C.E. CHILDERS.



MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON



EARL GRANVILLE



EARL SPENCER.



EARL OF DERBY.

THE LIVES OF Liberal Politicians

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, OR PREMIER.

THE Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, M.P., was born Dec. 29, 1809. He is the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool merchant. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1831, having taken a Double First Class. He began Parliamentary life as a Tory and as M.P. for Newark, 1832. He was made a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1834, and became Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1835. His subsequent dates of official service are as follow:—1841 to 1843, Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint; 1843 to 1845, President of the Board of Trade; 1845, 1846, Secretary for the Colonies and resigned his seat for Newark; 1847, Elected for Oxford; 1851, leaves the Conservative party; 1851, re-elected for Oxford; 1852, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen, but resigned in 1855 soon after Lord Palmerston took office as Prime Minister; 1858, 1859, his mission to the Ionian Islands; 1859, Chancellor of the Exchequer; 1865, M.P. for South Lancashire, and under Lord Russell in 1866 introduced a Reform Bill which failed and he unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Disraeli's Bill; 1868, rejected by South Lancashire, but elected M.P. for Greenwich; 1868, succeeds Mr. Disraeli as Prime Minister, which office he held till 1874, when a Conservative majority at the General Election placed Mr. Disraeli in power. When in 1880 the Conservatives were worsted on the dissolution of Parliament, chiefly owing to the strenuous oratorical efforts of Mr. Gladstone on English Eastern policy, the right honourable gentleman again became Prime Minister, which office he still continues to hold (February, 1884).

Mr. Gladstone has not only been a voluminous contributor to ecclesiastical and Hellenic literature, but his name is popularly associated with the repeal of the Paper Tax, with the Irish (Church) and (Land) Acts, and with various measures of electoral reform. His denunciations of Neapolitan and Turkish misrule have had no small influence on the shaping of recent history.

Mr. Gladstone has, perhaps, filled a more prominent place in the public mind than any Prime Minister of the present century. He combines in himself encyclopædic learning, a strong resolute will, and marvellous oratorical power. It is even said by those who are opposed to him, that his great command of words tends to obscure in his mind as well as in those of his auditors, the real issues involved in certain matters of policy. It was from a view of this feature of his character that the late Lord Beaconsfield spoke of the Prime Minister as one who was "inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." During the last four years of his present Premiership, Mr. Gladstone's control over his party in the state has been absolute, and has aroused the wonder and admiration of most observers.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Earl of Selborne, the Right Hon. Roundell Palmer, was born in 1812, and educated at Rugby and Winchester Schools, and at Trinity College, Oxford. He won great distinction at Oxford, and was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1834. In 1837 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He became M.P. for Plymouth in 1847, and retained his seat till 1852. He was member for the same town from 1853 to 1857. In 1861 he was appointed Solicitor-General by Lord Palmerston and entered Parliament for Richmond. In 1863 he was Attorney-General; but he declined the Chancellorship in 1868, as he was opposed to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In 1872 he became Lord Chancellor, and has adorned that exalted office ever since, *i.e.*, when Mr. Gladstone has been in power. His hymnal "The Book of Praise" has a wide circulation. He is a D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. His eldest son, Viscount Wolmer, married in 1883 Lady Maud Cecil, daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury. The personal character of Lord Selborne has earned for him universal respect.

In this country, more especially in recent times, the personal character of our statesmen counts for a great deal, in measuring their influence with the country. Among those who add to distinguished ability a strong religious sense of duty, Lord Selborne holds a foremost place. An accomplished lawyer, and an orator of surpassing grace and dignity, he has not disdained to assist in the great work of religious education by teaching in a Sunday School, and by devoting to the moral improvement of the young a portion of that leisure so richly deserved, and snatched but seldom from arduous affairs of State. Lord Selborne represents in his own person all that is best in the highest type of jurist.



THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Right Hon. Chichester S. P. Fortescue, K.P., Lord Carlingford, was born in 1823. He was educated at Christ Church. He obtained distinction at Oxford and became M.P. for the County of Louth, in 1847, holding his seat till 1874, in which year he was defeated, but made a peer by Mr. Gladstone. His lordship has held various offices in Liberal Ministries since the time of the Crimean War, when he was a junior Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Carlingford is, moreover, a staunch adherent of the Premier. When through disapproval of the Irish Land Bill the Duke of Argyll, in 1881, resigned his seat in the Cabinet, Lord Carlingford was appointed to succeed his grace as Lord Privy Seal. His lordship is one of those Whigs who, perhaps, understand most thoroughly the peculiar political personality of Mr. Gladstone. An intimate personal friend, he can penetrate the secrets of a character whose real meaning is obscured by verbiage to the masses.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P., F.R.S., was born in London in 1827. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1850. In this year he went to Australia, and from 1851 held office in the Government of Victoria, representing Portsand in the first Legislative Assembly for some years. In 1860 he entered Parliament as Member for Pontefract. He was first a member of a Liberal Ministry in 1864. In 1868 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, but he resigned in 1871. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1872-73. In the present Ministry he has been Secretary of State for War, and now holds the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, to which office he succeeded in 1882.

Mr. Childers is an effective speaker; and, more than this, he is familiar with the details involved in the consideration of the interests of our vast trade and commerce. His long residence in Australia enables him to speak with much authority on the affairs of our self-governing dependencies and on the relations that should subsist between them and the mother-country. Mr. Childers enjoys in a large measure the confidence and esteem of the mercantile community.



THE HOME SECRETARY.

THE Right Hon. Sir William G. G. V. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., was born in 1827. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree with distinction in 1851. He joined the Inner Temple, and became a Barrister in 1854. He became Q.C. in 1866; M.P. for Oxford in 1868; Solicitor-General in 1873, when he was knighted; and Home Secretary in 1880. He is Professor of International Law at Cambridge, and his letters in the *Times*, signed "Historicus," attracted considerable attention. He is one of the wittiest Liberal platform orators, and possesses considerable powers of sarcasm.

In those days when the *Saturday Review* won its chief reputation, Sir William Vernon Harcourt was among the principal contributors to that weekly journal; he has been a brilliant writer of political pamphlets; and is with justice held to be an authority on questions of international law. Although possessing great ability and acknowledged powers of invective for political attack, it may be doubted whether he is as popular with the rank and file of the Liberal party as many politicians who, in point of intelligence, would compare unfavourably with him.



THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

THE Right Honourable Granville George Leveson Gower, K.G., second Earl Granville, was born in 1815, and, like Mr. Gladstone, educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected M.P. for Morpeth in 1836. In the House of Commons he was a steady ally of Messrs. Bright and Cobden. He succeeded to his peerage in 1846. He filled various offices in the Administrations of Lords Palmerston and Russell, and of Mr. Gladstone. When Mr. Gladstone has been in office, since 1870, he has always presided over the Foreign Office, where he succeeded the late Earl of Clarendon. From 1875 to 1880 the noble lord was Leader of the Opposition, and in the latter year returned to the post he now holds. His lordship is distinguished no less for the suavity and urbanity of his character than for his capacity as a statesman.

To political office is also added this dignity, that he is Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle. It has been said also of his lordship that he is, perhaps, one of the most Gladstonian of ministers. A noble of high lineage he is a favourite with the Radical party. When he made his appearance in 1883, at the banquet in the Town Hall of Birmingham, to celebrate Mr. Bright's long connection with that borough, he met with a reception not inferior in enthusiasm to that bestowed on the veteran anti-Corn Law orator. An effective speaker when he addresses the people, he is yet eminently fitted to shine at Courts. If Mr. Gladstone had not chosen to accept the task of forming a Liberal Ministry in 1880, Earl Granville would almost certainly have become Premier, and there can be little doubt that his lordship would have adorned that high office.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE Right Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, fifteenth Earl of Derby, was born in 1826. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took classical honours. From 1848 till he succeeded his father in the House of Lords he sat in the House of Commons for King's Lynn. He held various offices in his father's Administrations, and from February, 1874, to the beginning of 1878 was Foreign Secretary under the late Earl of Beaconsfield, when he separated from his former colleagues under circumstances that have become famous. In 1882 he was offered and accepted the post of Secretary for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's Government.

His lordship is considered by a large number of people in this country as the embodiment of common sense. Others are of opinion that his habit of weighing phlegmatically the "pros" and "cons" on every question of public policy imperils his usefulness to the executive. His natural coolness of temperament renders him hostile to energy of action. He was of doubtful service to Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, and he is perhaps not altogether a source of strength to that of Mr. Gladstone. His manner of leaving the late Conservative Ministry was certainly unfortunate.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

THE Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington and future seventh Duke of Devonshire, was born in 1833. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1862. He was for some time Attaché to Lord Granville on a special mission to Russia in 1856. In 1857 he was returned to the House of Commons for North Lancashire, for which County division he sat till 1868, when he was elected M.P. for the Radnor Boroughs. Since 1880 the noble marquis has sat for North-East Lancashire. Having held various subordinate ministerial posts from 1863, Lord Hartington entered Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1868 as Postmaster-General, and in 1871 became Chief Secretary for Ireland. On Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the Leadership of the Opposition in 1875, the noble Marquis was elected by the Liberal party to succeed him. On Mr. Gladstone's accepting the Premiership in 1880, Lord Hartington accepted the Secretaryship for India; but in 1882 became Secretary for War, succeeding Mr. Childers. The Marquis of Hartington is a political favourite of all parties, and enjoys as large a share of the public esteem as any minister.

Lord Hartington is popularly supposed to be the leader and representative of the Whig connection in the cabinet of Mr. Gladstone. The respect and popularity he enjoys does not depend on his ability alone; but on the fact that the heir to and the possessor of a great name and vast wealth, he has devoted his time and energies unsparingly, and without stint, to the service of his country. Enjoying a large and deserved popularity with the Conservatives, he is yet regarded with no unkindly eyes by the Radicals. He is at the same time a keen sportsman and a great statesman, at once the friend of royalty and trusted of the people.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE Right Hon. John Wodehouse, Earl of Kimberley, was born in 1826. He studied at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, taking his degree in 1847. He became third Baron Wodehouse in 1846, in succession to his father; and Earl of Kimberley in 1866. He has held various diplomatic and military posts since the Aberdeen Ministry. From 1864 to 1865 he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Under the latest Premiership of Mr. Gladstone he has been successively Secretary for the Colonies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Secretary of State for India.

Rumour has it that Lord Kimberley was appointed to the India Office instead of the Earl of Derby, as Her Majesty the Queen was loth to allow the latter to interfere in the affairs of the great Eastern Empire. In 1878 his lordship was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

THE Right Hon. Thomas G. Baring, Earl of Northbrook, was born in 1826, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He held various Under-Secretaryships under Liberal Ministries, till, in 1872, he was appointed to succeed the Earl of Mayo, as Viceroy of India. On the termination of his Viceroyalty he was raised to an Earldom. He has been First Lord of the Admiralty since May, 1880.

It may be added that Lord Northbrook is the eldest son of the first Baron Baring. He sat for Penryn and Falmouth in the House of Commons from 1857 to 1866, when he succeeded to the peerage vacant by the death of his father. Lord Northbrook will be remembered especially as being, like Lord Ripon, one of Mr. Gladstone's viceroys of India, as distinguished from Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton, who were the viceroys appointed by the late Earl of Beaconsfield. Lord Northbrook is an old and trusted political friend of the Liberal Premier. It is needless perhaps to remark that he is connected with the great financial House of Baring.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., was born in 1831, and studied at Trinity College; graduating in 1856, he became a Fellow of this society. In 1858, Mr. Fawcett, by accident, lost his eye-sight, but this calamity was powerless to damp the ardour of a nobly self-reliant nature, or to check Mr. Fawcett's career. His literary work on economic and political subjects did not cease, and in 1863 he was elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. From 1865 to 1874 he sat in Parliament for Brighton. Since the latter year till the present date he has been the representative of Hackney in the House of Commons. His wife, whom he married in 1867, has actively assisted him in his literary and political labours. In 1880 Mr. Fawcett became Postmaster-General, and during his tenure of office has much increased the efficiency of the department over which he presides. Mr. Fawcett is esteemed by all parties and by the community at large.

The vigour with which Mr. Fawcett has administered the affairs of the Post Office is remarkable, when the terrible affliction which befell him in early life is taken into account. Among the many innovations beneficial to the public at large which he has introduced into that great department may be mentioned "The Parcels Post," with which his name will be permanently associated. His views on all matters of finance and on questions connected with India have great weight.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., was born in London in 1836. His father was a merchant, who became connected with a firm of manufacturers of what are called iron wood screws. The firm was known as Messrs. Nettlefold and Chamberlain. They employed over 2,000 work-people. Mr. Chamberlain retired in 1874, because his public work as Mayor of Birmingham prevented his giving continued attention to private business. Mr. Chamberlain first entered public life as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Education League, and about the same time became a member of the Town Council of Birmingham. He was afterwards thrice elected Mayor, and having been a Member of the Birmingham School Board from its commencement, was elected Chairman of the Board in 1873. He first sought Parliamentary honours at Sheffield in 1874, but was placed at the bottom of the poll. He succeeded Mr. Dixon as M.P. for Birmingham in 1876, and since that date has made steady advance in influence on the public mind. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1880, and his business aptitudes are generally admitted. He is the acknowledged leader and hope of the Radical party. His private residence is Highbury, near Birmingham. With Mr. Bright, he thinks that a hereditary legislature is not likely to be a permanent institution in a free country. He is avowedly in favour of the disestablishment of the English Church, of manhood suffrage, and of a redistribution of political power in proportion to population.

Mr. Chamberlain's ability as a great political leader is now universally admitted, and there can be no room for hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the future leadership of the Radical party, on the death of Mr. Bright, rests between him and Sir Charles Dilke. His control over the municipality and town of Birmingham has long been absolute, and there are those who deem that, at no distant day, he aspires to exert the same influence over the affairs of the Empire. His future career will be watched with intense interest.



THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

THE Right Hon. John George Dodson was born in 1825. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Having twice unsuccessfully contested East Sussex, he was at last returned in 1857, and sat for that County division till 1874. In that year he was returned for Chester. Since the autumn of 1880 he has represented Scarborough in the House of Commons. In 1880 he became President of the Local Government Board, and in 1882 succeeded Mr. Bright as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

He distinguished himself, in modern languages especially, when he was at Eton. Among the more active Liberals, his opinion has great weight. It may be mentioned also that in 1883, the right honourable gentleman was appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Agriculture.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

THE Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke was born in Chelsea in 1843. Both his father and grandfather were men of literary tastes. Educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, he started on a tour round the world, visiting most of the countries inhabited by English-speaking people. On his return from his travels he published in 1868 his "Greater Britain," a work which enjoyed great popularity. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for Chelsea, the Metropolitan constituency for which he still continues to sit. In 1880 he was appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, and in 1882 entered the Cabinet in succession to Mr. Dodson as President of the Local Government Board. He was, it may be remarked, the intimate personal friend of M. Gambetta. He is proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and part proprietor of other newspapers. He is the youngest member of the present Cabinet.

It would be very hard perhaps to name a Liberal Minister who, in recent years, has advanced more in popular estimation than Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. Of commanding presence, an eloquent orator, a brilliant writer, a statesman of large views, popular with his friends and with the country, he has claims to admiration and respect of no mean order. When he speaks, whether in the House of Commons or on the platform, he is cautious in utterance, but at the same time telling and effective. He has travelled and seen much, and is an acute observer of the currents of thought and political and social movements of the time. He won laurels as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. To these he has added in his present office.

Sprung from a race of journalists and *littérateurs* his pen is never long idle. Having succeeded his father and grandfather in the proprietorship of the *Athenæum* he has occasionally assumed the supervising editorship in person. He is not only the proprietor of *Notes and Queries*, but the principal proprietor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and of the *Agricultural Gazette*. Since the publication of "Greater Britain" he has found time to publish the "Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco," an anonymous satire, the authorship of which remained a secret for four months, and to edit, under the title "Papers of a Critic," his grandfather's chief contributions to the pages of the *Athenæum*.

In order that he might acquaint himself with the state and prospects of Japan he has visited that country. He is also thoroughly conversant with the condition of our Indian Empire, and is better acquainted with the language, literature, people, and Government of Russia than any man in the House of Commons. In the study of foreign affairs he has taken nothing for granted. Everything he has examined on the spot and verified with his own eyes. He is an untiring toiler, and whether as law-student, traveller, journalist, or politician, whatever he has done he has done faithfully and well.

He is personally a total abstainer, though opposed to the Permissive Bill, and is a pattern of method and regularity in his habits. He is a fluent, easy, and agreeable speaker.

To him we owe the popular constitution of our School Boards, directly

elected by the ratepayers, it having been Mr. W. E. Forster's intention to entrust the duties of school management to committees of boards of guardians. His also was the clause which conferred municipal enfranchisement on female ratepayers. He procured for the working men in 1878 a most desirable boon in the extension of the hours of polling, the measure being known as "Dilke's Act."

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

THE Right Hon. J. Poyntz Spencer, K.G., fifth Earl Spencer, was born in 1835, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree in 1857. He was Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. the Prince Consort and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and at the close of 1868, he was appointed for the first time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was popular in that country, but left this sphere of activity on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in 1874. In 1880 he became Lord President of the Council, but on Lord Cowper's resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy he was appointed to succeed that nobleman. His conduct of affairs at Dublin Castle has obtained the eulogy of men of all the English political parties. Although Viceroy of Ireland, he yet retains his seat in the Cabinet.

Earl Spencer's entry upon his present Lord-Lieutenancy was made memorable by a sad and terrible tragedy. His lordship arrived in Dublin Castle on the evening of May 6th, 1882, the day on which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were foully murdered by Irish assassins in Phoenix Park, Dublin. During the whole of the anxious days that followed the committal of this crime Earl Spencer displayed both intrepidity and judgment. Not only here has Lord Spencer claims to our admiration, but also in his kindly and sympathetic behaviour to the Irish State-aided emigrants, families possibly connected with those who would gladly have bathed their hands in his blood. Like Lord Hartington Earl Spencer is a sportsman as well as a statesman. He is Master of the far-famed Pytchley Hunt. He is also Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire.

Lord Spencer, though not a pledged abstainer, is a warm advocate of the temperance cause. In the course of a recent address at Northampton he said, "I do not expect legislation to make men sober, but it may remove temptation. Work-people are exposed to great temptation through the public-houses being their only club or place of enjoyment; but the Gothenburg system deserves careful consideration, and the suggestion to farmers to discontinue as much as possible part payment in beer at harvest and other times, is eminently wise and practical. During the two years I have abstained I have only felt exhausted once, and generally am able to sleep, eat, and work better, and am capable of the greatest physical exertion and most intense physical work."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

THE Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, M.P., was born in 1838. He studied at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1861. He sat for Tynemouth from 1865 to 1868, and since the latter date he has represented the Border Burghs in Parliament. In 1880 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, and in May, 1882, he succeeded Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was assassinated, as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Trevelyan has won distinction as a biographer. His "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" has made Mr. Trevelyan's name a household one. His manly, straightforward and energetic conduct of affairs in Ireland has entitled him to the admiration of Englishmen of every party.

Mr. Trevelyan has other claims to notice beside his very real distinction as a writer and a statesman. He is a grandson of the philanthropist Zachary Macaulay, and nephew of the great Whig historian, Lord Macaulay. His father, Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., married, in 1834, Hannah More Macaulay; so that, both on the father's and mother's side, the Chief Secretary for Ireland comes of families distinguished for services to literature and to the State. Only less famous than his "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," is "The Early History of Charles James Fox," published in 1880. Mr. Trevelyan's gallantry and coolness in the conduct of Irish affairs, after the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, have been fully appreciated by Englishmen.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

MR. Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., was born, in 1832, at Penzance, Cornwall. He was educated at Regent House Academy, Penzance, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society in 1856 he became a Fellow, having in 1855 been Second Wrangler, and bracketed First Smith's Prizeman. He is a member of Lincoln's Inn, and a Barrister, and from 1872 to 1875 was Professor of Political Economy in London University. Since 1876 he has sat in Parliament for Liskeard, and has contributed to the *Times* since 1864. In 1880 he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department, subsequently for the Colonies, and in 1882 entered upon the duties of his present post in succession to Lord Frederick Cavendish, who had been assassinated.

Mr. Courtney at an early age developed that marvellous capacity for hard work which has been said to be a distinctive mark of genius. Thus he has made for himself a reputation as the possessor of encyclopædic information. He is very generally regarded as one of the longest-headed politicians who sit on the Ministerial side of the Speaker. Since Mr. Courtney's entrance on public life his career has been one of steady progress in the estimation of observers.

SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

MR. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., was born in 1836. He studied at Glasgow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1858. Since 1868 he has represented the Stirling District of Boroughs. From 1871 to 1874, and from 1880 to 1882, he was Financial Secretary to the War Office, and in May of the latter year he succeeded Mr. Trevelyan as Secretary to the Admiralty.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman assumed the name of Bannerman under the will of his uncle, Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Hunton Court, Kent; but he himself is the son of the late Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarshire. As the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Northbrook, sits in the House of Peers, the immediate responsibility for the naval affairs of the country in the House of Commons rests with Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.

THE POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

MR. George William Erskine Russell, M.P., was born in 1853, and studied at Harrow and at University College, Oxford, where he was an Exhibitioner and Prizeman, and graduated in honours. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1875. He is a "strong Liberal," and was a determined opponent of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, and of "the whole system which goes by the name of 'Imperialism.'" He was returned for Aylesbury at the General Election of 1880.

Mr. Russell was appointed the Political Secretary of the Local Government Board in 1883, and consequently was then only thirty years of age, and the youngest member of the Ministry. His University career was one of considerable promise, and that promise, as we all know, has been borne out by Mr. Russell's conduct on the platform and in Parliament. Although he is a member of a great Whig house, he may be fairly accounted what is sometimes called an Advanced-Liberal. That at so early an age he should fill so important an official position is proof that his talents are regarded with no unfavourable eye by the Premier. Mr. Russell has been a contributor to periodical literature.

POLITICAL SECRETARY AT THE HOME OFFICE.

MR. John Tomlinson Hibbert, M.P., was born at Oldham, in 1824, and studied at Shrewsbury, and at St. John's, Cambridge, where in 1847 he graduated. Since 1862 he has—with the exception of the interval between January 1874 and 1877—sat for Oldham in the House of Commons. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board; but in 1883 he became Political Secretary at the Home Office.

Mr. Hibbert is one of those Liberals who would view with favour any scheme brought forward in order to shorten the duration of Parliaments, and his Radicalism is of no uncertain kind. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County Palatine of Lancaster.

POLITICAL SECRETARY AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LORD Edmond Fitzmaurice was born in 1846, and is brother of the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, the present Governor-General of Canada. He studied at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a First Class in the Classical Tripos, and graduated in 1868. He has represented Calne in the House of Commons since 1868. He became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1882, succeeding Sir Charles Dilke, who had been appointed President of the Local Government Board.

He was also private Secretary at the Home Office to Mr. Lowe, in 1872-3; was appointed British Commissioner for the reorganization of Roumelia in 1880; and acted as second British Plenipotentiary at the London Conference on the navigation of the Danube in 1883. His lordship is a member of the historical MSS. Commission, and a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's personal geniality and courtesy, combined with his youth and talent, are pledges that his career will give additional lustre to the great Whig house to which he belongs.

THE POLITICAL SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

THE Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., and biographer of Lord Palmerston, was born in 1836. He studied at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1858. He is also a Member of Lincoln's Inn and a Barrister. From 1874 to 1880 he sat for Poole in the House of Commons, and from 1880 to the present time has sat for the Isle of Wight. Mr. Ashley was for a time private secretary to Lord Palmerston. In 1880 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in 1882 Under-Secretary for the Colonies, which office he now fills.

As the bearer of an historic name, and the son of the universally respected and revered Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Ashley has claims on the attention and regard of the English people. His close connection with Lord Palmerston renders him one of the best authorities as to the principles by which that distinguished statesman was guided in his direction of the Foreign policy of England. Mr. Ashley gives every promise of a distinguished public career.

FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

THE Right Hon. George John Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., was born in 1832. He studied at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a Member of the Inner Temple and a Barrister. He has sat in the House of Commons for Reading since 1863. Since 1866 he has held subordinate posts in Liberal Ministries. In 1880 he succeeded Mr. Adam in the office of First Commissioner of Works and Buildings. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre belongs to the Radical wing of the Liberal party.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was appointed, in April, 1883, one of the Committee of Council on Agriculture; and is a Lieutenant in the Yeomanry Cavalry of Hampshire. He is very popular in his party, and a member of the Athenæum and of Brooks's Clubs.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR Henry James, Q.C., M.P., was born at Hertford, in 1828. He studied at Cheltenham College. A member of the Middle Temple, he was called to the Bar in 1852, and joined the Oxford Circuit. Queen's Counsel in 1869, he was chosen a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1870. Since March, 1869, he has sat in the House of Commons for Taunton. In Sept., 1873, he became Solicitor-General, and Attorney-General in November, and remained so till the beginning of 1874. Since the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1880 he has been Attorney-General.

Sir Henry James has rendered from time to time great services to the Liberal party by his oratorical efforts. He is a man of unquestioned ability, and not improbably in some future Liberal ministry will find a place in the cabinet. It is not to be forgotten also that he has a distinguished living namesake in Mr. Henry James, the American novelist and essayist.

THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD,

EARL of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was born in 1826. He studied at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, but did not take his degree. His dates of official service are as follow:—1854–58, a Lord-in-Waiting on the Queen; 1855, specially attached to Lord John Russell's mission to Vienna; 1860, British Commissioner in Syria; 1864–66, Under-Secretary for India; 1866–67, Under-Secretary for War; 1868–72, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 1872–78, Governor-General of Canada; 1879–81, Ambassador at St. Petersburg; 1881 till the present date (1884), Ambassador at Constantinople. In 1882 he went to Egypt with full powers to settle the complications arising out of Arabi's rebellion. The noble lord is an honorary LL.D. of Harvard and Dublin Universities, and an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. He was in 1878 elected a Fellow of the

Royal Geographical Society. His lordship is universally popular, and is possessed of rare qualities as a diplomatist and as an orator.

Married to a lady distinguished in literature, Lord Dufferin has besides a marvellous series of qualities that win for him enthusiastic admiration. He is an orator, he is a writer of merit, he is a diplomatist surpassed in skill by none, he is a nobleman in whom are most particularly combined the "*main de femme, main de fer*," and he is a party man who has succeeded in winning the frank and genuine applause of all parties. His personality is one that reflects credit and honour upon the nation that produced it. Perhaps there is no man alive who has had more of that experience that goes to make the complete man of the world, or more of that amiability that goes to gain a man the affection of his fellows.



W. C. BORLASE, M.P.,

WAS born at Laregan, near Penzance, in 1848. He studied at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1863. He is a magistrate for Cornwall, and was returned M.P. for East Cornwall at the General Election of 1880. He is an advanced Liberal, and largely interested in agricultural reform. Mr. Borlase is not only an F.S.A., but from 1868 to 1870 was President of the Royal Institute of Cornwall. He has also obtained distinction as an author, having written "*A Work on the Antiquities of Cornwall*," "*Sunways*," and other works. He is popular in Cornwall for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that he is descended from the old Cornish family that numbers among its members Dr. Borlase, the great antiquarian and *savant* of the last century. Mr. Borlase advocates local option, and would place real and personal property on the same legal footing.



MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M.P.,

THE son of a solicitor's clerk, was born in 1833 at Hoxton. Having received a rudimentary education at schools in Bethnal Green and Hackney, he entered a solicitor's office as an errand lad, and was subsequently a wharf clerk and cashier in a firm of coal merchants. He was a Sunday School teacher in a Church of England school. In 1849 he adopted Secularist opinions, and began his career as a public lecturer. In 1850 he enlisted in the 7th Dragoon Guards, purchasing his discharge in 1853. Then he became clerk to a solicitor and to a building society, and wrote much. In 1858 he became editor of the *Investigator*, and in 1860 joint editor of the *National Reformer*. Having thrice contested Northampton, without success, 1868; General Election, 1874; bye Election, 1874; he was returned as a Member in 1880 at the General Election. His conflict with the House of Commons is well known to everyone, and will become historical.

It may be well doubted whether Mr. Bradlaugh will ever succeed in obtaining the quiet exercise of his vote in the House of Commons. He has arrayed against him the whole religious sentiment of the country, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews alike agreeing in their dislike to the admission formally of an avowed atheist to sit in the principal governing body of the realm. The contest at present and for a long time has this awkward phase, that to many people the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh appears in the light of an encroachment by the House of Commons on the rights of constituencies.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM BRAND
G.C.B., VISCOUNT HAMPDEN OF GLYNDE,

WAS born in 1814. He has held various appointments, of which the dates are as follow:—1858, Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales; 1855-58, a Lord of the Treasury; 1859-66, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. He has been elected three times Speaker of the House of Commons; viz., in February, 1872; in March, 1874; and in April, 1880. He is in favour of Land Law Reform, and of the placing of county government on a representative basis. From 1852 Sir Henry Brand was M.P. for Lewes, and since the latter date has sat for Cambridgeshire. He has this year (1884) retired from the Speakership, amid the general regret and profound respect of all parties in the State.

Although a Liberal his lordship's conduct in his office of Speaker received the approval of Conservatives, who associated themselves cordially with their opponents in the vote of thanks in the House of Commons which accompanied his retirement from the Speakership. Mr. Parnell and his party struck a discordant note by not joining with other members in what was a graceful act. Subsequently Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon Sir Henry Brand the title of Viscount Hampden of Glynde, in the County of Sussex, and the House of Commons voted to his lordship a pension of £4,000 per annum; and every one will cordially admit that the pension and the Viscounty are well deserved.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY,

THE eldest son of the well-known railway contractor, was born in 1836. He studied at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1864. Sir Thomas Brassey has specially devoted his attention to industrial and naval questions. He is the author of "Work and Wages," "Lectures on the Labour Question," "Foreign Work and English Wages," and "The British Navy." The latter

is an exhaustive treatise in five volumes. Sir Thomas Brassey is well known as an amateur navigator, and his cruises in the "Sunbeam" are unprecedented in the annals of yachting. Since 1880 he has been a Lord of the Admiralty. Having represented Devonport in 1865, he has sat in Parliament for Hastings since 1868. He served on the recent commission on unseaworthy ships.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P.,

WAS born in 1821 at Greenbank, near Rochdale. He belongs to the same firm as his brother, the Right Honourable John Bright, M.P., namely, that of Messrs. John Bright and Brothers, cotton spinners, of Rochdale. Mr. Jacob Bright studied at the "Friends" School at York. He was M.P. for Manchester from 1867 to 1874. Since 1876 he has sat in Parliament for the same constituency. He is a Radical, and in favour of a very considerable further widening of the franchise.

Mr. Jacob Bright has identified himself much with the movement for conferring the political franchise upon women, and which is known by the name of "Women's Rights." Mr. Bright is, perhaps, a more advanced politician than his more celebrated brother. Mr. Jacob Bright has been at times accused of a willingness to go too far in the direction of concession to the Irish Home Rule party.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.,

WAS born in 1811. From an early age he exercised his oratorical faculty.

From 1843 to 1847 he sat for Durham in the House of Commons. From 1847 to 1856 he represented Manchester in Parliament. From 1857 to the present time the electorate of Birmingham have persisted in maintaining Mr. Bright as their representative in Parliament. Mr. Bright's official dates are as follow:—1873–1874, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 1880–1882, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Bright was, with Mr. Cobden, the persistent and successful advocate of Free Trade. He holds peculiar views on foreign policy, which do not recommend themselves to the majority of Englishmen; but he is undoubtedly one of the greatest masters of oratorical English in this country. However mistaken in view, the right hon. gentleman is certainly entitled to the respect and honour of his countrymen.

What is often advanced against Mr. Bright is that he would seem to forget that the maintenance of a great and far-extending empire like our own is impossible in the present condition of human society without a frequent resort to arms; and he somewhat unjustly lays the onus of the

many wars in which the English people have been engaged at the door of the Tory party. In 1883 Mr. Bright's twenty-fifth year of connection with Birmingham as its Member in Parliament was celebrated by a great popular ovation, which was certainly a remarkable and enthusiastic manifestation of approval of the career of the right honourable gentleman. The country, however, as a whole, views with alarm the presence of Mr. Bright in a Liberal Cabinet when Foreign complications arise.

MR. HENRY BROADHURST, M.P.,

WAS born in 1840, and till 1872 worked as a journeyman stonemason. He is a Wesleyan, and Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress. He takes an active part in all that concerns the welfare of the working man. He is an advocate of the extension of the county franchise, of a redistribution of seats, and of a reform of the land laws. He was elected in 1880 for Stoke-upon-Trent, in the place of Dr. Kenealy.

Mr. Broadhurst is closely connected with the working men of the country, and his opinion on matters that concern them is naturally regarded as of great value. He is also one of those Liberal politicians who is largely operated upon by the belief that the happiness and wellbeing of the people of this country would be increased if the sale and transfer of land were not beset with so much difficulty.

MR. JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L., M.P.,

WAS born in 1838. He studied at Glasgow and at Oriel College Oxford, where he graduated in 1862, and was elected Fellow of Oriel. Mr. Bryce also carried off many University prizes. In 1870 he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1867, and has chiefly practised in equity. He has travelled much, and is the author of that well-known work, "The Holy Roman Empire." He is in favour of sweeping changes in the land laws, and is opposed to the doctrine of non-intervention in Foreign politics. He was returned M.P. for the Tower Hamlets at the General Election of 1880.

It may be observed that Mr. Bryce's book on "The Holy Roman Empire" made a deep impression on the literary world when it first appeared, and at once stamped Mr. Bryce as an historian of rare merit, and confirmed the bright promise of his early academic career. He is also accomplished in the modern languages, and when, in 1880, he contested the constituency of the Tower Hamlets, he did not hesitate to address the German electors in their mother tongue,—a performance which, we may be

sure, was not uncalculated to win a way to their hearts, and to send them to the ballot-boxes in a mood favourable to the realization of the hopes of Mr. Bryce.

MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P.,

WAS born in 1837. He is a native of Northumberland, and has been a miner. Having utilized his opportunities for self-culture, he early acquired great influence over working men. He became, in 1865, Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association, and since 1874 has sat for Morpeth in Parliament. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Reform Club. Mr. Burt is universally respected.

One of the most satisfactory signs of the time is the spectacle of individual members of the English democracy rising to a sense of the dignity that attaches itself to their new importance. Mr. Burt is not only trusted and respected by those working men from whose ranks he has risen, but he fills his place in the House of Commons with advantage to the country, and is honoured by the men of rank and wealth among whom he sits in the Parliament of England; a credit and an honour to his country and his class.

HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, KT., EIGHTH
DUKE OF ARGYLL,

WAS born at Ardencaple Castle, in Dumbartonshire, in 1823. His grace distinguished himself early in life in politics, literature, and oratory. He succeeded to his ancestral estate and honours in 1847. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. His dates of official service in Liberal Ministries are as follow:—1852-1855, Lord Privy Seal; 1855-1859, Postmaster-General; 1859, Lord Privy Seal; 1860-1867, Postmaster-General, and re-appointed Postmaster-General; 1868-1874, Secretary of State for India; May 1880 to April 1881, Lord Privy Seal, when he resigned office because he disapproved of the provisions of the Irish Land Bill which Mr. Gladstone introduced into Parliament. His grace has obtained many distinctions in the academic and political world. As an author he is well known, his "Reign of Law," published in 1866, and his "Primeval Man," published in 1869, having a world-wide circulation. His grace's eldest son is the Marquis of Lorne, recently Governor-General of Canada, and the Princess Louise, daughter of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, is his grace's daughter-in-law. Through many generations the House of Argyll has given commanding personalities to the people.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL,
VISCOUNT CARDWELL,

WAS born at Liverpool in 1813. He studied at Winchester and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1835, becoming a Fellow of his college. From 1842 to 1847 he was M.P. for Clitheroe; from 1847 to 1853 for Liverpool. From 1853 he sat, with one short interval, for the city of Oxford, till his elevation to the peerage, in February, 1874, with the title he now bears. His lordship's dates of official service in Liberal Ministries are as follow:—1845–1846, Secretary to the Treasury. In Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, President of the Board of Trade; 1859–1861, Chief Secretary for Ireland; 1861–1864, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 1864–1866, Secretary for the Colonies; 1868–1874, Secretary of State for War. Lord Cardwell's name is associated with the change in and reorganization of the army in recent years. Whether the short service system will work well in the future is a matter of controversy about which eminent authorities disagree.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P.,

WAS the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Collings of Exmouth. Born in 1831, he was educated at Stoke, near Plymouth. He is an Alderman and ex-Mayor of Birmingham, and was till recently a partner in a firm of merchants in that town. He has been Chairman of the Birmingham Free Libraries' Committee, and Honorary Secretary of the National Federation and Liberal Associations. Mr. Collings is distinguished as an organizer of political movements, and was one of the founders of the National Education League, and was at one time a Member of the Birmingham School Board. He was returned M.P. for Ipswich at the General Election of 1880.

Mr. Jesse Collings' Mayoralty of Birmingham bears date 1878. Amongst other things that made his term of office remarkable was the fact that he as Mayor, at a town's meeting summoned to express disapproval of the Afghan policy of the late Government, ordered the police to remove from the Town Hall a large number of persons who expressed somewhat loudly their difference of view from the dominant faction. This subsequently gave rise to several actions at law. Mr. Collings is well known to be interested in philanthropic matters. He was one of the founders of the National Education League, and when that organization was established in 1868, he became its Honorary Secretary. Mr. Collings' name, as regards legislation, is associated with the passing of the Allotments Extension Bill.

MR. CHARLES CECIL COTES, M.P.,

WAS born in 1846 at Woodcote in Shropshire. He studied at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1869. Since 1874 he has sat in Parliament for Shrewsbury. Since 1880 he has been

a Lord of the Treasury. He is a Magistrate for Shropshire and Staffordshire.

Mr. Cotes is also a Captain in the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and it is needless perhaps to remark that he is one of the youngest members in the Ministry, being now not more than thirty-eight years of age, and therefore, as age is reckoned with statesmen, has scarcely attained to years of manhood.

MR. JOSEPH COWEN, M.P.,

WAS born in 1831, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. A friend to struggling nationalities, he has through life been their unceasing advocate. His friendship with Mazzini is well known, and he is almost the only English Parliamentary supporter of the Irish Home Rule party. He is a manufacturer, and owns collieries. He is also a newspaper proprietor. His organ, the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, is extensively circulated in the north of England. He has been a steadfast opponent of Russian aggression. Since 1874 he has sat for Newcastle-on-Tyne in Parliament.

Mr. Cowen, in his views on Foreign politics, has often found himself in conflict with the Liberal party, with which he generally acts. He gave a steady support to Lord Beaconsfield, when that great statesman strove to curb Russian aggression. He is also the frank friend of the Irish Home Rulers. No Pole, nor Hungarian, nor other banished patriot, ever appealed to Mr. Cowen in vain. In the debate on the vote of censure on the Egyptian policy of the Government, in February, 1884, Mr. Cowen not only spoke against the weak policy of the Government, but gave his vote to the Conservative party. Mr. Cowen is a sturdily independent politician. He enjoys enormous personal popularity in his native county, where his name is a great power.

MR. JOHN KYNASTON CROSS, M.P.,

WAS born, in 1832, at Bolton. He has sat in Parliament for Bolton since 1874. As a cotton spinner, he is an extensive employer of labour. In 1883 he became Political Secretary at the India Office.

Mr. Cross is a believer in the policy of extensive concessions being made to the Irish party. He would extend to Ireland every privilege enjoyed by England, while he is firmly opposed to any measure that would tend to the disintegration of the Empire. Mr. Kynaston Cross is a member of the Reform and Devonshire Clubs. He is also a Magistrate for his native town.

SIR DONALD CURRIE, K.C.M.G., M.P.,

WAS born at Greenock. He is head of the great firm of steamship owners known as that of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., who rendered great services to the State during the Zulu War. For these services, especially for those rendered for the relief of Ekowe, Sir Donald was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Since 1880 he has sat in Parliament for the County constituency of Perthshire. The personally friendly relations subsisting between Sir Donald Currie and Mr. Gladstone are well known to every one.

Sir Donald Currie, although, perhaps, essentially a man of commerce, has shown himself not inaccessible to broader considerations. Knowing well the strain imposed upon the Premier by his multifarious political duties, he has with a disinterested kindness that has earned the country's applause, allowed the overworked statesman more than once the use of one of his steamers, that, in it, he might recruit the strength, patriotically wasted, by a yachting cruise. The memory of the voyage to Copenhagen is fresh in the mind of the nation.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., F.R.S.,

WAS born in 1818. He comes of an old Quaker family, and was educated at the Friends' School, Tottenham, and conducted a worsted manufactory at Bradford. He has sat for this town in Parliament since 1861. Mr. Forster has held various subordinate posts in Liberal Ministries; but in 1880 he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, which office he resigned in April, 1882. His official connection with Ireland is likely to be memorable, and Mr. Forster obtained admiration for his steadfast performance of his duties amid persistent attempts to compass his assassination. In 1875, Mr. Forster was nearly chosen Leader of the Opposition, in succession to Mr. Gladstone. He has been the always eloquent advocate of a manly foreign policy.

Mr. Forster is one of those few prominent Liberals who mirror most accurately the sentiment of England towards the vast Empire whose life centres in the mighty metropolis of London. A staunch friend, and a fearless and chivalrous opponent, Mr. Forster's personality has a great hold on the mind and heart of his countrymen. They trust and they understand him, where more ambitious politicians arouse only bewilderment or alarm. It is very interesting also to remember that he is the son-in-law of that great and distinguished man, the late Dr. Arnold, the ever-to-be-remembered Head Master of Rugby School. Mr. Forster is also a writer of some considerable merit. He is an Honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen University, of which University he was in 1875 Lord Rector.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE JOACHIM GOSCHEN, M.P.,

WAS born in 1831. He studied at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1853. He retired from the firm of Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen, of Austin Friars, with which he was connected, on entering Lord Russell's Ministry. Since 1863 he has sat for the City of London in the House of Commons. His official dates are as follow:—1865, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; 1866, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 1868 to 1871, President of the Poor Law Board; 1871 to 1874, First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1880 Mr. Goschen was Ambassador Plenipotentiary at Constantinople. Mr. Goschen is distinguished as a financial, an Eastern, and generally as an independent authority on all matters that concern the welfare of the Empire. He has written largely on financial and political subjects. His work entitled "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges," has had a wide circulation. Mr. Goschen is, with Mr. Forster, the representative of that influential section of English opinion which lies somewhere between Whiggism and extreme Radicalism. He differs from Mr. Gladstone on some questions of domestic legislation and of Foreign policy; but he is, in the main, an adherent of the Government. In the debate on the Vote of Censure, February, 1884, Mr. Goschen made a powerful speech condemnatory of the action of the Liberal Ministers, but at the same time he announced his intention of giving them his vote, as he declined to hand over "a blank political cheque to Lord Salisbury."



THE RIGHT HON. LORD RICHARD D'AQUILA
GROSVENOR, M.P.,

WAS born at Motcombe House, Dorset, in 1837. He studied at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1858. From 1872 to 1874 his lordship was Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, and since 1880 has been (Parliamentary) Secretary to the Treasury. He has been M.P. for Flintshire since 1861. Although a Liberal, he was opposed to Lord Russell's Reform Bill of 1866.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, has naturally a great deal to do with all matters in which applications for appointments are made by Members of Parliament or by their friends. It will be fresh in the memory of the reader that but recently a keen controversy has been raging as to the relations that may have subsisted between Mr. Marriott, who so bravely undertook the Chiltern Hundreds, and Lord Richard Grosvenor. Lord Richard is closely connected with the ducal family of Westminster.



SIR ARTHUR DIVETT HAYTER, BART.,

WAS born in 1835. He studied at Eton and at Balliol and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, where he graduated in 1857. He entered the army in 1856, but retired in 1866. He was M.P. for Wells from 1865 to 1868, and since 1873 has sat for Bath. A Lord of the Treasury from 1880 to 1882, he then became Financial Secretary to the War Office. Sir Arthur Hayter has published a volume of essays upon questions connected with political economy.

MR. JAMES HOWARD, M.P.,

WAS born in 1821, and educated at the Bedford Public Schools. He sat for Bedford from 1868 to 1874, and has been M.P. for Bedfordshire since the General Election of 1880. He is principal proprietor of the *Britannia Iron Works*, Bedford. He was the first President of the Farmers' Alliance, a President of the Agricultural Engineers' Association, and upon the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society. He has written much, one of his best works being his "Continental Farming and Peasantry." He is an advanced Liberal and an authority on agricultural matters.

Mr. Howard is one among the many Liberal politicians who have taken earnestly in hand all the problems, so absorbing in interest, so overwhelming in importance, bound up in the agricultural condition of this country. He is a man of acknowledged weight in his own party; and his technical knowledge makes his opinion especially valuable to all those who seek to better the condition of the farm labourer. He resides principally in the country, but he is a member of the Reform Club.

MR. H. D. LABOUCHERE, MP.,

WAS born in 1831. Having been educated at Eton, he entered the Diplomatic Service as an *attaché*, and in 1863 was promoted to the post of a Second Secretary at Constantinople, but left the service in the following year. He is a distinguished journalist, the editor and proprietor of *Truth*, and part proprietor of the *Daily News*. Having sat for Middlesex 1867-8, he was returned for Northampton in 1880. Mr. Labouchere is what is known as an advanced Liberal.

Mr. Labouchere is undoubtedly a very smart journalist, and when he likes, can speak with much force and wit. He has stood unwaveringly by Mr. Bradlaugh in his endeavours to enter the voting lobbies of the House of Commons. He is a keen controversialist, and his journalistic sallies have sometimes brought him into the law courts. His connection with the celebrated action in which the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* was also concerned, will be in the memory of the reader. Mr. Labouchere, although he votes as a rule with the Government, does not approve their Egyptian policy. It may be added that the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton is a nephew of the late Lord Taunton.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, BART., M.P.,

COMES of a very old Cumberland family. He was born in 1829. He inherited his ancestral property in 1867. He has been over the larger portion of his life the zealous and witty advocate of temperance. In 1864 he made his first motion for leave to bring in his Permissive Bill. From 1859 to 1865 he sat for Carlisle in Parliament, and since 1868 he has represented the same constituency.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, although he has won large popular esteem as the advocate, witty and persevering, of temperance legislation, is, however, not so much admired when he treats about matters which he understands less, namely, our Foreign policy, and the attitude which it becoms this country to hold when dealing with foreign powers and semi-civilized races. His speeches in this connection are very disappointing, even to his more ardent admirers, and most of all to those who would like to think that our would-be social reformers are not only men of sentiment, but patriots. However, Sir Wilfrid's very vivacious humour undoubtedly moves to laughter both friend and foe, whatever may be the subject of which he treats, and there is a more or less prevalent impression that he is not to be taken quite *au sérieux*.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT LOWE,

VISCOUNT Sherbrooke, was born in 1811. He studied at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, and was in 1834 elected Fellow of Magdalen. Being called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1842, he went at once to Australia, and practised there as a barrister. He was Member of the Council of New South Wales from 1843 to 1850, but in 1851 he returned to England. His lordship's dates of English official service are as follow:—1855–1885, Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General; 1859–1864, Vice-President of the Education Board; 1868–1873, Chancellor of the Exchequer; 1873–1874, Home Secretary. He was M.P. for Kidderminster from 1852 to 1859; M.P. for Calne from 1859 to 1868; and from 1868, till his elevation to the Peerage in 1880, he sat in Parliament as Member for the University of London. His lordship was a strenuous opponent of the Reform Bills; has been since 1860 a Member of the Senate of London, and is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, and D.C.L. of Oxford.

Viscount Sherbrooke is a man of recognised and undoubted talent, but he has scarcely understood the essential value (under democratic institutions) of the quality of making himself popular. His fiasco with the match-tax will not be soon forgotten. However, Lord Sherbrooke has been consistent throughout in his opposition to what he conceived to be mischievous schemes of reform; and, although far from being willing to give any material aid to a Tory Government, he has not hesitated at the call of conscience to assail a Liberal Government with eloquence and caustic wit.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART., F.R.S., M.P.,

WAS born in 1834. Having studied at Eton, he became a banker in London, but is also much distinguished as a scientific author. From 1874 to 1880 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. He is also an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge. He has represented London University in Parliament since 1880. Before that date, from 1870 to 1880, he sat for Maidstone. Sir John Lubbock is the author of many scientific works, among the rest of "Prehistoric Times."

Like Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir John Lubbock belongs to the number of those scientific men who not only take a keen interest, but play an active part in politics. It is a strong evidence of the healthy condition and working of the English State system, when men of high culture and varied attainments enter with good will the political arena. We may hope that the tendency of our institutions to become more and more democratic may not alter so satisfactory a state of things, but that progress may be attended with none of those results that are so much to be deprecated in the United States.

SIR WILLIAM McARTHUR, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S.,

SON of the Rev. John McArthur, was born at Londonderry. He was engaged in commerce in the north of Ireland till 1857, when he removed to London. In 1867-68 he was Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and since 1872 has been an Alderman of London. In 1880-81 he was Lord Mayor of London. He has an extensive Australian business. Since 1868 he has sat in the House of Commons for Pontefract. He is a Liberal, and advocates arbitration in trade disputes.

Sir W. McArthur is not only very rich, but he is a Wesleyan, and not only is he a Wesleyan, but one of the wealthiest of Anglo-Australian merchants. He has been a benefactor of innumerable philanthropic institutions, and is a steady supporter of Mr. Gladstone. A happy combination of wealth and piety, he undoubtedly commends himself to the moral sense of a large portion of his countrymen.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.,

WAS born in 1838. He studied at Cheltenham and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1859. He is a Barrister and a Member of Lincoln's Inn. He has been engaged much in editorial work. He was Editor of the *Fortnightly Review* from 1867 to 1882, and of the *Pall Mall*

Gazette from 1880 to 1883, where he succeeded Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who since 1880 has been editor of the *St. James's Gazette*. Having unsuccessfully contested Blackburn and Westminster, he was returned for Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1883. Mr. Morley is a distinguished *littérateur*. His numerous biographies of eminent men have enjoyed a wide and deserved popularity.

Mr. Morley, though not in office, holds a very prominent position in the Liberal party. He is perhaps the foremost exponent of the philosophy of Radicalism. But recently he was chosen by the National Union of Liberal Associations to preside at a conference held by them with a view to coercing the Government into adopting a drastic measure of reform legislation. By all parties Mr. Morley's merit as a literary man is gladly recognised; and this reputation is of long date. It is, however, more recently that he has come to the front as an orator and as one capable of controlling the masses. It may be added that Mr. Morley is opposed to our interference in Egyptian affairs, and is, on this subject, at the opposite political pole to Mr. Forster.



MR. SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P.,

FOR Bristol, was born in 1809. He is a member of the well-known firm of wholesale hosiers, Messrs. J. and R. Morley, of London. From 1865 to 1866 he was M.P. for Nottingham, and since 1868 has sat for Bristol. He is in favour of local control in the granting of licenses to public-houses. Mr. Morley has been an earnest Dissenter and the eloquent exponent of the views of Protestant Nonconformity.

Mr. Samuel Morley was familiarly known in Parliament over many years as the "Handsome Dissenter." A man of high character, great wealth, considerable ability, and commanding person, he was felt by nonconformists to be a not unfit exponent of their views in the House of Commons. It is well known that Mr. Morley is one whom every one privileged with his personal acquaintance very much respects. It is to be regretted therefore that his dignified personality will no longer be met with in succeeding Parliaments, as Mr. Morley does not intend to stand for any constituency at the next General Election. He is now advanced in years, and may well ask to be relieved from his public duties.



SIR JOSEPH WHITWELL PEASE, BART.,

WAS born at Darlington in 1828. He is an extensive owner of collieries and mines in Durham and Yorkshire. Since 1865 he has represented Durham in the Imperial Parliament. He is a Magistrate for Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is a prominent member of the Peace Society.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL, M.P., THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WAS born in 1829, and is the youngest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Baronet, and formerly Prime Minister. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. His dates of official service are as follow:— 1868–71, Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board; 1871–73, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; 1873–74, (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury; 1880, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. Since 1865 he has represented the borough of Warwick in Parliament. In February of this year (1884) he was elected, unopposed, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The speech in which Mr. Peel addressed the House of Commons on the occasion of his election as Speaker, obtained an unexpected success. The Speaker of the House won the favour of members by his manly eloquence, his unaffected humility, and the graceful dignity with which he assured those who had put trust in him that he would try to do his duty in the high office to which he had been elected. The son of a great statesman, he has certainly family claims to the confidence of his countrymen.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR LYON PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., F.R. S., LL.D.

WAS born at Meerut, in Bengal, in 1819. He studied at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and subsequently at Giessen under Liebig. From 1843 to 1853 he was Professor of Chemistry at Manchester. From 1853 to 1858 he was Government Inspector-General of Schools and Museums of Science and Art. From 1858 to 1869 he was Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. He was Postmaster-General 1873–4, and Chairman of Ways and Means, and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, from 1880 to 1883. He has written much on Education, Chemistry, and Hygiene. Since 1868 he has represented the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in Parliament.

It is no small advantage to this country that men of science should take an active interest in affairs of State. So many interests of public health are involved in modern legislation, that it is imperative that the law-makers should have amongst them those who understand the technical details, in ignorance of which general knowledge and good intention are apt to go wrong. Sir Lyon Playfair, by a long and honourable life spent in the study of science and politics, has earned for himself the esteem of his countrymen.

Sir Lyon Playfair has written able articles on religion and science. His papers, profoundly religious, are as thoroughly philosophic as they are nobly eloquent, and they demolish the very foundations of those shallow philosophers who “do not like to retain God in their knowledge.” For the most part the youth of Scotland are not afflicted with such teachers, and it is to be hoped that in England too, the progress of the fashionable materialism may be stayed. At any rate, among our foremost teachers of science Dr. Playfair has attained an exalted rank, and one that fully entitles him to be numbered conspicuously among our great men.

MR. THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER M.P.,

WAS born at Manchester in 1817. He studied at Rugby and at University College, London, and has been in business as a merchant. When the Civil War was raging in the United States, he was President of the Union and Emancipation Society. Since 1865 Mr. Potter has sat in Parliament for Rochdale. He is a Radical Reformer and the Honorary Secretary of the Cobden Club.

THE RIGHT HON. ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE,

EARL of Rosebery, was born in 1847, and studied at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title in 1868. He early began to take a prominent part in public affairs, more especially in those that concern education. He was President of the Social Science Congress at Glasgow in 1874, and has been Lord Rector of Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. His lordship actively aided Mr. Gladstone in his Midlothian agitation. From 1881 to 1883 he was Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, but his lordship's connection with Mr. Gladstone's Ministry terminated in consequence of a misunderstanding, the details of which are not generally known. He married in 1878, Hannah, daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.T.,

THIRTEENTH Earl of Dalhousie, was born in 1847. Lord Dalhousie entered the Royal Navy, became a Lieutenant in 1867, and a Commander in 1874, and equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh from 1874 to 1876. In 1890 he became M.P. for Liverpool; but retired from that seat on succeeding to the Peerage in August of the same year. Lord Dalhousie votes in the House of Peers as Baron Ramsay.

Earl Dalhousie has spared no pains to fit himself for the high duties now incumbent on every man of lofty rank and social position. He studied zealously at Balliol and obtained credit for the efficiency of his discharge of duty when in the Navy. Earl Dalhousie will doubtless, in the not far future, occupy a much more prominent position in the estimation of his countrymen than he does at present.

SIR EDWARD JAMES REED, K.C.B.,

WAS born in 1830 at Sheerness, and studied in the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction at Portsmouth. He is a Naval Constructor, and from 1863 to 1870 was Chief Constructor of the Navy. From 1874 to 1880 he was M.P. for the district of Pembroke. Since 1880 he has sat in Parliament for Cardiff. Sir Edward James Reed is the author of several technical works: among the rest of "Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel." He holds Austrian and Russian orders of knighthood, and in domestic policy he is in favour of greater legal facilities being afforded for the transfer of land.

Sir Edward James Reed at one time held subordinate posts in Sheerness Dockyard, and his merit soon obtained for him the post of Chief Constructor of the Navy. He has designed for the use of the British Navy many large ironclads; and his opinion on all matters connected with naval architecture is listened to with that deference which is its due. On the resignation of his office of Chief Constructor of the Navy in 1870, Sir Charles Reed engaged chiefly in private pursuits.



MR. HENRY RICHARD, M.P.,

WAS born in 1812. Having studied privately in Wales and at Highbury Congregational College, he was for several years Minister of an Independent Chapel in Southwark. He has sat for Merthyr Tydvil in Parliament since 1868. From 1848 to the present time Mr. Richard has been Secretary of the Peace Society, and his name is associated with the advocacy of the principles of that society, both on the platform and in the House of Commons.

Mr. Richard has succeeded to the late Mr. Miall's position as champion of the movement for the disestablishment of the English Church. But it may be doubted very much whether any efforts of political nonconformity will shake the Church of England, much less upset it. If the Establishment comes to grief it will be by the unwise action of its adherents. Its dangerous foes will be found in its own household. Internal divisions can alone be fatal to the great ecclesiastical compromise of the sixteenth century. Yet in this age of rapid movement it is harder than ever to predicate anything with certainty where the future is concerned.



THE RIGHT HON. G. F. S. ROBINSON, K.G.,

MARQUIS of Ripon, formerly Earl de Grey and Ripon, was born in 1827. As Viscount Goderich he was returned to Parliament for Hull in 1852, but successfully contested Huddersfield in 1853, and sat for that borough till 1857. From 1857 to 1859 he was M.P. for the West Riding. In 1859 he succeeded to the Upper House. His official dates are as follow :— 1859–61, Under-Secretary for War; 1861–63, Under-Secretary for India; 1863–66, Secretary for War; 1866–68, Secretary for India; 1868–73, Lord President of the Council. On becoming a Roman Catholic in 1874, the noble marquis resigned his Grand Mastership of the Freemasons. From 1880 to the present date he has been Governor-General of India. Lord Ripon is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and Magistrate for the North and West Ridings.

The historical fact with which, more than with any other, the name of the Marquis of Ripon has become associated is the Ripon-Ilbert Bill, which, by the passions it excited, bade fair for a time to undermine the foundations of the Empire of India. It is hard to discover how the Government of England or of India fell into such a fatuity, shocking as it undoubtedly was to the public feeling of Englishmen; but the fatuity was but the sequence of the other fatuity which appointed Lord Ripon to the Viceroyalty of India, and which wounded so deeply the religious sentiment of England. His lordship has, however, withdrawn from a position untenable in the eyes of his adversaries to fall into a graver difficulty, viz., that he has conceded more than was at all consistent with adhesion to his own principles.



PROFESSOR JAMES EDWIN THOROLD ROGERS, M.P.,

WAS born in 1823, and studied at King's College School, and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated. He was several times Examiner and Moderator in the University, and in 1862 was appointed Professor of Political Economy, which post he held till 1868. He is the author of numerous works, among which may be mentioned "A History of Prices, from 1259–1792," and "A Manual of Political Economy," and is a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*. He was for some years in holy orders, but availed himself of the provisions of Mr. Bouverie's Clergy Relief Bill. He was returned M.P. for Southwark at the General Election of 1880.

Professor Rogers is a Radical of the Doctrinaire School, one of those in fact who having bathed themselves in the philosophy of Mill and

Bentham have practically gone beyond what the majority of Englishmen in their more sober moments either desire or aim at. He is a man of undoubted culture and power, but it cannot be said that his work in Parliament has borne out the promise of his academic career. Still, he is one among the many men of ability who, during the lifetime of Mr. Gladstone, will probably work with the Liberal party.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P.,

WAS born at Halifax in 1820. Having studied at University College, London, he was called to the Bar in 1849 at the Inner Temple. His dates of official service are as follow:—1863–64, a Lord of the Admiralty; 1864–66, Under-Secretary for India; 1868–69, a Lord of the Treasury; 1871, President of the Poor Law Board; 1871–74, President of the Local Government Board. The right hon. gentleman has been M.P. for Halifax since 1859. His name has in recent years been associated with the agitation for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. However much men may differ from Mr. Stansfeld in his views on the subject of these Acts, no one will dispute his claims to our admiration as the determined, eloquent, and persistent advocate, in season and out of season, of a cause which he sincerely holds to be right. A quality of this kind is sure to be appreciated in this country, where manly, strenuous effort always in the end obtains its meed of popular applause. Mr. Stansfeld has succeeded in bringing over to his side the larger body of public opinion.

THE HON. EDWARD LYULPH STANLEY, M.P.,

IS the third son of the second Baron Stanley of Alderley, and was born in 1839. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1861, and was elected subsequently Fellow of his College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1865, and worked on the Northern Circuit. Having twice contested Oldham with mal-success, he was returned for the constituency at the General Election in 1880.

It may be mentioned in addition that Mr. Lyulph Stanley when at the University of Oxford obtained much distinction, and that his political ability is very generally recognised. In 1872 he was appointed an Assistant-Secretary to the Friendly Societies' Committee.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS.

WAS born in 1802. He studied at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1827. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827, and practised for some time in the Court of Chancery. His official appointments have been as follow :—1852–58, Judge Advocate-General ; 1859–66, President of the Poor Law Board. He was long an earnest coadjutor of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden in their efforts for the repeal of the Corn Laws. He has represented Wolverhampton in the Imperial Parliament since 1835. He was some years ago a Commissioner of Enquiry into the operation of the Poor Laws. The right hon. gentleman has earned and obtained the respect of his countrymen for a long and honourable public career.

MR. SAMUEL DANKS WADDY, M.P.,

WAS born at Gateshead in 1830, and is son of the late Rev. Dr. Waddy, formerly a President of the Wesleyan Conference. Having studied at Wesley College, Sheffield, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1858. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1874. He was M.P. for Barnstaple 1874–79, for Sheffield 1879–80. Since November, 1882, he has been one of the representatives of Edinburgh in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Waddy is also a local preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion.

Mr. Waddy is an eloquent and witty speaker, and his services are much in request in the Law Courts when one of the parties in a *cause célèbre* needs a powerful advocate. A staunch Liberal and adherent of Mr. Gladstone, he has more than once rendered valuable assistance to his party, which it fully appreciates. He has naturally, from his political position, his religious activity, and the fact that his family has been distinguished in the annals of Methodism, a very great influence among the members of the religious body to which he belongs.

MR. JOHN WALTER, M.P.,

WAS born in London in 1818. He studied at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840. In 1847 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was M.P. for Nottingham 1847–59, for Berks 1859–65. Since 1868 he has sat for Berkshire in the House of Commons. Mr. Walter was not at one with the leaders of the Liberal party in their policy on the Eastern Question during the recent Russo-Turkish War; in fact the party was disunited on the subject.



SIR M.E. HICKS-BEACH.



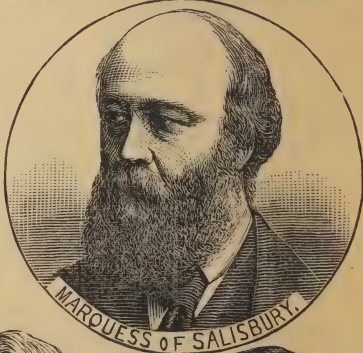
LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.



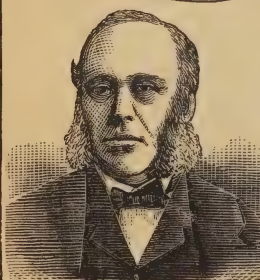
EARL CAIRNS.



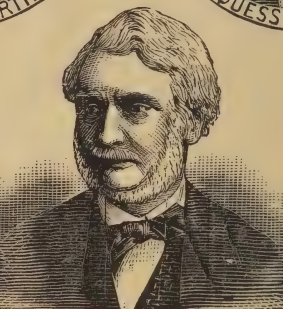
SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.



MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.



MR W.H. SMITH.



LORD JOHN MANNERS.



DUKE OF RICHMOND & GORDON.

THE LIVES OF Conservative Politicians

MR. ARETAS AKERS-DOUGLAS,

OF Chilston Park, Kent, and of Craads, Dumfriesshire, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Aretas Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent, by his marriage with Francis Maria, daughter of Mr. Francis Hollis Brandram, of Tunbridge Wells. He was born in 1851, and was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1874. He is a magistrate for Kent and Dumfriesshire, and a lieutenant in the East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry. He is patron of one living. He assumed the additional name of Douglas on inheriting the estates of his kinsman, Mr. Alexander Douglas. Mr. Akers-Douglas married, in 1875, Adeline Mary, daughter of Mr. Henry Austen-Smith, of Hayes Court, Kent. He was elected M.P. for East Kent at the General Election of 1880.

CAPTAIN JOHN EVANS FREYKE AYLMER,

OF Aylmersfield, Streatham, and St. Stephen's and Gresham Clubs, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Arthur Percy Aylmer, of Cork, Ireland, by his marriage with Martha, daughter of Mr. Richard Reynell, of Killynon, county Westmeath. He was born in 1838, and was educated at Cheltenham, Portarlington, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the army in 1855, and retired about ten years ago. While in the service he was a member of the Government Small Arms Committee. He has been for many years chairman of the Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Railway Company. He is strongly opposed to Home Rule, and will support the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament. He was returned M.P. for Maidstone at the General Election of 1880.

MR. ELLIS ASHMEAD BARTLETT, M.P.,

WAS born in 1848. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1871. He was President of the Oxford Union Debating Society. He was called to the Bar in 1877, at the Inner Temple. He was at one time in the Privy Council Office. He has been M.P. for Eye since 1880.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is one of that small but active group of Conservative politicians which has been dignified by the appellation of the "Fourth Party." In season and out of season he keeps a watchful eye on the foreign policy of the Government, and seldom fails to get a hearing for his opinions from an often unwilling "House." When at the University of Oxford, he at once attracted attention in the debates at the Union for his rhetorical gifts and for his energetic defence of Conservative principles against the attack of a very ably represented Radical party. He acts in political matters very much with Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gorst.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL E. HICKS-BEACH, BART.,

WAS born in Portugal Street, London, in 1837. He studied at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1858. Since 1864 he has sat in the House of Commons for East Gloucestershire. His dates of official service are as follow:—1868, Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and Under-Secretary for the Home Department; 1874-1878, Chief Secretary for Ireland, entering the Cabinet in 1877; 1878-1880, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The right hon. baronet is a Magistrate for Gloucestershire, and an able and active exponent of Conservative policy.

The right hon. baronet married first, in 1864, Caroline Susan, eldest daughter of J. H. Elwes, Esq., but she died in 1865. In 1874 Sir Michael was married again to the Lady Lucy Catherine, third daughter of the third Earl Fortescue. He takes an active and important part in discussions in the House of Commons, for he is an efficient debater. He is, it may be added, a captain in the North Gloucestershire Militia.

THE RIGHT HON. ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD
BERESFORD-HOPE,

WAS born in London in 1820. He studied at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, at both of which educational institutions he distinguished himself, and graduated in 1841. He was M.P. for Maidstone 1841-52, and 1857-59, for Stoke 1865-68, and from the latter date he has sat in the House of Commons for Cambridge University. He is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Dublin, and an LL.D. *propter merita* of Cambridge. He has also been a President of the Institute of British Architects, and a Trustee of the British Museum.

It may be mentioned as of interest to many that Mr. Beresford-Hope's father, Thomas Hope, was the author of "Anastasius." He has always shown considerable independence in his Parliamentary action. He has contributed much to ecclesiastical and romantic literature. In the list of his works are, "Letters on Church Matters," by D.C.L.; "The English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century;" "Strictly Tied-up;" "The Brandreths;" &c. In ecclesiastical movements he has been an active partisan of the Gothic side, and was from 1865 to 1867 President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He married, in 1842, Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of James, second Marquis of Salisbury.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT BOURKE, M.P.,

IS the third son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, and was born in 1827. He studied at Enniskillen School and at Trinity College, Dublin. He is a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1852. Since 1868 he has represented King's Lynn in Parliament. His dates of official service are as follow:—1874–1880, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Bourke has travelled much, and his authority is much regarded in all matters of foreign interest.

The scene of his travels was in America, India and the Holy Land, and what he saw and observed there has not been lost to the country, for he has frequently contributed to various magazines the result of his reflections on foreign manners and customs. Mr. Bourke is universally esteemed for his moderation and breadth of character, for his suavity of manner, and for his industry and indefatigable patience in the discharge of his public duties in Parliament. Under the late Government Mr. Bourke was the representative of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons. Mr. Bourke is the author of a well-known work on Parliamentary Precedents. In 1863 he married the daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.



THE HON. WILLIAM ST. JOHN FREMANTLE BRODRICK,

OF Peper-Harow, Godalming, Surrey, and of the Carlton Club, is the eldest son of William, eighth Viscount Midleton, by his marriage with the Hon. Augusta Mary Fremantle, third daughter of Lord Cottesloe. He was born in 1856, and was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree. He was but recently a lieutenant in the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia. He is in favour of a determined attitude in foreign policy, of the maintenance of a National Church, and of Economy in Local taxation; is opposed to "restrictive enactments, such as Local Option;" and deprecates any present extension of the franchise. He was elected M.P. for West Surrey at the General Election of 1880.



MR. JAMES REDFOORD BULWER, M.P.,

WAS born in 1820. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1842. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1841, where he became a Bencher in 1865, and a Queen's Counsel about the same period. He has been Editor of the Common Law Series of Law Reports. He was M.P. for Ipswich from 1874 to 1880. Since 1881, he has represented Cambridgeshire in the Imperial Parliament.

SIR ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, K.T.,

OF West Molesey, Surrey, is the youngest son of the late Mr. James Carden, solicitor, of London, and was born in 1801. He was gazetted an officer in the 82nd Foot, but subsequently went on the Stock Exchange and became a stockbroker in the City. He is a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and an alderman of London. He was appointed a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London in 1849. He was Sheriff of London in 1851, and Lord Mayor in 1857-58. Sir Robert Carden represented Gloucester from 1857 to 1859, when he was defeated by Mr. William P. Price. He contested Barnstaple in February, 1880, upon the occasion of the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Waddy, but was defeated by Lord Lymington, who is now his colleague. He had also previously been an unsuccessful candidate for St. Albans (since disfranchised), and for Marylebone. Sir R. Carden married, in 1827, Pamela Elizabeth Edith, daughter of the late Dr. W. S. Andrews, but was left a widower in 1874. He was elected M.P. for Barnstaple in 1880. Sir Robert is universally respected not only for his great age, but on account of his high personal character.



THE RIGHT HON. G. A. F. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, M.P.,

WAS born in London in 1821. He studied at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1847. He was called to the Bar in 1847 at Lincoln's Inn. The right hon. gentleman's official dates are as follow:—1874-75, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; 1875-80, Judge-Advocate-General. From 1859 to 1865 he was M.P. for Taunton. Since 1865 he has sat in the House of Commons for Whitehaven.

Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck married, in 1850, Prudence Penelope, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Glasslough Castle, county Monaghan.



THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT
GASCOIGNE CECIL, K.G.,

THIRD Marquis of Salisbury, was born at Hatfield, in 1830. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1853, and was chosen Fellow of All Souls, he in the same year entered Parliament for Stamford, for which borough he continued to sit till his accession to the marquise on his father's death in 1868. Till 1865 the noble marquis was known as Lord Robert Cecil, but on the death of his elder brother in this year, he took the title of Viscount Cranborne. From 1866 to 1867 the noble marquis was Secretary for India, but resigned for reasons connected with the Reform Bill. In 1869 his lordship became Chancellor of the University of Oxford; from 1874 to 1878 was Secretary for India; and from 1878 to

1880 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the anxious negotiations that preceded the Russo-Turkish war, Lord Salisbury went as Special Ambassador to Constantinople, and was the head of the Conference that met there to consider the Eastern Question. In 1878 the noble marquis went to Berlin with the late Earl of Beaconsfield to represent Great Britain at the now famous Congress. On their homecoming the two noblemen were received by the nation with the utmost enthusiasm, and both were invested with the Order of the Garter. The large part of the nation looks to the noble marquis, who became leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords in 1881, to safeguard the country against the dangers inherent in the fanaticism of Radicalism, and in the divided counsels of a Liberal Government.

His lordship was also in 1878 presented with the freedom of the City of London. He was, on the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield in 1881, elected to lead the Conservative party in the House of Lords, at a meeting of noblemen that assembled at the residence of the Marquis of Abergavenny. His lordship during the last three years has been the vigorous and eloquent critic of Mr. Gladstone's Government. His caustic wit helps him to those phrases which are so potent a factor in influencing the minds of large bodies of men in great assemblies. Not only is the Marquis of Salisbury a statesman—he holds also a lofty academical position, having, in November, 1869, been elected to succeed the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He is also a member of the Council of King's College, London, and a deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex.

The Marquis of Salisbury has recently manifested a great interest on the question of the housing of the poor, and as a matter of fact the celebrated Review article that lately appeared has made the question of labourers' dwellings one of the burning problems of the time, and his speech on the subject in the House of Lords when the Peers appointed a Committee to make suggestions and collect evidence on the matter, was a noble specimen of grave and dignified eloquence, informed throughout by deep sympathy for the working-classes. The position of his lordship in his party and the country has been enhanced by this masterpiece of oratory.

MR. HENRY CHAPLIN, M.P.,

WAS born in 1840. He studied at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Since 1868 he has sat in the House of Commons for Mid-Lincolnshire. Mr. Chaplin is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lincolnshire, and the intelligent and active interest he takes in all matters affecting the agricultural interest is well known.

Mr. Chaplin is an able speaker and belongs to the more active and enterprising portion of the Conservative party. He is an eloquent speaker, and has more than once broken a lance with Mr. Gladstone himself. He married, in 1876, Lady Florence, daughter of the third Duke of Sutherland, and Countess of Cromartie, who died in 1881.

LORD RANDOLPH HENRY SPENCER CHURCHILL,

THIRD son of the late Duke of Marlborough, was born in 1849. He studied at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1871. His lordship has sat for Woodstock since 1874. He has been most active in his efforts to weaken the Liberal Government, and has more than once expressed disapproval of the slower party policy of Sir Stafford Northcote. He has been recently elected chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations. His lordship is a magistrate, and a deputy lieutenant for Oxfordshire. He is rapidly pressing forward to a very prominent position in the country.

Perhaps no member of either party could succeed better in obtaining large and attentive audiences to hear his views on political subjects. He has undoubtedly, over and over again, forced the hand of the leader of the opposition in Parliament; and it is probably due to his initiative that Mr. Bradlaugh has been engaged so long in controversy with the House of Commons. His oratory and his whole political bearing is characterized by audacity of a very thorough-going description. He has been dauntless in attack, and has never yielded before the most hostile criticism. He is observed with curiosity by both political parties, and there are those who anticipate that he may some day be the acknowledged leader of active and militant Toryism. His reception at a recent public meeting in Piccadilly (February, 1884) was certainly most flattering to his ambitions, though many important organs condemned the violence of many of his lordship's rhetorical periods, which should rather, perhaps, be taken as evidence of the stormy condition of the political atmosphere.

His lordship married, in 1874, Jenny, daughter of Leonard Jerome, Esq., of New York, in the United States of America. Lord Randolph Churchill is only thirty-five years of age.

MR. EDWARD CLARKE, Q.C., M.P.,

WAS born in 1841. Having studied at College House, Edmonton, and at the City Commercial School, he was elected Tancred Student of Common Law in 1861. He was called to the Bar in 1864 at Lincoln's Inn, where he became a Bencher in 1882. He was made Q.C. in 1880, and in the early months of that year sat for Southwark in Parliament. In July, 1880, he was elected M.P. for Plymouth. Mr. Clarke is one of the most eloquent exponents of Conservative views.

Very many readers will remember the outburst of satisfaction with which in 1880 the Constitutional party hailed the return of Mr. Edward Clarke to Parliament in the bye-election at Southwark, for that event was taken to harbinger a greater success at the general election so soon to follow and to be evidence of the approval by the country of the foreign policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield as signalled by the Treaty at Berlin, and as embodied in the happy and now historic phrase, "Peace with honour." But when Mr. Clarke tried the chances of electoral warfare a few months later, he was defeated in the same constituency, polling about fourteen hundred votes less than the second Liberal candidate, Professor Thorold Rogers. His subsequent success at Plymouth was a compensation for this disappointment.

VISCOUNT CRICHTON, M.P.,

WAS born in 1839. He studied at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1861. From 1868 to 1880 he was M.P. for Enniskillen, and since the latter date he has sat in the House of Commons for Fermanagh. From 1876 to 1880 he was a Lord of the Treasury.

He married, in 1870, Lady Florence Mary, daughter of the third Earl of Enniskillen. He is himself the eldest son of the third Earl of Erne.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS,
G.C.B., M.P.,

WAS born at Red Scar in 1823. Having studied at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he graduated B.A. in 1846. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, he travelled the Northern Circuit. From 1857 to 1862 he sat in Parliament as M.P. for Preston. Since 1868 he has been Member for South-west Lancashire in the House of Commons. He was Home Secretary from 1874 to 1880. He is a Bencher of the Inner Temple, an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, F.R.S., and the author of one valuable legal work. Sir Richard Cross is also the vigorous and eloquent advocate of Conservative views on home and foreign questions.

The attitude of Sir Richard Cross on matters of policy may be summed up in words of his taken from a speech delivered in 1880:—"I have done all in my power to strengthen our National Church, to further the ends of justice, and to promote the welfare, health and comfort of the great industrial classes, so important to the country at large, and my own county in particular." What good service the right hon. gentleman has done to artizans is matter of common notoriety. It may be mentioned in addition that he is a magistrate for Cheshire and a deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, a member of the Council of Education, an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, and chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions.

THE HON. LEWIS PAYNE DAWNAY.

IS the second son of the seventh Viscount Downe, an Irish peer, by his marriage with Miss Mary Isabel Bagot, daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Richard Bagot, Bishop successively of Oxford and of Bath and Wells. He was born in 1846, was educated at Eton, and has served in the Coldstream Guards. He was an unsuccessful candidate for York at the General Election of 1873. Mr. Dawnay married, in 1877, Victoria Alexandrina Elizabeth, daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey, brother of Earl Grey. He was elected M.P. for Thirsk in 1880, in the place of Sir William Payne Gallway, M.P.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS,

OF The Lodge, Egham, Surrey, was born in 1840. Having studied at King's College, London, he was elected a Fellow of that institution in 1863. Until lately he was a member of the firm of Messrs. George Worms and Co., merchants, of Austin Friars. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1863, and joining the South Eastern Circuit has a practice as a special pleader. He was returned M.P. for Greenwich at the General Election of 1880. He belongs to the more active section of the Conservative party.

Baron de Worms has been made the object of very bitter attack by his political opponents, because he was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian policy, because he opposed the entry of Mr. Bradlaugh into the division lobbies of the House of Commons, and also because he has acted energetically with what is known as the Fourth Party. It has been made a ground of complaint against him that he is of Israelitish extraction, and thus those who helped to remove disabilities from the Jewish race in this country have been the most ready to taunt any member of that race with his nationality, if he presumed to differ from them on any important question of foreign or domestic policy.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM HART DYKE, BART., M.P.

WAS born in 1837. He studied at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1862. From 1865 to 1868 the right hon. baronet sat for West Kent, and since the latter year has represented Mid-Kent in Parliament. He was from 1874 to 1880 Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.

The right hon. baronet is not opposed, although a Conservative, to "those moderate changes which altered circumstances render necessary." He married, in 1870, Lady Emily Caroline, eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Sandwich.

MAJOR-GENERAL RANDLE JOSEPH FEILDEN,

OF Witton Park, near Blackburn, Lancashire, is the second but eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Joseph Feilden, of Witton Park, by his marriage with Frances Mary, daughter of the Rev. Streynsham Master, rector of Croston, Lancashire, and was born in the year 1824. He entered the army in 1843, and in 1870 commanded the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles on the Red River Expedition, receiving for his services the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He has been on the half-pay list since January, 1876, and in 1880 was advanced to the rank of major-general. He is a magistrate for the county of Lancaster. General Feilden married, in 1861, Jane Campbell, daughter of Mr. James Hozier, of Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire, N.B. He was returned M.P. for North Lancashire in the Conservative interest at the General Election of 1880.

SIR HENRY FLETCHER,

OF Ham Manor, Arundel, Sussex, is the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, third baronet, of Ashley Park, Surrey, by his marriage with Emily, daughter of the late Mr. George Brown. He was born in 1835, and was educated at Eton. He is a magistrate for Surrey and for Sussex, and lieutenant-colonel of the Sussex Rifle Volunteers. He was formerly a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards and in the 69th Foot. Sir Henry, who succeeded his father in 1851, married, in 1859, Miss Agnes Wilson, daughter of the late Colonel Sir John Morillyon Wilson, C.B. and K.H. He was elected M.P. for Horsham at the General Election in 1880.



THE RIGHT HON. NICHOLAS FOWLER, M.P.,

LORD Mayor of London, was born in 1828. He studied at University College, London, of which learned society he became a Fellow, having taken his degree of B.A. and M.A. He is a member of the Senate of London University, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Society of Arts, and of the Statistical Society. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, & Co., of Cornhill. From 1868 he sat for Penrhyn and Falmouth. He was returned for the City of London at the General Election of 1880. His lordship enjoys universal respect.

It is a well-known fact that his lordship takes great interest in all matters that affect the physical, moral, and spiritual well-being of all classes of men. He has felt and expressed himself with energy on the Bradlaugh question, and also has emphatically protested against the cruelties practised by the Boer Republic of the Transvaal on the unfortunate aborigines of South Africa. In the month of March, 1884, he gathered round himself at the Mansion House the *élite* of the religious world, to do honour to the venerable Earl of Shaftesbury, and then, as he always has done, showed his power of paying eloquent homage to distinguished virtue. He married Charlotte, second daughter of Alfred Fox, Esq., of Falmouth; but Mrs. Fowler died in 1876.



THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE-HARDY, G.C.S.I.,

FIRST Viscount Cranbrook, was born in 1814. He studied at Shrewsbury School, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, he worked for some time as a barrister. From 1856 to 1865 he sat in Parliament for Leominster. From 1865, till he was raised to the Peerage in 1878, he was Member for the University of Oxford. His lordship's dates of official service are as follow:—1858, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs; 1866, President of the Poor Law Board, 1867–1868, Home Secretary; 1874–1878, Secretary of

State for War; 1878-1880, Secretary of State for India. The noble viscount is one of the ablest Parliamentary debaters of his time. His vigorous oratory always commands attention whatever may be the audience he is for the time addressing. Since his elevation to the House of Lords, his name has perhaps not been quite so much before the country as at the time when he was simply Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, the popular representative of the University of Oxford. His absence from the House of Commons, when there has been a great party field-day, has been keenly felt. His lordship married, in 1838, Jane, daughter of Mr. James Orr, of Holywood House, county Down.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GIBSON, M.P.,

WAS born in 1837. Having studied at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1858, he was called to the Bar of Ireland in 1860, and in 1872 became a Queen's Counsel. He was elected for Dublin University in 1875, and has retained this seat in Parliament ever since. From 1877 to 1880 he was Attorney-General for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman is an honorary LL.D. of Dublin, and, perhaps, the most eloquent of Conservative speakers.

Mr. Edward Gibson joined Sir Stafford Northcote in his political campaign in the north of Ireland in the latter part of 1883. He has in recent years risen much in the estimation of his party and of the country, and in the event of the Conservatives being successful at the polling booths at the next General Election, Mr. Gibson will probably find his conspicuous services rewarded by a seat in the Cabinet. He married, in 1868, Fanny, daughter of Henry Colles, Esq. He is, it may be added, a magistrate for Meath.

SIR HARDINGE STANLEY GIFFARD, M.P.,

WAS born in 1825. Having studied at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852, and after having been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, he travelled on the South Wales Circuit. He was Solicitor-General from 1875 to 1880, and has sat for Launceston in the House of Commons since 1877.

Sir Hardinge Giffard is an effective party speaker, and has more than once been on important occasions the mouthpiece of his party. He married for the second time, in 1874, Lynie, third daughter of Henry Woodfall, Esq.

MR. JOHN ELDON GORST, M.P.,

WAS born at Preston in 1835. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857, and was elected a Fellow of his college. In 1865 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He was M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge from 1866 to 1868. He has sat for Chatham since 1875. Mr. Gorst was Civil Commissioner for Waikato from 1861 to 1865. He belongs to the more active section of the Conservative party. This is the section with which the names of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and Lord Randolph Churchill are also connected. Mr. Gorst has come before the public also as an author, as he has written a book entitled "The Maori King," which was published in 1864. Mr. Gorst married, in 1860, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Lorenzo Moore, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

HIS GRACE CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, K.G.,

SIXTH Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was born in 1818. His grace studied at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. A captain in the army 1844, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington 1842-1852; to Viscount Hardinge 1852-1854. His grace succeeded his father in the title in 1860. His grace's dates of official service are as follow:—1859, President of the Poor Law Board; 1867-1868, President of the Board of Trade; 1870-1873, Leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords; 1874-1880, Lord President of the Council. His grace's name is associated with two useful measures of legislation. He introduced the Bill abolishing Church patronage in Scotland in 1874, and was the author of that very useful measure, the Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1875. His grace is married to the daughter of A. Greville, Esq. He is also patron of three livings.

His southern family seat is Goodwood Park, near Chichester, which is maintained in princely style, and at certain seasons the Dukes of Richmond are wont to entertain royalty itself, foreign as well as English. The late duke lavished untold sums upon the improvement of the historical patrimony. He was a man of great talent, and, like the son, a soldier, but he had seen active service, and had a deep bullet wound in his chest, from which he suffered much during the later years of his life. His philanthropy and strong attachment to the Church of England were marked characteristics in him, as in the present duke.

It is attributed to him, as chairman of the Sussex County Sessions, that he was once annoyed by a barrister who thus addressed a witness he was examining: "Now, pray listen to the question I am going to ask you. Be attentive; remember, you will answer as you please; and, remember, I don't care a rush what you answer," &c.

The duke meeting the barrister one day in the streets of Chichester, resolved to teach the worthy "man of the wig" a lesson which should show

his disapproval in the least offensive way. He thus accosted him: "Ha, is it you, — ? Now, pray listen to the question I am going to ask you. Be attentive; remember, you will answer what you please; and, remember, I don't care a rush what you answer. *How are you?*"

To return to the present duke, in his position as Lord President of the Council, he was charged with the duty of stamping out the cattle disease which made such ravages throughout the country a few years since. It was a singular coincidence that his grace, who is a great agriculturist, was among the greatest sufferers by that visitation, having lost 3,000 sheep, sixty-seven oxen, and forty-three pigs. But his efforts to stay the speed of the epidemic were successful at last. In 1876 the old title of the family, that of Gordon, was restored to the Lennoxes, and consequently the present duke is the first to wear the double title of Richmond and Gordon.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HENRY GEORGE CHARLES GORDON-LENNOX

WAS born at Goodwood in 1821. He is the brother of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He studied at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1847. He was for some years Précis Writer to the Earl of Aberdeen. His official appointments date as follow:—1852 and 1858-59, a Lord of the Treasury; 1866-68 Secretary to the Admiralty; 1874-76 Chief Commissioner of Works and Buildings. His lordship has represented Chichester in the House of Commons since 1846.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, M.P.,

WAS born at Brighton in 1845. Having studied at Harrow, he entered the Rifle Brigade, and subsequently the Coldstream Guards. Since 1868 his lordship has sat for Middlesex in the House of Commons. His lordship's official dates are as follow:—1874-1878, Under-Secretary of State for India; 1878-1880, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. His lordship is a member of the Privy Council, and a most active and zealous exponent of Conservative views.

His lordship is very popular on the platform, and at three General Elections has maintained himself at the head of the poll for the County of Middlesex. In 1874 he obtained 10,343 votes, against 5,192 recorded for the most popular Liberal candidate, while in 1880 Lord George received 12,904 votes against 8,876 given to Mr. Herbert Gladstone. His lordship is the third son of the first Duke of Abercorn, and married, in 1871, the Lady Maud Caroline, daughter of the third Earl of Harewood.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN CHARLES DALRYMPLE
HAY, BART., C.B., F.R.S., M.P.,

WAS born in 1821. Having studied at Rugby, he entered the Navy in 1834, and was gazetted captain in 1850, rear-admiral 1861, and admiral in 1878. He served in the first Caffre War and in the Syrian War, and was at the capture of Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre. From 1842 to 1850 he was on the East India and China stations. He was also at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. From 1866 to 1868 he was a Lord of the Admiralty. He was M.P. for Wakefield 1862-65, M.P. for Stamford 1866-80, M.P. for Wigton from July, 1880, to the present date.

Sir John Hay succeeded his father as third baronet in March, 1861. He is an author. His works and their dates of publication are as follow:—"The Flag List and its Prospects;" "Our Naval Defences;" "The Reward of Loyalty," 1862; "Memorandum on his compulsory retirement from the British Navy," 1870; "Remarks on the Loss of the *Captain*," 1871; "Ashantee and the Gold Coast, and what we know of it: a sketch," 1874. He married, in 1847, the Hon. Eliza Napier, third daughter of William John, eighth Lord Napier.

MR. ARTHUR STAVELEY HILL

WAS born in 1825. He studied at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Exeter and St. John's Colleges, Oxford. For some time he was Fellow of St. John's. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1868. His appointments, University and official, are as follow:—1858, Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History, Oxford; 1874, Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford; 1875, Judge-Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. He was M.P. for Coventry 1868-74, and M.P. for West Staffordshire 1874 to the present time.

He married first, in 1864, Katherine Florence, daughter of Myles Ponsonby, Esq., of Hale Hall, Cumberland, who died in 1868; and secondly, in 1876, Mary Frances, only surviving daughter of the late Francis Bird, Esq., of St. Petersburg, and of Queen's Gate, Kensington, London.

LORD ARTHUR WILLIAM HILL,

OF Binfield Park, near Bracknell, Berkshire, is the second son of Arthur, fourth Marquis of Downshire, by his marriage with the Hon. Caroline Frances Stapleton-Cotton, eldest daughter of Stapleton, first Viscount Combermere. He was born in 1846, and was at one time a lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards. He is a magistrate for Sussex and Berks, and for

county Down. Lord Arthur Hill, who is heir-presumptive to his nephew, the present Marquis of Downshire, has been twice married—first, in 1873, to Annie Nesida, only child of Lieutenant-Colonel George Cooke, of Prince's Gate, Hyde Park; and secondly, in 1877, to Annie, third daughter of Mr. James Fortescue Harrison, of Crawley Down Park, Sussex. He was returned to Parliament as M.P. for county Down at the General Election of 1880.

SIR HENRY THURSTON HOLLAND, BART., K.C.M.G.,

WAS born in London in 1825. He studied at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1847. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849. His official appointments are as follow:—1867–70, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office; 1870–73, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since 1874 the hon. baronet has sat in the Imperial Parliament for the Borough of Midhurst. He will oppose strenuously any measure tending to injure the Established Church.

Sir Henry Holland speaks with effect on all matters which affect the Imperial relations subsisting between Great Britain and her Colonies. Moreover he is not inclined to approve rash measures of agrarian change. He married for the second time, in 1858, Margaret Jane, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., and therefore is the brother-in-law of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

SIR JAMES MACNAGHTEN M'GAREL HOGG, BART., K.C.B.,

WAS born at Calcutta in 1823. He studied at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the 1st Life Guards in 1843, but retired as lieutenant-colonel in 1855. He was M.P. for Bath 1865–68, and since the latter date has been the representative of Truro in the Imperial Parliament. Sir James M. M. Hogg since November, 1870, has been chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He is not opposed to rational political progress, and is a zealous Conservative.

Sir James Hogg has been a member of the vestries of St. Margaret and St. John, of the Westminster District Board of Works, and afterwards of the Guardian Board and Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square. Since his first election to the office of Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, he has been annually re-elected by his colleagues. He was created a K.C.B. on the occasion of the opening of the Chelsea portion of the Thames Embankment. He married in 1857 the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Emma, daughter of the first Lord Penrhyn. He assumed the prefix of M'Garel on succeeding to the Antrim Estates of the late C. M'Garel, Esq., of Magheramorne. His father, the Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg was at one time a member of the Council of India,

MR. WILLIAM LAVIES JACKSON,

OF Allerton Hall, Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Jackson, of Leeds. He was born in 1840, and was educated privately. He is engaged in business as a tanner and leather merchant, and is a town councillor and magistrate for the borough of Leeds, and director of the Leeds Exchange, a member of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the local Conservative Association. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Leeds in 1876, on the acceptance by Mr. Carter of the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Jackson married, in 1860, Miss Grace Tempest, daughter of Mr. George Tempest. Mr. Jackson was chosen M.P. for Leeds in 1880 at the General Election.

SIR JOHN HENRY KENNAWAY, BART., M.P.,

WAS born in 1837. He studied at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864. He has been M.P. for East Devon since 1870. Sir John Kennaway has written an interesting work, entitled "On Sherman's Track."

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM COUTTS KEPPEL, LORD
ASHFORD AND VISCOUNT BURY, K.C.M.G.,

AND son of the Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1832. Educated at Eton, he entered the Guards, but soon retired. He became a Member of the House of Commons in 1857 for Newark, and sat till 1859. From 1860 to 1865 he represented the Wick District of Burghs. From 1868 to 1874 he sat for Berwick-on-Tweed. He was summoned to the House of Peers in 1876. His official dates are as follow:—1878–1880, Under-Secretary for War. Lord Ashford has been most active in connection with the Volunteer movement. He is the author of a very well known work, "The Exodus of the Western Nations," and also of "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America." Viscount Bury has always taken keen interest in all that concerns our volunteers, as mentioned above, and he is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of volunteers. His lordship joined the Roman Catholic Communion in 1879. He is married to a daughter of Sir Allan M'Nab, Bart. He is an energetic factor in the public life of the country.

COLONEL EDWARD ROBERT KING-HARMAN, M.P.,

WAS born in 1838. Having studied at Eton, he entered the army, but retired when he was a lieutenant in the 60th Foot. Colonel King-Harman is honorary colonel of the Roscommon Militia, and lord-lieutenant of that county. He is also a magistrate for three Irish counties. From 1877 to 1880 Colonel King-Harman was M.P. for Sligo, but since March, 1883, he has sat in the Imperial Parliament for Dublin County.

Colonel King-Harman is a prominent leader of the Loyalism that has made for itself such marked expression in the north of Ireland in 1883 and subsequently. It is but natural that those who lay stress and value on the English connection should view with disfavour and alarm the partiality of the Government of Great Britain for those who are the avowed and unscrupulous enemies of the British name.



THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HUGESSEN KNATCHBULL-
HUGESSEN, LORD BRABOURNE,

WAS born at Mersham Hatch in 1829. Having studied at Eton, and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850, he was returned as M.P. for Sandwich in 1857, and sat for that borough in the House of Commons till his elevation to the Peerage in 1880. His lordship's dates of official service are as follow:—1859-66, a Lord of the Treasury; 1868-71, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs; 1871-74, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. His lordship, although formerly a member of Liberal ministries, now usually acts with the Conservative party. He is the author of some very charming books for children. Their names and dates of publication are as follow:—"Stories for my Children," 1869; "Crackers for Christmas," 1870; "Moonshine," 1871; "Tales at Tea-Time," 1872; "Queer Folk," 1873; "Whispers from Fairyland," 1874; "River Legends, or River Thames and Father Rhine," 1874; "Higgledy Piggledy," 1875, &c. His lordship married, in 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. M. R. Southwell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Albans.



MR. JOHN COMPTON LAWRENCE, Q.C.,

OF Dunsby Hall, near Bourne, Lincolnshire, is the only son of the late Mr. Thomas M. Lawrence, of Dunsby Hall, by his marriage with Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Compton, of Water Newton, Huntingdonshire. He was born in 1832. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and joined the Midland Circuit. He became Q.C. in 1877, and is Recorder of Derby. He is a magistrate for Lincolnshire (parts of Holland and Kesteven). Mr. Lawrence married, in 1861, Charlotte Georgina, daughter of Major Smart, of Turnby Lawn, Lincolnshire. He was elected M.P. for South Lincolnshire at the General Election of 1880.

MR. ROGER LEIGH,

OF Barham Court, near Maidstone, Kent, and of Hindley Hall, near Wigan, Lancashire, is the adopted son of the late Sir Robert Holt Leigh, of Barham Court and Hindley Hall. He was born in 1840, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Lancaster, and succeeded to the two properties above named on the death of his kinsman Thomas, Lord Kingsdown, in 1867. Mr. Leigh married, in 1861, Miss Elizabeth Jane Blackwell, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Eden Blackwell, of the Royal Argyllshire Highlanders. He was returned to Parliament for Rochester at the General Election of 1880 in the Conservative interest.

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P.,

WAS born at Luton Park in 1837. He studied at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1857. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1861, and worked for some time on the Oxford Circuit. Mr. Leighton has represented North Shropshire in Parliament since February, 1876.

MR. ROBERT LODER,

OF the High Beeches, near Crawley, Sussex, of Whittlebury Park, Northamptonshire, and of Grosvenor Square, W., is a son of the late Mr. Giles Loder, of Wilsford, Wiltshire, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Higginbotham. He was born in 1823, and graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Sussex, and served as high sheriff in 1877. He is also a magistrate for Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. Mr. Loder married, in 1847, Miss Maria Georgiana Busk, daughter of Mr. Hans Busk. He was elected M.P. for Shoreham in the Conservative interest at the General Election in 1880.

MR. WALTER HUME LONG,

OF Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, J.P. and D.L., of Rood Ashton, by his marriage with Charlotte Anna, only daughter of Mr. William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume-Dick, of Humewood, county Wicklow, late M.P. for that

county, and was born in 1854. He is a captain in the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He is a magistrate for Wiltshire, and was on the roll for high sheriff for 1879 and for the present year. He is patron of three livings. Mr. Long married, in 1878, Lady Dorothy Blanche Boyle, fourth daughter of Richard Edmund, ninth Earl of Cork and Orrery. He was elected in the Conservative interest M.P. for North Wiltshire at the General Election of 1880.

SIR LOPES MASSEY LOPES, BART., M.P.,

WAS born in 1818. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1842. He represented Westbury in Parliament from 1857 to 1868, and since the latter date has been M.P. for South Devon. From 1874 to 1880 he was a Lord of the Admiralty in the administration of the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

He married first, in 1854, Bertha, only daughter of the first Lord Churston; secondly, in 1874, Louisa, daughter of the late Sir R. W. Newman, Bart., of Manhead, Devon. He advocates a readjustment of taxation, so that local burdens may be relieved out of the Imperial funds.

COLONEL SIR R. J. LOYD-LINDSAY, K.C.B., M.P.,

WAS born in 1832. Having studied at Eton, he entered the army in 1850, but retired in 1859 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Guards. He was Aide-de-Camp to General Simpson in the Crimean War, and received the V.C. for conspicuous gallantry. From 1877 to 1880 he was Financial Secretary at the War Office. Since 1865 he has represented the county of Berks in the House of Commons.

Sir Loyd-Lindsay takes keen interest in all that concerns the efficiency of our military forces; and as he is one who has been no mere carpet soldier, but has displayed on the field of battle that bravery which is the traditional quality of Englishmen, and which is so deeply appreciated by our race, his opinion on the matters that concern the War Office is listened to with attention and respect.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES LOWTHER, M.P.,

WAS born in 1840. Having studied at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1862, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864. From that year till 1880, the right hon. gentleman sat for York in the House of Commons. Since 1881 he has been M.P. for North Lincolnshire. His dates of official service are as

follow :—1868, Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board; 1874–1878 Under-Secretary for the Colonies ; 1878–1880, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Lowther is a magistrate for the North Riding.

Mr. Lowther is noted for the manly straightforward vigour of his eloquence and his unmistakable tendency to call a spade a spade. He was perhaps for this reason more popular with the Irish party than his successor, the Right Hon. W. Forster, who certainly succeeded in acquiring in a remarkable degree the hostility of those he endeavoured to serve. Mr. Lowther comes of a family of great antiquity and wealth in Yorkshire, and has deservedly much influence in his party, his county and his country. In the event of the Conservatives obtaining a majority at the next General Election Mr. Lowther will naturally find a place in the Cabinet.



THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., EARL LYTTON,

WAS born in 1831, and is son of the famous novelist, dramatist, and statesman. Having studied at Harrow, and at Bonn in Germany, he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown at an early age. His dates of official service are as follow :—1849–52, Attaché at Washington; 1852–54, Attaché at Florence; 1854–56, Attaché at Paris; 1856–58, Paid Attaché at the Hague; 1853, Attaché at St. Petersburg and Constantinople; 1859, Attaché at Vienna; 1860–62, Acting Consul-General at Belgrade; 1862, Secretary to Embassy at Vienna; 1863–64, Secretary to Legation at Copenhagen; 1864–65, Secretary to Legation at Athens; thence he was removed to Lisbon, where he was Ambassador from 1874 to 1876. In the last year his lordship was nominated Viceroy of India, and performed the duties of that high office till 1880, in which year he resigned the viceroyalty, and was raised in the peerage to an earldom. The noble earl is not only a statesman, but a poet of great ability and power.

His first poetical work he published at the early age of twenty-four, under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith, and it at once met with a wide popularity. Since then he has frequently contributed to the literary activity of our time, publications which have still further enhanced his reputation. It will also be remembered that it was during his Viceroyalty in India in 1877, that Her Majesty the Queen was, on the plains of Delhi and with great pomp and circumstance, proclaimed Empress of India, in the presence of a vast assemblage, where were met all the princes of Hindostan. During Lord Lytton's stay in India, he was made the object of the assassin's bullet. A half-drunken Eurasian named Busa tried unsuccessfully to kill his lordship, but was seized in time by Colonel Colley, who subsequently himself so sadly perished in the Transvaal. The Earl of Lytton is just now engaged in completing from materials in his possession the biography of his father, a portion of which he has already given to the public. His wife, Lady Lytton, is the second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and is niece of the late Earl of Clarendon. Their eldest son is godson to Her Majesty. The Earl Lytton was the favourite and friend of the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

THE RIGHT HON. HUGH MACCALKMONT,

FIRST Earl Cairns, was born in 1819. Having studied at Trinity College, Dublin, he was in 1844 called to the English Bar as a Member of the Middle Temple. His equity practice soon assumed considerable proportions. From 1852 to 1866 he sat in the House of Commons for Belfast. His lordship's dates of official service are as follow:—1858, Solicitor-General; 1866, Attorney-General; 1867, Lord Justice of Appeal; 1868, Lord Chancellor; 1874–1880, Lord Chancellor. He was raised to the Peerage in 1878. He is an LL.D. of Cambridge, and D.C.L. of Oxford. Earl Cairns is justly respected as an orator of the first rank, as a Christian statesman, and as the zealous advocate of Constitutional principles in Church and State.

During the greater part of his distinguished career Earl Cairns has shown great interest in the questions of religion and philanthropy which have grown in urgency and in importance during the present century. To aid enterprise in these directions he has ever been ready to render the assistance of his unsurpassed eloquence, for he is certainly one of the most formidable and accomplished debaters that ever addressed the House of Lords from the Opposition bench, or from the woolsack. To his other high dignities he adds that of being Chancellor of the University of Dublin. A native of the province of Ulster in Ireland he naturally takes intense interest in all that concerns the sister Island. He is married to the daughter of the late John M'Neill, Esq.

His lordship has not only deservedly won the highest place of legal distinction which the nation has to offer, but he has also done noble service as a Christian worker and devoted philanthropist. During the memorable visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to this country in 1875, he took a deep and sympathetic interest in their work, and expressed the most favourable opinion of Mr. Moody's Gospel discourses. When at his seat in Scotland he conducts a religious service, and either reads a sermon or delivers an address to his servants and neighbours on Sunday evenings. His personal service in Sabbath-school enterprise is proverbial.

A contemporary writer says of him:—"Lord Cairns is not only a great man: he justly claims and richly merits the higher appellation of a good man. To brilliancy of intellectual powers, remarkable legal acumen, and never-failing industry and perseverance, we must, in estimating his character, add the nobler elevation which springs from the consecration of his powers to the service of God and the best welfare of his fellow-creatures. He is in every respect a ready man, and emphatically 'ready to all good works.' We have heard that on receiving the Great Seal as Lord Chancellor, it was remarked to him by a friend, 'You will no longer be able to take your Sunday class,' when he immediately rejoined (as if no reason could be assigned for withdrawal from the work in which the Master delighted—'feeding the lambs'), 'Why not?'"

To this hour he is officially identified with the great work so ably superintended by Dr. Barnardo, in the East of London; and in his speech as chairman of the annual meeting, in June, 1878, his lordship remarked:—"It was their destiny, under Providence, to live in a metropolis which for size, for population, for influence, and for wealth, had never been exceeded in any part of the world; but along with that influence, that

wealth, that size, and that population, there had grown up in parts of the metropolis spots black with depravity and crime, spots the conditions of which were sources of danger to every part of the kingdom. They might not themselves see this crime and depravity; they might shut their eyes to the contemplation of them; but they could not divest themselves of the responsibility which attached to them as inhabitants of this great metropolis. They had not themselves the time or the ability to go over these places and to rescue these children; but they had an organisation which did the work. When he observed the boys and girls around them, it was a proof of what these institutions could do, and he trusted he was not over-sanguine in hoping that the funds of this society would be put in such a position that it would not only be able to go on with the work, but could carry on extensions; so that instead of 600 children, 1,100 boys and girls might be maintained, and rescued from the vice and the misery in which they otherwise would spend their lives." And, referring to Dr. Barnardo's Coffee Palaces and Mission Rooms, Lord Cairns said:—"The Mission has established what has been productive of the best results. There are two mission-rooms, where evangelical addresses are given, and the rooms are constantly filled; and thus I believe the blessings of the Gospel of Jesus Christ have been brought to the hearts of many of those who have heard it. I have myself seen one of the rooms crowded from end to end by persons who were drawn together to hear evangelical addresses which had nothing to attract such crowds apart from the simplicity of the Gospel thus delivered."

We close our brief notice of this distinguished Christian with the hope that he may be increasingly useful.



MR. DAVID MACIVER, M.P.,

WAS born in 1840 at Liverpool. He studied at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and then entered business as a steamship owner. At one time he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. D. and C. MacIver, who managed the Cunard Line. He has since 1874 been M.P. for Birkenhead. He is Rear Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. He is in favour of drastic legislation to prevent needless casualties in our mercantile marine, and he is an earnest and thorough-going Conservative.

Mr. MacIver's former connection with our Mercantile Marine naturally gives great weight to any opinion he may hold on a subject now (March, 1884) occupying so much of the attention of the country.

The United Kingdom depends greatly for its commercial prestige on the fact of the number of vessels in its Merchant Navy, and every attempt to hamper the energy of our ship owners must be viewed with misgiving. We may trust that Mr. MacIver will speak on this subject in no uncertain tones.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT
MANNERS, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P.,

BROTHER of the sixth Duke of Rutland, was born at Belvoir Castle in 1818. He studied at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his Master's degree in 1839. From 1841 to 1847 he was M.P. for Newark; from 1850 to 1857 for Colchester. Since March, 1857, he has sat in Parliament for North Leicestershire. His lordship's dates of official service are as follow:—1852, First Commissioner of Works; in 1858–1859 and in 1866–1867, he filled the same office; from 1874 to 1880 he was Postmaster-General, on each occasion with a seat in the Cabinet. He is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland, and a zealous but independent Conservative. He has written a "Plea for National Holidays," "Notes of an Irish Tour," "England's Trust," "A Cruise in Scotch Waters," &c.

Although Lord John Manners is a thorough-going party man, he has succeeded in winning the esteem of political opponents as well as that of his friends. But recently the Shipwrights Company presented to Lady John Manners a marble bust of her husband (23rd February, 1884). On that occasion we find that the Lord Mayor spoke before a distinguished assemblage in enthusiastic terms of Lord John. The newspaper extract reads thus:—"The Lord Mayor proposed, as the toast of the evening, the health of Lord and Lady John Manners. Of the noble lord he spoke as his oldest political leader, whom he, though too young to have a vote himself, had followed 35 years ago, in what was then described as the chivalrous crusade, into the regions of merchants and bankers. Both parties could bear testimony to his chivalrous bearing in the stormy conflicts of St. Stephen's. It might be said of him that

'In the fight he was never behind,
Nor ever receded a foot in the van,
Nor blenched from the ire or the prowess of man.'

Of her husband, Lady Manners said: "He has been, as long as I have known him, wedded to his country, which he has served day and night, in sickness and in health. But in the service of his country he has found happiness, and I hope that some years may yet be added to the forty he has already spent in public life." Lady Manners contributes herself to the Reviews articles of considerable literary ability.



MR. WILLIAM THACKERAY MARRIOTT, M.P.,

WAS born in 1834. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1858. He travelled on the South Eastern Circuit after being called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1877, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1879. From the General Election of 1880 he sat for Brighton as a Liberal, till, on his difference with the Government on the vote of censure, February, 1884,

he asked for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and appealed for the suffrages of his constituents as a Conservative.

The appeal was successful ; militant Radicalism put forth all its strength and failed ; Mr. Marriott was returned triumphantly to Parliament.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, BART.,
M.P.,

WAS the only son of the late Mr. John Cornish, of Exeter, and was born in 1815, at Exeter, (*i.e.*, in the Waterloo year). On marrying, in 1847, Elizabeth Gray, only child of George Isaac Mowbray, Esq., of Bishop Wearmouth, county Durham, he took the name of Mowbray in place of his patronymic. He studied at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and worked on the Western Circuit. He was M.P. for Durham from 1853 to 1868, when he was returned to Parliament for the University of Oxford, which he has ever since continued to represent. He was Judge-Advocate-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, and in his third in 1868. He is an honorary Fellow of Hertford and Christ Church Colleges, Oxford, and in 1869 received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in the same University. Sir John Mowbray is universally respected, and is united by ties of close personal friendship to Sir Stafford Northcote.

MR. CHARLES NEWDEGATE NEWDEGATE, M.P.,

WAS born in 1816. He studied at Eton, at King's College, London, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1838 and took subsequently the degree of D.C.L. Since 1843 he has sat in Parliament for North Warwickshire. Mr. Newdegate has always identified himself with those who would assert sound Protestant principles in Church and State.

He believes in the maintenance intact of our Constitution as it was established in 1688. He has also watched anxiously the progress made in recent years in our midst by the Roman Catholic Communion, and has frequently called the attention of the country to what he conceived to be, and what is not unfrequently denominated, Papal aggression.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,
BART., G.C.B., M.P., F.R.S.,

WAS born in 1818. He studied at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. From 1843 to 1845 he was Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone. From 1855 to 1857 he sat for Dudley in Parliament, and from 1858 to 1866 he was Member for Stamford. Since 1866 he

has represented North Devon in the House of Commons. The right hon. baronet's dates of official service are as follow :—1859, Financial Secretary to the Treasury ; 1866, President of the Board of Trade ; 1867—68, Secretary of State for India ; 1874—80, Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and on the late Lord Beaconsfield entering the Peerage, Sir Stafford became Leader of the Conservative party in the Lower House. He is at present Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has written many pamphlets on political questions, and is universally respected by all classes of his countrymen, without distinction of party.

At the present time (March, 1884) when the Opposition is appealing earnestly for the confidence of the country as against ministers, it is not uninteresting to recall what the right hon. baronet said in 1880, when addressing the country on the great issues of public policy then before the country. Speaking of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, he said :—

“It has laboured to avert war; and where that has not been possible it has successfully striven to limit its range, and to prevent complications which would have been alike menacing to the particular interests of this country and to the general peace of Europe. It has emphatically proclaimed the national determination to maintain, strengthen, and defend our great colonial and Indian Empire. It has earnestly promoted measures for the advancement of the true interests of Ireland, while it has steadily resisted proposals, however plausible, tending to weaken, or even to dissolve, the ties which bind together the great members of the United Kingdom. In its domestic legislation it has kept in view the importance of aiming at the general good of the community, and of doing strict justice between apparently conflicting interests without sacrificing the welfare of one class to the claims or the prejudices of others. At the same time, it has been on its guard against the danger of attempting to remodel our ancient institutions in accordance with theoretical ideas unsuited to the national character. Guided by these principles, it has been able to effect substantial improvements in many of the laws directly or indirectly affecting the great industrial classes, both in their relations one to the other, and in the amelioration of their social, moral, and educational condition.”

Sir Stafford has had recently to submit to a good deal of acrimonious criticism from the more restless spirits in the Conservative party, but he has borne all annoyance with the gentle and manly dignity which is one of his pre-eminent characteristics ; and when in 1883 he was made the object of attack in the columns of the *Times* by a member of what has been called the Fourth Party he received at the hands of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and through his friend Sir John Mowbray, a striking testimonial of confidence. The position of Sir Stafford in a Conservative Cabinet, if that party come into power, will be awaited with some curiosity, much the same as was felt with reference to the Liberals when, in 1880, they overthrew their political rivals at the polling-booth.

THE MOST NOBLE ALGERNON GEORGE PERCY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

WAS born in 1810. He studied at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was for some years in the Guards. From 1852 to 1865 his grace was Member for North Northumberland. His official dates are as follow:—1858–1879, a Lord of the Admiralty and Vice-President of the Board of Trade; 1878–1880, Lord Privy Seal. Amongst other important public offices the Duke of Northumberland fills that of President of the Royal Institution.

The Duchess of Northumberland is the daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P. He was in 1878 President of a Commission charged to conduct an inquiry into the Parochial Charities of the City of London.

SIR HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, PART, M.P.,

WAS born in London in 1825. He is head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Peek Brothers and Co., Eastcheap. Since 1868 he has sat for Mid-Surrey in the Imperial Parliament. He is a Magistrate for the counties of Surrey and of Devon. On his mother's side, Sir Henry Peek is connected with the Lemaitres, a refugee family, now extinct, which came to England at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Sir Henry Peek is well known to be a man of enormous wealth, a shrewd and energetic man of business, and always forward to aid the Conservative cause.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, G.C.B.

IS the second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and was born in 1822. Having studied at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service. Having held various posts abroad, he was returned in 1865 as a Liberal for Tamworth, and for this borough he sat in the House of Commons till 1880. His dates of official service are as follow:—1855–57, a Lord of the Admiralty, 1861–65, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Although formerly a member of Liberal ministries the right honourable baronet acts now as a rule with the Conservatives on matters of foreign policy.

Sir Robert Peel, as a rule, does not come prominently forward on the platform except when some great Imperial question is under discussion, and then he always has shown himself the possessor of rare powers of eloquence. He is the brother of the present Speaker of the House of Commons. The right hon. baronet married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. Lady Peel is sister to the Duchess of Wellington.

Sir Robert Peel was returned as M.P. for Huntingdon at a bye-election (21st March, 1884). The following newspaper cutting illustrates his political attitude:—"After the Mayor had made the declaration from the Town

Hall balcony, Sir Robert Peel came forward and thanked the electors. The contest at Huntingdon had been an unusually close one, and but for the devoted energy and splendid support which he received from the Conservative Association's working through the constituency he should never have expected to be placed in the honourable position he now held. He also acknowledged the services rendered by individual electors. Although the victory was the result of a hard-fought battle, he could take to himself the credit that it had been won with honour. Henceforth he should be the representative of the Constituency. But they would recollect that he was returned as their Conservative member, and that Huntingdon had struck another nail into the coffin of this vacillating and degraded Government, which was fast going to perdition. Huntingdon had well answered the noble call made on the previous night by Cambridgeshire. Borough after Borough, county after county, was thus falling away from the Radical Government. They were determined to unite their forces in favour of a Party whose only concern would be the real interest and the real welfare of the people of this country."



THE RIGHT HON. HENRY CECIL RAIKES, M.P.,

WAS born in 1838. He studied at Shrewsbury and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1860. Having been called to the Bar in 1863 at the Middle Temple, he was chosen a Bencher in 1880. He was M.P. for Chester from 1868 to 1880. In 1880 for nine months he sat for Preston, but since November in that year the right hon. gentleman has represented Preston in the House of Commons. Mr. Raikes was Chairman of Ways and Means, and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, from 1874 to 1880. He is also a Magistrate for Cheshire and Flintshire.

It may be mentioned also that Mr. Raikes is President of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences, that he is a Constitutional Reformer, and opposed to any encroachment upon the union of Church and State. He married, in 1861, Charlotte Blanche, fourth daughter of C. B. Trevor-Roper, Esq., of Plas-Teg. From 1867 to 1875 he was Chairman of the Council of the Conservative and Constitutional Associations.



SIR MATTHEW W. RIDLEY, BART., M.P.,

WAS born in 1842. He studied at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1865, being elected Fellow of All Souls in 1867. He was elected in 1868 M.P. for North Northumberland, for which County Constituency he still continues to sit. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1878 to 1880. The hon. baronet is also Chairman of the Northumberland Quarter Sessions.

He married, in 1873, the Hon. Mary Georgiana, eldest daughter of the first Baron Tweedmouth.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE SCLATER-BOOTH, M.P.,

WAS born in 1826. He studied at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848. In 1851, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He was elected M.P. for North Hampshire in 1857, and for this County division he has since continued to sit. His dates of official service are as follow:—1867-68, Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board; 1868, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; 1874-80, President of the Local Government Board. The right hon. gentleman is a Magistrate for Hants, a Governor of Winchester College, and official verderer of the New Forest.

In the earlier years of his public career, Mr. Sclater-Booth was a frequent member of Select Committees and acquired a very intimate knowledge of the business of the House of Commons. When Secretary to the Poor Law Board he exerted himself much on behalf of the indigent classes in the country, especially those residing in the East End of London. In regard to legislation his name is associated with the Rating and Registration Acts of 1874 and with the Pollution of Rivers Prevention Act of 1865. The right hon. gentleman deserves also the highest consideration for his share in the consolidation of the sanitary Laws by the Public Health Act of 1875. He married in 1857, Lydia Caroline, only daughter of the late Major George Birch, of Clare Park, Hants, but she died in 1881. Mr. Sclater-Booth would lighten as far as possible the burden of local taxation.

SIR HENRY J. SELWYN-IBBETSON, BART., M.P.,

WAS born in 1826, and studied at St. John's College, Cambridge. From 1865 to 1868 he sat in the House of Commons for South Essex, and after 1868 to the present time for South-western Essex. The hon. baronet's official dates are as follow:—1874 to 1877, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs; 1878-80, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. The hon. baronet is active in his endeavour in behalf of his party. He is the only son of the late Sir John Thomas Ibbetson-Selywn, the sixth baronet. He took the name of Ibbetson formerly borne by his father in 1867. He married first, in 1850, the Hon. Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Lyndhurst, and secondly, in 1867, Ellen, widow of Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart. He is resolutely opposed to all efforts for the dismemberment of our Empire, and for the severance of Ireland from England.

THE HON. EDWARD STANHOPE, M.P.,

WAS born in 1840. He studied at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1862, and in the same year was elected Fellow of All Souls. He was called to the Bar in 1865 and went the Home Circuit. Since 1874 he has represented Mid-Lincolnshire in the House of Commons. From 1875 to 1878 he was Parliamentary Secretary

to the Board of Trade, and from 1878 to 1880 Under-Secretary for India.

He married, in 1870, Lucy Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Egerton, and niece of Lord Egerton of Tatton. It may be added that in 1867 he was one of the Assistant Commissioners on the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture.



THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P.,

BROTHER of the present and fifteenth Earl of Derby, was born in 1841. Having studied at Eton, he entered the army. Retiring from the Guards in 1865, he sat for Preston in the House of Commons from that date till 1868, and since then he has been M.P. for North Lancashire. His official dates are as follow :—A Lord of the Admiralty, 1868 ; Financial Secretary for War, 1874 to 1877 ; 1877, Financial Secretary to the Treasury ; 1878–1880, Secretary of State for War. Colonel Stanley is acknowledged by both parties to be an efficient administrator of military concerns.

Colonel Stanley seldom attempts to push himself forward into public notice, but when he does speak, especially on questions of foreign policy, his opinions carry that weight which naturally attaches itself to the words of a statesman who feels fully the responsibility of his high political position. It may be interesting to remember that in the autumn recess of 1878 Colonel Stanley, together with Mr. W. H. Smith, and a numerous suite, visited the island of Cyprus. He married in 1864 Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon.



THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, M.P.,

WAS born in London in 1825. Educated at the Grammar School, Tavistock, he entered the well-known firm of newsagents, booksellers, and publishers in the Strand, as a partner. Since 1868 he has sat in the House of Commons as Member for Westminster. His dates of official service are :—1874–1877, Financial Secretary to the Treasury ; 1877–1880, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. W. H. Smith is an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, and a Magistrate for Hertfordshire. His efficient conduct of the naval business of the nation during Lord Beaconsfield's premiership was universally recognised.

Mr. Smith is not only a successful man of business, an energetic member of his party and a statesman of merit ; but he is also one of the leaders in the Evangelical religious world, taking a keen interest in all matters of philanthropy, or where the moral and spiritual interests of the people are concerned. It will be familiar to most readers how, when the right hon. gentleman was First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Lord Beaconsfield's administration, he was playfully satirized in Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's celebrated comic opera "Pinafore." He is too, we may add, a Member of the Council of King's College, and at one time

a prominent member of the London School Board. He is one of the first examples of a London tradesman finding a seat in a cabinet in this country.

MR. JOHN GILBERT TALBOT, M.P.,

WAS born in 1835. He studied at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford. He represented West Kent in the House of Commons from 1868 to 1878, since when he has sat for the University of Oxford. From 1878 to 1880 Mr. Talbot was Political Secretary to the Board of Trade. For many years he has been Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions.

He married, in 1860, the Hon. Muriel Sarah, eldest daughter of the fourth Baron Lyttelton.

MR. ARTHUR JOHN THORNHILL, M.P.

FOR Cambridgeshire, of Diddington, near Buckden, Huntingdonshire, is the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. George Thornhill, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Diddington, by his marriage with Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. R. Wilkinson. He was born in April, 1850, at Cheam, in Surrey, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and is in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Huntingdon, Lord of the Manor of Diddington, and patron of the livings of Offord D'Arcy, Huntingdonshire, and Boxworth, Cambridgeshire. He is the 103rd new member returned to the House of Commons since the General Election of April, 1880, and his return to Parliament, on March 20, 1884, is a gain of a seat to the Opposition.

SIR HENRY WHATLEY TYLER,

OF Pymmes Park, Edmonton, is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Chatfield Tyler. He was born in 1827, and was educated in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. In 1844 he entered the army, retiring in 1847, with the rank of captain. In 1853 he was appointed Inspector of Railways under the Board of Trade, and resigned the office in 1877, when he received the honour of knighthood. He has also inspected railways for various foreign and colonial Governments, and has published voluminous reports on the subject. He is chairman of the Great Eastern Railway and of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and is connected with numerous other commercial undertakings. He spent some years in the West Indies, where he devoted much time to the study of ophiology. He has largely contributed to periodical literature, and is the author of papers on military engineering and other subjects. Sir Henry Tyler married, in

1852, Margaret, daughter of the late General Sir Chas. Pasley, K.C.B., R.E. He was elected M.P. for Harwich at the General Election of 1880 in the Conservative interest.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HOOD WALROND,

OF Bradfield, near Cullompton, Devon, is the elder son of Sir John Walrond Walrond, first baronet of Bradfield, by his marriage with the Hon. Francis Caroline Hood, fifth daughter of the second Lord Bridport. He was born in 1848, and was for some years in the Grenadier Guards, retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a magistrate for Devonshire, and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Devonshire Rifle Volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond married, in 1871, Miss Elizabeth Catherine Pitman, only child of the late Mr. James Samuel Pitman, of Runchidesck House, Devonshire. He was elected in the place of Sir Laurence Palk, M.P. for East Devonshire at the General Election of 1880.

MR. C. N. WARTON, M.P.,

IS eldest son of Mr. Charles Warton, of the Old Tott, Burwash, Sussex. He was born in 1832, and studied at University College School, London, and at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861, and joined the South Eastern Circuit. He has business also in the Lord Mayor's and Central Criminal Courts. He was returned for Bridport at the General Election of 1880. Mr. Warton's name is associated with what are known as blocking notices, the motive of which is not, perhaps, generally understood. One political purpose to which Mr. Warton has very seriously set himself is to oppose, on any pretence whatever, all efforts to separate Ireland from England. He married, in 1864, Agnes, daughter of Lieutenant G. H. Wood, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Wood.

MR. EDWARD WHITLEY, M.P.,

WAS born in 1825. He is, therefore, in his fifty-fifth year. The Whitleys are in Cheshire an ancient and highly-respected family, the father of the Member for Liverpool continuing to practise as a solicitor in the great seaport town till he had attained a ripe old age.

Mr. Whitley, M.P., received his education at Rugby, and subsequently, when quite a youth, was articled with the well-known firm of Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson and Bateson, in Liverpool. Here he obtained an

excellent training in the different branches of the legal profession, especially those of conveyancing and commercial law. After he had served his articles he joined his father in business, and the firm became known as J. & E. Whitley and Thompson. On the death of Mr. J. Whitley and Mr. Thompson, Mr. E. Whitley was joined by Mr. Maddock, and since then the firm has been carried on under the style of Whitley and Maddock.

Mr. Whitley has long been actively identified with public business for the benefit of his native town. From a youth his interest in the important work of Sunday-schools has continued to grow; and when he was called upon to discharge the important duties of Mayor, he did not allow his love and attachment to the Sunday-school work to suffer any abatement. For many years past Mr. Whitley's Bible-class has been the means of instructing and helping forward large numbers of the youth of Liverpool, and not a few who now hold most responsible positions in different parts of the country ascribe their success and advancement in life to his personal instruction and fatherly solicitude.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Whitley is an ardent and consistent member of the Established Church, and has spared no pains or expense in maintaining and disseminating the great principles of the Reformation; and not unfrequently has his chastened eloquence been employed in pressing upon his fellow-townsmen their solemn duty to maintain unimpaired, both for themselves and their successors, the precious heritage of an open Bible.

Mr. Whitley's capacity for public life has been frequently tested and approved. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Town Council. In 1867 he was appointed Mayor, and in 1868 a Commissioner of Peace for the borough. In 1877 Mr. Whitley was chosen President of the Law Society, a highly honourable body and deservedly held in great repute. On the occasion of his marriage in 1878, the members of the legal profession presented him with a silver salver, and on the same occasion the Conservative party presented him with a splendid service of plate, valued at £750. In Everton, the municipal ward which he represented in the Town Council, his name is a household word; and his popularity in this the largest and most important ward in the town doubtless contributed very materially to his return as M.P. for Liverpool.

COLONEL OWEN LEWIS COPE WILLIAMS,

OF Temple House, Buckinghamshire, and of Craig-y-Don, Anglesea, is the only son of the late Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, by his marriage with Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Bacon, of Benham Park, Berkshire. He was born in 1836, and was educated at Eton. He entered the Army in 1854, and is now in command of the Royal Horse Guards. He is a magistrate for Bucks, Berks, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, and Flintshire, and is Silver Stick in Waiting on Her Majesty. Colonel Williams married, in 1862, Fanny Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. St. George Francis Caulfeild, of Donamon

Castle, Co. Roscommon, but was left a widower. He was returned in the Conservative interest at the General Election in 1880 as M.P. for Great Marlow.

SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOTT, BART., M.P.,

WAS born in 1810. He studied at Rugby and Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he much distinguished himself. He went to the Midland Circuit after being called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1842. The hon. baronet has sat for South Warwickshire since 1874. He has held several important legal appointments.

MR. ROWLAND WINN, M.P.,

WAS born in 1820. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge. Since 1868 he has been M.P. for North Lincolnshire. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1874 to 1880. He is one of the Conservative Whips, and also a Magistrate for the East and West Ridings of York.

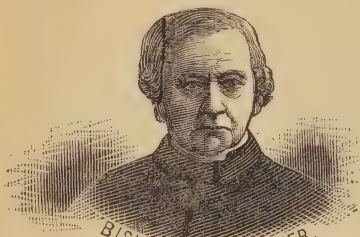
He married in 1854, Harriet Maria Amelia, daughter of the late Colonel Damaresq, and niece of the fifth Earl of Lanesborough.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.P.,

WAS born at Malta in 1830. He studied at Rugby and on the Continent. He has filled many appointments in connection with the Foreign Office, and was from 1859 to 1864 Secretary to the High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He was in 1878 appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia, representing Great Britain in preparing the autonomy of that province. He was M.P. for Christchurch from 1874-1880, and has represented Portsmouth in Parliament since the last General Election. He is an F.R.G.S., a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a Magistrate for Hampshire and Middlesex.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff is the author of a work on "The Residence of the First Napoleon at Elba," and has translated a work by M. de Lesseps on the Suez Canal." He has written also the "Letters of Memnon" and "The Mother Country and the Colonies." He is married to the only daughter of the late Mr. Sholto Douglas. He is one of the most brilliant conversationalists of the time.





BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.



REV. NEWMAN HALL.



CARDINAL NEWMAN.



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



CARDINAL MANNING.



REV. A. STOPFORD BROOKE.



BISHOP OF DURHAM.



REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

THE LIVES OF Leading Divines

THE REV. NATHAN MARCUS ADLER, D.D.,

WAS born in 1803, at Hanover, in Germany. He holds the high position of Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. In his youth he studied at the Universities of Erlangen, Göttingen, and Würzburg. He has held the following clerical appointments :—Chief Rabbi of Oldenburg, 1829; Chief Rabbi of Hanover and its Provinces, 1830; and in 1845 he was raised to his present dignity of Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. Among the works that have come from the pen of the learned and venerable Chief Rabbi we may mention “Sermons on the Jewish Faith,” and a Commentary on the Targum of Onkelos, which bears the soul-stirring title of “Nethina Lagér.”

THE REV. HERMANN ADLER, PH.D., M.A.,

WAS born in 1839, at Hanover. He is the son of the much respected divine mentioned above. He was educated at University College, London, where he graduated in 1859, and at the Universities of Prague and Leipsic. He took his Leipsic degree in 1861. Dr. Adler became Principal at the Jews' College in London in 1863. In 1864 he was appointed to the post he now holds of Chief Minister of the Jewish Synagogue in Bayswater. Among his published works we may mention “Sermons on the Passages in the Bible adduced by Christian Theologians in Support of their Faith;” “The Jews in England;” John Gabriol, the Poet Philosopher;” “Is Judaism a Missionary Faith?” The reverend gentleman is an energetic defender of the ancient faith, of which he is an ornament.

THE REV HENRY ALLON, D.D.,

WAS born in 1818. He studied for the Congregational ministry in Cheshunt College, and from 1844 to 1877 was minister of Union Chapel, Islington. Since 1877 he has occupied the pulpit of the church in

Compton-terrace, Islington, which has been called the Congregational Cathedral. In 1864-65 Dr. Allon was Chairman of the Congregational Union, and since 1865 he has edited the *British Quarterly Review*. Dr. Allon has contributed largely to periodical literature, and enjoys great popularity as a preacher.

In the jubilee year (1881) of the Congregational Union, Dr. Allon was Chairman of that religious body. It may be mentioned that, notwithstanding the unremitting labour and devotion to which he owes his reputation as a pastor, he has also largely contributed to the theological literature of our time. Dr. Allon has published memoirs of the late Rev. J. Sherman, and also of the late Rev. Dr. Binney.

In closing sixteen years' labour, when he was presented with one of his many testimonials, Dr. Allon, with a touch of humour, referred to the "trepidation" with which he took his first service at Union Chapel. He was conscious of the fact, he said, that no less than five Doctors of Divinity were in the congregation, and such a combination of theological power was enough to shake the nerves of a young man whose college curriculum had not yet been accomplished. Since then, however, the infancy of the church has passed, the days of its feebleness are gone, and it now rejoices as a young man to run its race.

Dr. Allon, at various times, has visited Palestine, Sinai, Egypt, and America; his degree of Doctor of Divinity is from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. Some idea of the appreciation in which his ministry is held in Islington may be gathered from the fact that when not long ago, in 1875, it was determined to erect a new church in place of the old chapel, the congregation were not startled by the sum of £28,000, the estimated cost. Dr. Allon's first appeal to his congregation resulted in a sum of £13,000 being subscribed. In a letter, dated January 1st, 1876, containing the first public appeal for outside aid, it was stated that the new church would seat 1,650 persons, and the new schools accommodate 900 children. But such was the esteem in which Dr. Allon was held, that subscriptions rapidly poured in, and on the day of opening the new building, it may be fairly said that all anxieties about the cost had been reduced to a minimum.

It has been remarked with justice that old Union Chapel is in many respects an *El Dorado* as far as works of piety and beneficence are concerned. To the London Missionary Society alone it has contributed upwards of £22,000. The aggregate of its contributions during Dr. Allon's pastorate has been considerably over £130,000, while nearly 2,700 persons have been added to its fellowship. In 1874, at the completion of his thirty years' pastorate, Dr. Allon received no less a sum, by way of free gift, than £1,206 6s. 6d. This presentation was enhanced by the fact that it was spontaneous; it was a free-will offering in the fullest sense of the word, for it was originated and completed during a five days' absence of Dr. Allon in the country. No one had been *asked* to contribute even a shilling.

To those who may desire to obtain a good idea of Dr. Allon's style of preaching, perhaps no better volume could be recommended than his recent book, "The Vision of God, and other Sermons." These discourses, thirteen in number, were preached on special occasions, and the volume is published by Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster Row, London, at the price of six shillings.

THE REV. W. ARTHUR, M.A.,

WAS born in 1819 and studied at Hoxton College. Entering the Wesleyan ministry, he went to India in 1839, where he worked as a missionary. From 1846 to 1848 he was in France. Mr. Arthur was president for some time of the Methodist College, Belfast. He has also been President of the Methodist Conference. He has written much. His best known work is perhaps "The Tongue of Fire." Mr. Arthur is much respected both inside and outside the religious body to which he belongs.

Mr. Arthur, when at the Methodist College, Belfast, presided in a general way over the establishment; but mixed himself up little in the actual teaching work, which was mainly carried on by the Rev. Dr. Crook, assisted by a numerous staff, one of the most noticeable of whom was Mr. John Anderson Hartley, now President of the Council of Education in South Australia, at its capital Adelaide. Besides "The Tongue of Fire," Mr. Arthur's name will also be associated with the authorship of "The Successful Merchant;" "Sketches of the Life of Mr. Samuel Budgett, and with "Italy in Transition."



THE RIGHT REV. ALFRED BARRY, D.D.,

BISHOP of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, was born in 1826: Bishop Barry is the son of Sir Charles Barry who, as is well-known, obtained distinction as an architect. He studied at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1848. His university career was distinguished. He was a Fourth Wrangler, a Second Smith's prizeman, and was seventh in the Classical Tripos list. Bishop Barry was admitted to Holy Orders in 1850. He was Sub-Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, 1851-54 at a time, too, when that institution was presided over by that distinguished and much-esteemed ecclesiastical dignitary, the present learned and esteemed Dr. Charles Wordsworth, the Bishop of St. Andrews. He was Head-Master of the Grammar School at Leeds, 1854-62, where his talent as an educational administrator was displayed in its full force, and so recommended him to public notice that in 1862 he became Principal of Cheltenham College. There he remained till 1868, when he was appointed to the Principalship of King's College, London. It was in 1871 that he was appointed to a Canonry in Worcester Cathedral. He has also been a Chaplain in Ordinary, and an Honorary Chaplain to the Queen. In 1883 Dr. Barry was appointed to the bishopric of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and this appointment was the occasion of a very gratifying testimonial of regard to himself and Mrs. Barry, which amply testified to the universal esteem in which they were held. As an author, Dr. Barry's name will be chiefly remembered for the following works:—"Introduction to the Old Testament;" "Notes on the Gospels;" "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.;" "Religion for Every Day;" and the Boyle Lectures for 1876, entitled "What is Natural Theology?"

MR. HENRY WARD BEECHER

WAS born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1813. He is the fourth son of Lyman Beecher and Ronana Foote Beecher. He was educated at Boston, and at Amherst College, Mass., where he graduated in 1834. He was instructed in Theology by his father, at the Lane Seminary, which is in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, Ohio. His first ecclesiastical post was at Laurenceburg, Indiana, where he was Presbyterian minister. Here he began work in 1837, removing in 1839 to Indianapolis, where he worked till 1847, when he was called to be Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Brooklyn, New York, a position which he has since retained. Mr. Beecher has taken a prominent part in religious journalism as well as in secular. He has always been a vigorous Republican and an ardent advocate of peace and temperance. Mr. Beecher has more than once visited Europe, when audiences in most of the great cities of England had the opportunity of listening to his marvellous eloquence. Besides his regular weekly sermons, which, since 1859, have been taken down by stenographic reporters and published, Mr. Beecher is also a prolific author. Among his works may be mentioned "Lectures to Young Men," "Life Thoughts," "Eyes and Ears," "Pulpit Pungencies," "Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit." In 1874 Mr. Beecher was the defendant in a remarkable trial, "*Tilton v. Beecher*," in which his friend Mr. Tilton accused the Plymouth pastor of criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. The trial lasted six months; but the jury disagreed as to the verdict. Mr. Beecher in 1878 stated his disbelief in the doctrine of eternal punishment, and on account of alteration in his creed abandoned in 1882 his connection with the Association of Congregational Churches.

THE MOST REV. EDWARD WHITE BENSON, D.D.,

ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury and Primate of all England, was born in 1829. He studied at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated and was elected Fellow of his College. He became a D.D. in 1867. For some years Assistant-Master at Rugby, he was Head-Master of Wellington College from 1858 to 1872, when he became Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. In 1876 he became Bishop of Truro, and in 1883 he was offered and accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury. While he was Bishop of Truro the building of the new Cathedral in that city was begun. Dr. Benson is the author of some theological works.

Dr. Benson, as already intimated, was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1883. The *confirmation* of his election took place on March 3rd, in Bow Church, Cheapside, London, and the *enthronement*, a much more imposing ceremonial, took place in Canterbury Cathedral, on Thursday, March 29th. Arrangements having been made to give him a public entry into Canterbury, the Mayor and Corporation presented him, on Wednesday, March 28th, with an Address of Welcome at the Guildhall, on the evening of which day and again on the following evening, the City was illuminated in honour of the event.

Dr. Benson has published several volumes of considerable intrinsic merit, amongst them being his "Wellington College Chapel Sermons;" a beautiful memorial discourse upon the decease of Bishop Lee, of Manchester; "Cambridge University Sermons;" besides numerous single sermons preached on special occasions. He is also one of the contributors to "The Speaker's Commentary."

The following is an extract from one of Dr. Benson's sermons, entitled "The Study of Studies," in a volume which issued from his pen a few years ago under the title "Boy-Life: Its Trials, its Strength, its Fulness." The sermons were preached at Wellington College, during his Head-Mastership. He says: "Let no one ever say to himself, 'What matters it whether I think or not of the use to which I shall put what I learn hereafter?' Let no one say, 'What matters it whether I work in a holy, God-remembering spirit, or in a careless, thoughtless, even wicked tone? Do I not see one sort of work prosper as much as another?' No, you do not. You do not see the whole, you do not see the end. It is impossible that you should ever well attain your own poor aim by so working. But, in truth, you must remember the effect of work on knowledge is at the utmost a very small thing when compared with its effect on your capacity, and the effect on the capacity is not produced at all without the true tone of mind. But yet, again, the effect on the capacity is an infinitely small thing when it is compared with the effect on the whole character. Knowledge at its best will vanish away. Even the world itself dwarfs it in the distance as the ages go by. But the effect on character of earnest, persevering, successful work is permanent. It has the seal of eternity." Dr. Benson married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire.



THE REV. "GENERAL" BOOTH

WAS born in 1829 at Nottingham, and is therefore in his fifty-fifth year. He was brought up by his parents to attend the services of the Established Church, but at fourteen, with his father's consent, he manifested a decided preference for the Wesleyan Chapel, where at the age of fifteen he was "converted." At the early age of seventeen he became an accredited lay preacher, and at the age of twenty-four, in 1843, he entered the ministry of the Methodist New Connexion, by whose Conference he was stationed in London. But he had not been very happily and successfully employed many weeks when the officials of the Guernsey Society, having heard of "his great success in winning souls," urgently invited him to that island on a preaching excursion. He thought it right to respond to the invitation, and commenced his labours on a Wednesday. Nothing remarkable transpired for the first few days, beyond increasing congregations and deepening convictions; but on the Sunday following, thirty persons professed to have found Christ, and, in a stay of ten days, it was estimated that no less than three hundred persons "decided for God." The news of his work spread like fire through the island, other denominations commenced special evangelistic labours, and

a large "ingathering of souls" was the result. The consequence was that he was almost immediately afterwards inundated with most pressing invitations to visit Longton, Hanley, Burslem, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke, Oldbury, Bradford, Gateshead, and Manchester, for similar enterprise. So successful was Mr. Booth in these places, and so evidently adapted for this particular kind of labour, that the Conference of the following year 1844 set him apart for the work of an Evangelist, and in that capacity he visited Guernsey a second time, where the Divine blessing fell upon the immense congregations to which he preached the Gospel of salvation. A short time afterwards he once more went to York, Sheffield, Dewsbury, Hunslet, Leeds, Halifax, and Macclesfield, upon the same glorious errand, and realised the same enriching benediction. The ensuing Conference reappointed him to the Evangelistic office, and Yarmouth, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, Chester, Bristol, Truro, and Stafford, were each for a time the scene of his enthusiastic ministry.

The *Methodist New Connexion Magazine*, and other denominational journals of the year 1845, show that the following results attended his untiring and prayerful efforts to bring men to Christ. At Hanley, "upwards of four hundred persons of all ages" were registered as converts, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in "one week, two hundred and ninety," in Sheffield, during "four weeks, six hundred and sixty-three," at Halifax, "in four weeks, between four and five hundred," at Chester, a congregation of a thousand was gathered every night, and "hundreds" sought salvation. Fifteen persons converted in connection with these labours are known to have entered the regular ministry of different denominations. This evangelistic work was continued by him for about ten years. The years 1862-63 were largely spent by Mr. Booth in Cornwall, where he was very successful among the miners and fishermen. He subsequently continued his evangelistic labours in various parts of England. From his observations of the spiritual condition of the people while holding services in a tent in Whitechapel, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to Christianising the "millions of his perishing countrymen." From this time, too, may date the inception of the "Salvation Army," which took this name formally in 1878. The wonderful spread of this organisation is known to every one, and to Mr. Booth and his family must belong the credit or discredit attaching to the movement: the *onus* of all harm or good that may have been done by it.

THE VERY REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY, D.D.,

DEAN of Westminster, was born in 1821. He is a son of the late Rev. Charles Bradley, formerly vicar of Glasbury, Brecon, and afterwards incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. In his youth Dean Bradley studied at Rugby, of which famous educational establishment Dr. Arnold was at that time Head Master. Winning an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, he became a favourite pupil of the late Dean Stanley, who was then a tutor there. He graduated in 1844, obtaining a First-Class in the Final Classical School. In 1845 he won the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay. He was elected Fellow of his

College in 1846. Dr. Bradley was for some time assistant-master at Rugby School under Dr. Tait and Dr. Goulburn. In 1858 he was elected Head-Master of Marlborough School, in the same year entering Holy Orders.

His administration of Marlborough school was most successful, and he endeavoured to widen the educational basis there, so that it might be in harmony with the spirit of the age and the requirements of the time. From December 1870 to August 1881 he was master of University College, Oxford. He was chosen Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1874, and was Select Preacher at Oxford 1874-75, and in 1875-76 he was Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen. He was made a Canon of Worcester Cathedral in 1881. He is the author of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," first published as a series of lectures. He married in 1849 Marian Jane, fifth daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Philpot, late Rector of Great Cressingham. The Dean of Westminster is an honorary LL.D. of St. Andrews, and succeeded Lord Selborne on the Oxford University Commission in October, 1880.

THE REV. AUGUSTUS STOPFORD BROOKE

WAS born in 1832. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1856. Having held various curacies in the Metropolis he was from 1872 to 1880 minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In the latter year, he seceded from the English Church; basing his secession on disbelief in the miracle of the Incarnation. Mr. S. Brooke was from 1872 to 1880 Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. He is a popular preacher and author. The work with which Mr. Stopford Brooke's name will long be associated is the editing of the "Life and Letters of the late Frederic W. Robertson." He has also written four volumes of "Sermons," "Theology in the English Poets," and a "Primer of English Literature." Mr. Brooke has taken a great interest in the agitation for opening museums, &c., to the people on Sunday, and has preached in favour of the movement. His charm of manner and of enunciation adds to the effect of his oratory, whether on the platform or in the pulpit.

THE REV. JAMES BALDWIN BROWN

WAS born in 1820. He studied at University College, London, and was for some time a student of Lincoln's Inn. Entering the Congregational Ministry, he filled various pulpits; and since 1870 has preached in the Congregational Church, Brixton, which was built for him. He is a prolific and popular author, and distinguished as a preacher. He is understood to hold liberal views as to the punishment of the wicked.

Among the works with which the name of Mr. Baldwin Brown is associated may be mentioned "Studies of First Principles," "The Divine

Life of Man ;" "The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage ;" "The Divine Treatment of Sin ;" "The Divine Mystery of Peace ;" "The Christian Policy of Life ;" The Home Life in the Light of its Divine Idea ;" "The Higher Life : its Reality, Experience, and Destiny," &c. Mr. Baldwin Brown has won for himself a wide sphere of usefulness in the metropolis.

THE REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN

WAS born in 1823. He studied privately and at Douglas School. He learnt land-surveying in his youth, and studied as an engineer. At one time he formed the idea of entering the Church of England, but discarded it, and joined the Baptist Church. Since 1848 he has been Minister of Myrtle Street Chapel, Liverpool. Mr. Brown has great reputation as a preacher and lecturer, especially to the working-classes.

There can be no doubt that among all the Dissenting Clergy Mr. Stowell Brown holds a position second to none. How influential he is with the Lancashire artisans may be gathered from the fact that every Sunday he can get from 2,000 to 3,000 artisans to come to hear him preach what he believes to be conducive to their moral and spiritual welfare. His religious activity has not been confined to England, for he has travelled both in Canada and in the United States.

THE RIGHT REV. E. HAROLD BROWNE,

BISHOP of Winchester, was born in 1811. He studied at Eton and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832. Having won various University Prizes, he was elected Fellow of his College. Having held various benefices and the Vice-Principalship of Lampeter College, and having been elected Canon of Exeter and Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, he became Bishop of Ely in 1864, and succeeded to the Bishopric of Winchester in 1873, on the death of Bishop Wilberforce. Bishop Harold Browne is the author of many theological works, the best known of which is perhaps the "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles." He is also Prelate of the Order of the Garter. It may also be mentioned that the Bishop of Winchester has written "On the Atonement, and Other Subjects ;" "Messiah as Foretold and Expected ;" and "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms," in reply to Dr. Colenso. His lordship was also a contributor to "Aids to Faith," to "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and to the "Speaker's Commentary." His authority is great, not only in his own diocese, but with the clergy of moderate views in all parts of England.

THE REV. JOHN CAIRD, D.D.,

PRINCIPAL of the University of Glasgow, was born in 1823. Having studied at the University of Glasgow, he was in 1844 licensed as a preacher. Having been minister at Newton-on-Ayr, at Errol in Perthshire.

and in Glasgow, he was in 1873 appointed Principal of his University. Dr. Caird is a religious author, and one of the most original and powerful theological thinkers of the age.

The works of Principal Caird are—"Sermons;" "The Universal Religion;" and "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion." Dr. Caird in his theological views and in the expression which he gives to them, has many points of contact with the Broad Church party in the Church of England. He was personally on very friendly terms with the late Dean Stanley, who himself made so deep an impression on the religious thought and feeling of his age.

THE REV. JOSEPH PARBERRY CHOWN,

WHO was chosen in 1883 President of the Baptist Union, was born at Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire in 1821. He enjoyed a fair school education and possessed an insatiable love of literature. His first pastorate was at Ravensthorpe, from 1844 to 1846. This he resigned that he might study at Horton College. From 1848 to 1875 he was pastor of the Baptist Church at Sion Chapel, Bradford. In 1875 he was called to succeed the late lamented Dr. Brock, at the Bloomsbury Baptist Chapel.

All who have any familiarity with Mr. Chown's more private pastoral labours know how indefatigable, true, and tender these have always been. No public work with him has ever been an excuse for the neglect of the poorest or most obscure in his congregation. He takes a perpetual delight in proving himself to be the friend, the comforter, and the helper of all. In connection, too, with larger and more public interests, he has ever exemplified the truth that a Christian pastor may take his part in the community, not as a priest, but as a man, mindful of secular interests, while supremely concerned for the spiritual, and, like his Divine Master, caring for the bodies as well as for the souls of men.

Independently of his exacting pulpit labours, and numerous pastoral engagements, Mr. Chown has always lent the weight of his influence on the platform and elsewhere to the advancement of the temperance cause, and in this way, also, has been the means in God's hands of effecting a large amount of good. He has been an abstainer about forty years, and takes considerable interest in the work of the Baptist Total Abstinence Society. He was one of the speakers at the special meeting convened by the National Temperance League, and held on February 20th, 1883, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, for the purpose of directing "attention to the progress of Temperance in English Christian Churches of all denominations."

That the divine blessing may continue abundantly to rest on Mr. Chown's labours during his year of office, and until his race on earth is run, will, doubtless, be the prayer not only of his own congregation, but of Christians of all denominations.

We cannot do better, in concluding our necessarily abbreviated sketch of this great and loving man, than by quoting the words of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon on the occasion of the presentation ceremonial referred to: "We shall all rejoice to see you spared for many, many years amongst us. What you have done the ages shall know. You have by your dis-

interested effort, in Christ's name, brought the Baptist denomination into a more thorough unity, for we are never united except we have some grand practical object in view. You have proved that those who lead the way in the larger spheres do care for the poorer men."

We are sure that our readers will pray that his removal to Edinburgh be signalised and justified by a larger measure of spiritual blessing, and of personal joy, then he has ever experienced.

MR. R. W. DALE, M.A.,

WAS born in 1829, and studied at Spring Hill College and at London University, where he graduated in 1853. He has been minister of the Congregational Church at Carr's Lane, Birmingham, since 1853. He is the author of many books, and a prolific magazine writer. He was in 1868-69 Chairman of the Congregational Union, and was for seven years editor of the *Congregationalist*. He is a D.D. of Yale College, and an active and influential Liberal.

Among the works with which the name of Mr. Dale as a *littérateur* is associated are "Week Day Sermons," a "Life of the Rev. John Angel James," "Discourses on the Epistles to the Hebrews;" "The Ten Commandments;" "The Ultimate Principles of Protestantism," "The Atonement," a series of lectures prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; "The Evangelical Revival;" "Lectures on the Epistle to the Ephesians." It may be mentioned that Mr. Dale was at one time Vice-Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, and that, appointed by the University of London, he is Governor of King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham.

It may interest some readers to know that Mr. Dale is of an unusually dark complexion, so that it is said he was mistaken once for a "converted African" under the following circumstances. He was preaching a missionary sermon, and a wealthy lady present, who was not generally a liberal giver, was observed to contribute at the close a large donation to the collection; and her explanation afterwards was to this effect: "When I see what Divine grace has done in enabling that *poor African* to preach so well, how can I refrain from liberally supporting this Society for converting the heathen?"

Mr. Dale is a firm believer in the soundness and honesty of what may be called a full life, a life passed in the midst of active thought and work. Pensive seclusion and ascetic retreat present themselves to his active mind and body rather as selfish indulgence, than as evidence of true earnestness. Men should, he opines, live in their time and be of it; and those who make, or contribute to make, history are to him more worthy than the whole tribe of inactive contemplative critics. One of his favourite views is that man can hardly have too much to do, that it is well to have many irons in the fire, that change of work is pleasure, and that there is safety in multitude of occupations.

By no means insensible to the reward of hard work, he is especially proud of having been chosen Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1868, and of having taken part in all the great reforms of the municipal administration of Birmingham during the last seven years. As a lecturer he has had great success at Yale College, United States, whither he went to

give a series of discourses on preaching. Mrs. Dale has also had considerable success as a lecturer to women on various subjects interesting to them, and is one of seven ladies who are striving to impart to the working women of Birmingham a share of intellectual activity. To make sure that the lectures take hold of the audience these ladies write out questions, and are as much surprised as delighted at the excellent answers in elementary science given by women almost devoid of education.

THE RIGHT REV. C. J. ELLICOTT, D.D.,

BISHOP of Gloucester and Bristol, was born in 1819. He studied at Oakham, Stamford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1841, and was elected a Fellow. Having held various livings he was in 1859 and 1860 successively Hulsean Lecturer and Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. From 1861 to 1863 he was Dean of Exeter, and in the latter year was appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Bishop Ellicott is the author of many theological works. Of these perhaps the best known are his "Hulsean Lectures;" "The History and Obligation of the Sabbath;" "A Treatise on Universal Statics;" "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries," on the epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistle." He contributed an article on "Scripture and its Interpretations" to "Aids to Faith," which was edited by Archbishop Thomson, of York. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has published "Six Addresses on Modern Scepticism," and "Six Addresses on the Being of God," by Dr. Ellicott. Bishop Ellicott was also for the space of eleven years Chairman of the Company of the Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament. He is distinguished for his charity towards those who differ from him theologically as much as for his learning.

THE VERY REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM FARRAR,
D.D., F.R.S.

ARCHDEACON of Westminster, was born in 1831, at Bombay. His father was the Rev. C. R. Farrar, Rector of Sidcup, Kent. In his youth he studied in the Isle of Man, at King William's College, and afterwards at King's College, London. He graduated in 1852, at the University of London, of which academical institution he had been an exhibitor. Subsequently pursuing his studies at Cambridge, he became a Fellow of Trinity College, graduating at the University on the Cam in 1854. His career here was most distinguished. He won the Chancellor's Prize for English verse, the subject being "The Arctic Regions;" the Le Bas Classical Prize, and also the Norrisian Prize. He was fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and a Mathematical Junior Optime. He entered Holy Orders in 1854. For some time he was an Assistant Master at Harrow, which then was privileged to have Dr. Vaughan as a

Head Master. From 1871 to 1876 Dr. Farrar was Head Master of Marlborough College. In 1876 he was appointed Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and to a Canonry in the great Abbey itself, and on April 24th, 1883, he became Archdeacon of Westminster. Among the works with which the name of Archdeacon Farrar is associated are:—"Eric; or, Little by Little;" "Julian Home;" "St. Winifred's; or, The World of School;" "The Origin of Language;" "Chapters on Language;" "Greek Grammar Rules;" "Greek Syntax;" "Families of Speech;" "Language and Languages;" "The Fall of Man, and other Sermons;" "Seekers after God;" "The Witness of History to Christ; being the Hulsean Lecture for 1870;" "The Silence and the Voices of God;" "The Life of Christ;" "Eternal Hope;" "Life of St. Paul;" and "The Early Days of Christianity." From 1869 to 1873 Dr. Farrar was an Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty, and on the latter date he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. "The Life of Christ," when first published, created a great sensation, and achieved a very extraordinary success. Dr. Farrar is openly opposed to the more antique doctrinal views on the subject of Eternal Punishment. He is undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and learned pulpit orators of the English Church.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES FRASER, D.D.,

BISHOP of Manchester, was born at Prestbury, a village in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, in 1818. He studied at Bridgnorth, Shrewsbury, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. His university career was a distinguished one, for he gained the Ireland Scholarship as well as a First-Class in classics. He became a Fellow of Oriel College in 1840. From 1840 to 1847 he worked as a Tutor at Oxford. From 1847 to 1860 he held the living of Cholderton, a benefice in the presentation of his College. Having held various appointments, some quasi-educational, and some ecclesiastical, he was chosen by Mr. Gladstone in 1870 to fill the bishopric of Manchester, vacated by the death of Dr. Prince Lee. In the conduct of its affairs Dr. Fraser has won applause on all hands, from Nonconformists as well as Churchmen, the only persons perhaps declining to swell the torrent of praise being the extreme section of the Ritualistic party. He is one of the most eloquent of the pulpit orators of the day, and those who have been privileged to hear his discourses will not readily forget them. Like the Bishop of St. Andrews, Mr. Fraser has also had a reputation as the possessor of great physical strength.

THE REV. E. GIRDLESTONE,

CANON of Bristol Cathedral, was born in 1805. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1826. Having filled various benefices he became Vicar of Alveston, near Bristol, in 1872. Canon Girdlestone is most generally known for the intense interest he has taken in the welfare of the agricultural labourer. To this class he has given

freely time and labour. One means by which he has endeavoured to alleviate its condition is by removing the men who earn their living by working in the fields from an overcrowded district to one where labour is more in demand. It is very well known that Canon Girdlestone is a staunch Protestant, and that he has done all in his power to stem the tide of Ritualistic activity, which has shown itself so ready to override all restraint, legal or other. Canon Girdlestone has spoken both at the meetings of the British Association and at those of the Social Science Congress on the condition of the agricultural labourer. His volume of sermons on "Reflected Truth" is well worth perusal.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, M.A.,

WAS born in 1816. He studied at Totteridge, at Highbury, and at London University, where he graduated in 1854. From 1842 to 1854, he was Congregational Minister at Hull, and from 1864 to 1876 he was minister of Rowland Hill's chapel. Since the latter date he has been minister of the beautiful building known as Christ Church in the Westminster Bridge Road. Mr. Hall has preached before the House of Congress of the United States. He is one of the most popular of living preachers and religious authors. Mr. Hall has been a great benefactor of the poor in the neighbourhood of his church. He often preaches in the open air—a custom initiated in 1836.

The following remarks on Mr. Hall are taken from a widely-circulated religious newspaper :—

"Mr. Hall, who is a most eloquent preacher, has acquired some fame as a writer of devotional treatises, one of which, entitled 'Come to Jesus,' has reached a circulation of upwards of three millions, and has been translated into more than twenty foreign languages. He also engaged in controversy with Professor Maurice upon the subject of Sacrifice, which is perpetuated in a treatise which Mr. Hall afterwards elaborated. His other works are a volume of sermons, entitled 'Homeward Bound,' 'The Land of the Forum and the Vatican; or, Thoughts and Sketches during an Easter Pilgrimage to Rome, in 1854;' 'Hints on Preaching,' 'From Liverpool to St. Louis,' a small volume of poetry, entitled 'Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine,' and a tractate on 'Prayer: its Reasonableness and Efficacy.'

"Mr. Hall's appearance in the pulpit greatly strengthens the impression which his sermons leave on the minds of his hearers. He has a striking presence, classical features, and a voice at once mellow and strong. It is only on rare occasions that he avails himself in the pulpit of the aid of a manuscript, although his sermons nearly always indicate preparation, although not of a laborious kind.

"Besides these, Mr. Hall is an extensive writer in advocacy of temperance, with which movement he has for many years closely identified himself. The late Captain J. V. Hall, the elder brother of Mr. Hall, was in the merchant navy, and commanded the *Great Eastern* on her most unfortunate voyage across the Atlantic."

In politics the Rev. Newman Hall is a strong Liberal.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN JACKSON, D.D.,

BISHOP of London, was born in 1811. He is the son of a London merchant, the late Mr. Henry Jackson. His lordship studied at Reading School, when the late Dr. Valpy was in the zenith of his fame. His University career was not undistinguished, for, in addition to taking First-class honours in his Final Schools, he won the Denyer Theological Prize. He graduated in 1833. After his academical career was completed he embraced the scholastic, that sure source of preferment to so many of the clergy, and from 1836 to 1846 was Head Master of the Proprietary School, Islington. He has been in succession Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, Canon of Bristol, and Bishop of Lincoln. In 1869 he was translated to the See of London, in succession to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who had just been promoted to the Primacy. Bishop Jackson is a Chaplain to her Majesty. He has been in four years a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford, and has also preached the Boyle Lectures. He is the author among other things of a pamphlet which has been much appreciated by the religious portion of the community, on "The Sinfulness of Little Sins." Bishop Jackson has recently come under the chastening hand of the Church Association, which has esteemed him unduly partial to Ritualists.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BASIL TICKELL JONES, D.D.,

BISHOP of St. David's, was born in 1822. His father was the late William Tilsey Jones Esq., of Gywnfryn, Cardiganshire, by Jane, daughter of the late Henry Tickell Esq., of Leytonstone, Essex. He studied at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity College, Oxford, where his University career was distinguished. He graduated in 1844. He held various academical posts. He became in 1859 Prebendary of St. David's, and Incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire, in 1863 a Prebendary of York, in 1865 Vicar of Bishopsthorpe, in 1867 Archdeacon of the West Riding, in 1871 Chancellor of the Diocese of York, and in 1874 he was appointed Bishop of St. David's in succession to Dr. Thirlwall, who had resigned. For many years Bishop Basil Jones was examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York. Among his works we may mention: "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd;" "The History and Antiquities of St. David's;" "Notes on the *Edipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles;" and "The Peace of God, Sermons on the Reconciliation of God and Man." He married Frances Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Holworthy, Rector of Croxall, Derbyshire.

THE REV. BENJAMIN JOWETT, M.A.,

WAS born in 1817. He studied at St. Paul's School and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which College he was successively Scholar and Fellow. From 1842 to 1870 he was Tutor of Balliol. He has been Master of that learned society since 1871. In 1855 he was appointed Regius Professor of Greek, and in 1882 was elected to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Oxford. As an author Dr. Jowett is best known by his translation of the dialogues of Plato.

It may be mentioned that the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the master of Balliol in 1875. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest Greek scholars of the age. He is, moreover, identified to a large extent with the extreme section of those in the Church of England who hold latitudinarian opinions, and who are known in the aggregate, so far as there can be said to be an aggregate, as the Broad Church party. Moreover, a very large number of the rising men of the day are indebted for the direction of their academical life in a large measure to him. There can be little doubt that the translator of Plato is among the most interesting personalities of our time.



THE REV. BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.,

CANON of Ely, was born in 1804, at Summer Hill, near Birmingham.

His father was the Rev. Rann Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Second Master at the Birmingham Grammar School. He studied, as a boy, at the School of which his father was Master, and at Shrewsbury School. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, his University career was a distinguished one. He gained the Porson Prize; three times the Browne's Medal for a Latin Ode; twice the Pitt University Scholarship; and the Browne Medal for the Greek Ode. He was Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and gained the Member's prize for a Latin Essay: "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ." He graduated in 1827, and became Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St. John's in 1828. Having held a subordinate appointment at Harrow, he became in 1836, Head Master at Shrewsbury. In 1866 he resigned the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School on his being appointed Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, and Canon of Ely. Among his works may be mentioned: "The Psalter in English verse;" "The Public School Latin Grammar;" "The Birds of Aristophanes, translated into English verse;" "Virgil," a school edition; "Between Whiles;" "Occasional Sermons preached in the University of Cambridge, with an Appendix of Hymns;" "The Agamemnon of Æschylus, with Poetic Translation;" "The Theætetus of Plato, with Translation;" "The Œdipus of Sophocles, with Poetic Translation;" "Ely Lectures on the Revised Translation of the New Testament;" "Palestra Latina;" and "Tirocinium." Dr. Kennedy has now reached the venerable age of eighty; but, thanks to a splendid constitution, he bears his years well.

THE VERY REV. GEORGE W. KITCHIN, D.D.

DEAN of Winchester, was born in 1827. He studied at Ipswich and King's College Schools and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850, taking a Double First Class. From 1852 to 1860 he was First Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, and afterwards History Lecturer and Tutor. His lectures were much enjoyed by those who had the privilege of listening to them. As Dr. Kitchin is deservedly popular, his appointment to the Deanery of Winchester in 1863, met with the approval of all educated Englishmen.

Dr. Kitchin has written several translations of French and German works: Brachet's Historical Grammar and Dictionary, and partly Ranke's History of England. He also edited Bacon's "*Novum Organum*," and Spenser's "*Fairie Queen*," I. and II., and is the author of a "*History of France down to the Revolution*," 3 vols.; of a "*Life of Pius II.*," and of "*Articles on France*," &c. in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Dr. Kitchin's literary work is universally recognised as being the outcome of conscientious and thorough-going research, and has obtained a wide popularity also, because he is the master of a singularly graceful and polished style. He is one of the few men who can translate at sight a foreign author into polished and literary English.

THE REV. WILLIAM LANDELS, D.D.

WAS born at Exmouth, in Berwickshire, in 1808. He is therefore now some sixty years of age. Dr. Landels owed little to external advantages in his youth; and the story of his early years would furnish a teaching and impressive example of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Having been converted to Christ in his youth among the Presbyterians, he felt himself called by God to devote himself to the ministry, and became a student under the Rev. Dr. James Morison, formerly of Kilmarnock, but more recently of Glasgow. It was, we believe, before the close of his curriculum at the Theological Hall in Kilmarnock that he was convinced of the Scripturalness of the position of the Baptists, and at once identified himself with that body, of which he has since become such a conspicuous ornament.

He was first in a pastoral charge at Cupar-Fife, then he moved to Circus Chapel, Birmingham, where he was very successful. From 1855 to 1863 he was minister of the Regent's Park Baptist Chapel, of which church the late Sir Robert Lush was a deacon. In 1858 he was chosen President of the Baptist Union. In 1869 he moved to Edinburgh. His brethren in the ministry in the spring of 1877 presented Dr. Landels with a testimonial expressive of their gratitude for his self-denyng and most arduous labours in their behalf.

THE VERY REV. H. G. LIDDELL, D.D.,

DEAN of Christchurch, Oxford, was born in 1811. He studied at the Charterhouse and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated in 1835. He has been Tutor and Censor of Christchurch, Proctor and Public Examiner at Oxford. For some time he was Head Master of Westminster School. Since 1855 he has been Dean of Christchurch. Dean Liddell is also Chaplain Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, and was joint author of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon." He has also written a valuable historical work, "A History of Rome." As head of Christ Church it is almost needless to say that Dean Liddell has had to superintend the education of some of our princes and very many of our nobility and landed aristocracy. Of a dignified and commanding person, of great learning and of not aggressive theological opinion, he is eminently qualified to preside over the academical institution which has been the university residence of so many of the leading public men of England. The only rival of Christ Church, Oxford, in its peculiar educational field is Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE REV. HENRY PARRY LIDDON, D.D., D.C.L.,

CANON of St. Paul's, was born in 1829. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1856. The dates of his various appointments are as follow :—1854–59 Vice-Principal of Cuddesden ; 1864, Prebendary of Salisbury ; 1863–65, 1870–72, 1877–79, Select Preacher at Oxford ; 1866, Bampton Lecturer ; 1870, Canon ; 1870–82, Ireland Professor of Holy Scripture. Canon Liddon has written much, and is one of the most eloquent preachers of the time. Among his published works are "The Divinity of Jesus Christ ;" "Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury" "Some Elements of Religion ;" "Lent Lectures," a "Report of the Proceedings at the Reunion Conference held at Bonn, between the 10th and 16th of August, 1875. Translated from the German of Professor Reusch. With a Preface by H. P. Liddon, D.D." Slender in figure, with a face on which study and earnest thought have traced lines fraught with eloquent meaning, Dr. Liddon is a remarkable and striking personage in the pulpit, and he holds the audience happy to hear him enthralled by the power of his soul-stirring eloquence.

THE RIGHT REV. JOSEPH BARBER LIGHTFOOT,
D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.,

WAS born in 1828. Having studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1851, he was ordained priest in 1858, having previously been elected Fellow of his College. Dr. Lightfoot has held various distinguished posts in the University of Cambridge, and in the Church, and in 1879 he was appointed to the Bishopric of Durham.

He is the author of numerous important theological works, and universally respected as a profound theologian. He is the Author of 'The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries,' and has contributed to the *Contemporary Review*, to the *Journal of Philology*, and to Smith's Dictionaries of the Bible and of Christian Antiquities. He has published revised texts of "St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians," "The Epistles of St. Paul," "St. Paul's Epistles to the Philippians," and of "St. Clement of Rome, the two epistles to the Corinthians." His academical and ecclesiastical career has been unusually distinguished.

HIS EMINENCE, HENRY EDWARD MANNING.

CARDINAL-PRIEST of the Holy Roman Church and Archbishop of Westminster, was born in 1808. He studied at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830, and was chosen Fellow of Merton College. For some years he was a Select Preacher to the University, and became Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. In 1851 he joined the Roman Catholic Church. He was made a D.D. in 1854, and Provost of the Catholic-Archdiocese of Westminster in 1857, and in 1865 Archbishop of Westminster. In 1875 he became Cardinal-Priest. His Eminence is the author of many theological works.

Amongst the works of his Eminence may be mentioned "The Grounds of Faith;" "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes;" "The Last Glories of the Holy See Greater than the First;" "The Present Crisis of the Holy See tested by Prophecy, 1861;" "The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ;" "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects, with an Introduction on the relations of England to Christianity," "The Crown in Council on the Essays and Reviews: a letter to an Anglican Friend;" "The Convocation and the Crown in Council: a second letter to an Anglican Friend;" "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost," &c. The following quotation from some reminiscences of the late James Hope-Scott recently published may not be uninteresting to readers:—"Manning," says this writer, "whom I had known fairly well at Oxford, once called upon me, if I recollect rightly, three times in one week, and on the last occasion asked me to take a walk with him in the park at some future time, to which I gladly consented; but when the day came his zeal had somehow evaporated, and the proposed expedition never came off. During one of our conversations, I expressed my deep regret that Hope and I had become estranged, adding that as I was sure the estrangement was altogether a religious and not a personal one, I had never felt the smallest resentment. Manning confidently asserted in return that Hope still cherished for me the strongest regard, and went on to say that his position towards Gladstone was exactly the same as mine towards Hope; then putting on his wonderfully insinuating manner, which would have conquered me at once if I had been a woman and not a man, he continued thus: "Oh, how I wish we could get up a religious Grillon's, don't you?" Of course I did, and I told him so; fancying nevertheless that his endeavours to impress me that he was likely to aim at establishing such an institution was a compliment addressed to my heart rather than to my understanding. On considering the matter afterwards, I have no doubt that the

feeling which dictated this somewhat anomalous wish was perfectly sincere; still if grace before and after meat be an act of devotion in which all at table join, it would have been not a little difficult to manage even this slender rite at the Barmecide feasts of his imaginary club." It is needless perhaps to add, that Cardinal Manning is among the ablest of the many prominent men of our time who have gone over to what is called the "Holy Roman Church."

HIS EMINENCE EDWARD MACCABE,

CARDINAL-PRIEST of the Holy Roman Church and Archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1816 at Dublin. He studied in Catholic schools in that capital of Ireland in his youth, and afterwards pursued his academic career at the College of Maynooth. When it was completed he was ordained a priest in 1839 by the late Archbishop Murray. From 1839 to 1853 he held a curacy in the parish of Clontarf, in the county of Dublin. In the latter year he was appointed by Cardinal Cullen to a curacy in Marlborough Street. From 1856 to 1865 he was pastor of the parish of St. Nicholas, from whence he was moved to the parish of Kingstown. Having become one of Cardinal Cullen's Vicar-Generals, he was in 1877 made Bishop-Assistant to that Cardinal. When Cardinal Cullen died, in 1877, Dr. MacCabe succeeded him as Archbishop of Dublin. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. created him a Cardinal in 1882, and he received the hat in the same year from his Holiness.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FIELDER MACKARNESS, D.D.,

BISHOP of Oxford, was born in 1820. His father, John Mackarness, Esq., was a West India merchant. His lordship was educated at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a "Postmaster ship," and graduated in 1844. He was in the second-class in classics. He was elected Fellow of Exeter College, and took priest's orders. He gave up his Fellowship on being presented with the vicarage of Tardebigg, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, in 1845. Here he remained till 1855, when he was presented to the vicarage of Honiton, in Devon. To this other preferments were added. On the translation of Bishop Wilberforce from Oxford to Winchester in 1869 Dr. Mackarness was appointed, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation Bishop of the former see. His Lordship was one of those who approved of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

THE REV. DONALD MACLEOD

WAS born in 1839, at Fort William, Inverness-shire. He is by no means to be confounded with the Rev. Donald MacLeod, the editor of "Good Words." He studied at the University of Aberdeen,

where he graduated in 1860, and in 1861 was licensed by the Presbyterians as a preacher of the Gospel. He was first appointed to the parish of Fort Augustus. After a brief period of most useful work in the parish, Mr. MacLeod was called, in 1866, to succeed the Rev. Malcolm Taylor (now Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh) in assuming the pastoral supervision of the parish of Greyfriars, Dumfries, and on the appointment of Dr. Taylor, in 1869, to be Chaplain to Her Majesty, and minister of the parish of Crathie. Mr. MacLeod was a second time asked to succeed him in the First Church of Montrose, his "call" being signed by seventeen hundred communicants and adherents.

Four years of successful ministry passed rapidly away, leaving results of the most gratifying character, in the building-up of believers in their most holy faith, and the in-gathering of lost sinners to the fold of Christ; and in 1873, Mr. MacLeod was prevailed upon by some of the leading men in his Church to give up his position, which was one of the most important in the Established Church of Scotland, in order that he might become the first minister of the Chapel of St. Mark's, Dundee.

Though singularly successful, because abundantly blessed by God, during all his previous ministry of the Gospel, it was in Dundee that he encountered his greatest, as it was certainly his most arduous work. Besides the consolidation of one of the largest and most influential congregations in this city, notwithstanding the popularity and undoubted power of the late Rev. George Gilfillan, he elevated the position, in point of living, to be among the highest in the Church.

Mr. MacLeod's work outside his own parish is pretty generally known. As the late lamented minister of St. Mary's parish, Dundee, Dr. Watson, was the founder of the Church Extension Scheme, and as to his devotion was mainly due the great success of that work in Dundee, so unquestionably to Mr. Donald MacLeod belongs the credit of having started alongside of it the Endowment Scheme of the Church of Scotland, and, aided by Mr. Whitelaw, of Garts Norris, and Mr. Thomas Bell, of Dundee, of having originated this important work, which, since 1870, has resulted in the addition of at least eight parishes to the Church of Scotland in that city.

In the year 1877, Mr. MacLeod was invited to two new charges at the same time, viz., those of Jedburgh, and Maxwell parish, Glasgow. He preferred the former, and it was from the midst of its attached people that, on the 10th of June, 1881, he was transferred to the Scottish National Church, Crown Court, London. We understand that Mr. MacLeod was twice called before he could bring himself to consent to succeed the late Dr. Cumming. His work is very naturally one of considerable responsibility, but the express wish of many in the Metropolis and elsewhere is that his ministry may become a growing power in the midst of the locality in which his church is situated. It is in Crown Court Church that, every Sunday, the Scotch Presbyterian aristocracy, resident in this metropolis, worship.

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM DALRYMPLE MACLAGAN., D.D.,
 BISHOP of Lichfield, was born in 1826, at Edinburgh. His father was a distinguished military medical officer. Bishop MacLagan served for some time in the army and then went to Cambridge, and graduated

from St. Peter's College in 1856. He entered Holy Orders in 1856, and was in succession, Curate of St. Saviour's, Paddington; Curate of St. Stephen's, Marylebone; Curate-in-charge at Enfield; Vicar of St. Mary, Newington; and Vicar of St. Mary Abbots, Kennington. Since 1878 he has been Bishop of Lichfield, to which he was recommended by the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The following may be mentioned among the works of which Bishop Maclagan is author: "The Unspeakable Gift;" "Will You be Confirmed? A word to the young, by a London Curate;" "The Threefold Work of the Threefold Ministry;" and "The Church and the Age; Essays on the principles and present position of the Anglican Church." Bishop Maclagan is universally esteemed among the Christians of this country.

HIS EMINENCE JOHN McCLOSKEY,

CARDINAL-PRIEST of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of New York, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1810. Having studied classics at New York, he went afterwards to Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, where he graduated. He was notably zealous in his theological studies. Ordained priest in 1834, he went subsequently to Rome, where he worked hard for two years at the Roman College. On returning to New York he was for six years pastor of the church of St. Joseph, New York. From 1844 to 1847 he was coadjutor of the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Bishop of New York. From 1847 to 1864 he was Bishop of Albany. Since the latter date down to the present time he has been Archbishop of New York. In 1879 His Holiness Pope Pius IX. conferred on him the dignity of Cardinal-Priest in the Holy Roman Church, and in 1878 his Eminence received from Pope Leo X. the Red Hat. Cardinal McCloskey has been very active and energetic in promoting philanthropic work throughout his diocese, having established asylums and hospitals of every kind. His name will also be associated with the completion of the new cathedral church of St. Patrick at New York. This splendid building stands on what is perhaps the most magnificent site in the city, over the spiritual concerns of whose Roman Catholic inhabitants Dr. McCloskey presides. His interest in the activity of the religious orders is well known, and under his auspices the Capuchins, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, etc., contribute to the religious phenomena of New York.

THE REV. JAMES McCOSH, D.D., LL.D.,

WAS born in 1811, in Ayrshire. He studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh. He entered the ministry of the Church of Scotland in 1835. From this year to 1839 he was at Arbroath; from 1839 to 1843 he was at Brechin. In the latter year he united himself to the Free Church of Scotland, and became, in 1851, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Queen's College, Belfast. This post he held till 1863, when he went to America, and was appointed President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton.

Since then he has been one of the most active and esteemed of American divines. Among the works of Dr. McCosh we may mention "The Method of the Divine Government—Physical and Moral;" "The Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated;" "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural;" "Examination of Mill's Philosophy;" "Logic;" "Christianity and Positivism," &c.

THE REV. THOMAS M'CULLAGH,

PRESIDENT of the Methodist Conference, was born in 1812, at New Inn, in the county of Galway, Ireland. He was of noticeably fearless character as a boy. He, when young, obtained an appointment in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. At the age of 18, in 1830, he was "converted," and worked for some time as a lay preacher. He was ordained at the Conference of 1849. Mr. M'Cullagh has travelled in twelve circuits since his ordination, and in each he has had a three years' location, with repeated invitations back to the same town. He has spent six years in Sheffield, nine years in London, and ten years in Liverpool, where he is now stationed. He went to Bishop Auckland in 1852. The work of God so prospered there that additional help was required, and there the popular Peter Mackenzie began his useful career as a hired local preacher. He spent three years—1855-57—in the Spitalfields Circuit, London, and the three years following in the City Road Circuit. Whilst in the Spitalfields Circuit he was asked to deliver a lecture before a Literary Society. He prepared for the occasion the lecture which has since become so celebrated, entitled "Eminent Irishmen." Mr. M'Cullagh has always been a patriotic Irishman, and it may be said that he deserves the honour done him by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1883 of electing him its President.

HIS EMINENCE JOHN HENRY NEWMAN,

CARDINAL-DEACON of the Holy Roman Church, was born in 1801. He studied at Ealing School and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1820 and became Fellow of Oriel College. He was Vice-Principal of St. Albans Hall in 1825, and in 1828 incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford. He left Oxford for Littlemore in 1842 where he remained till 1845. His eloquence gave him a great power over the young men of the time, and it may be said that his hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," will exercise a charm as long as the English language lasts. No. 90 in "Tracts for the Times," of which he was author, was taken exception to by the Oxford Heads of Houses. He joined the Roman Church in 1845 and became head of the celebrated oratory at Edgbaston. Dr. Newman was proclaimed a Cardinal Deacon in 1879. His eminence is the author of many theological works and also is an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

The suaveness of Cardinal Newman has been frequently emphasised by men of all classes and creeds. In "Macmillan's Magazine" for March, 1884, Sir Francis Doyle, who was for some time Professor of Poetry in

the University of Oxford, thus testifies to this fact:—"That great man's ardent zeal and extraordinary genius drew all those within his sphere like a magnet, to attach themselves to him and his doctrines. Nay, before he himself became a Romanist, his mesmeric influence, as it were, acted not only upon the Tractarians, but even in some degree upon outsiders like myself. Whenever I was at Oxford, I used regularly to go and listen to his sermon at St. Mary's in the afternoon, and have never heard such a preacher since. I do not know whether it is a mere fancy of mine, or whether those who know him better will accept and endorse my belief, that one element of his wonderful power developed itself after this fashion: He always began as if he had determined to set forth his idea of the truth in the plainest and simplest language, as men say, intelligible to the meanest understanding; but his burning zeal and his fine poetical imagination were not thus to be controlled. As I hung upon his words, I thought I could trace behind his will and pressing against it, a rush of thoughts and images which he ever struggled to keep back; but in the end they were generally too strong for him, and poured themselves out in a torrent of eloquence all the more impetuous for having been so long repressed."

THE REV. MARK PATTISON, B.D.,

WAS born in 1813. His native place Hornby, in Yorkshire. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in due course. In 1840 he became Fellow of Lincoln College; and in 1861 he became Rector of that academical institution. He is an author of merit as well as a devout minister of the Gospel. Among his works we may mention: "Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688-1750," which appeared in "Essays and Reviews;" "Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany;" "Suggestions on Academical Organisation;" "Pope's Essay on Man, with Notes;" "Isaac Casaubon, 1559-1614;" "Life of Milton;" and "Milton Sonnets, with Notes." His wife, Mrs. Pattison, who was for years the Fine Art critic of the Academy, is the daughter of the late Colonel Strong, of the Madras Army.

THE VERY REV. ROBERT PAYNE-SMITH, D.D.,

DEAN of Canterbury, was born in 1818. He pursued his University career with distinction at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1841. He gained here the Boden and the Pusey and Ellerton University Scholarships. From 1865 to 1871, Dr. Payne-Smith was Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. At the latter date he succeeded the late Dean Alford, in the Deanery of Canterbury. Among his works we may mention the editing and translating the Commentary of St. Cyril of Alexandria upon the Gospel of St. Luke; "The Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah;" "Prophecy as a preparation for Christ." Dr. Payne-Smith is a distinguished Hebraist and a profound Arabic scholar.

THE REV. THOMAS TEIGNMOUTH SHORE, M.A.,

WAS born at Dublin in 1841. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1861. Whilst there he distinguished himself by obtaining honours in divinity and in English composition. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. at Oxford, *comitatis causâ*. Ordained in 1856 by the late Dr. Tait, the hon. Bishop of London, he held several curacies; but was in 1873 appointed to the incumbency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, where he still officiates. In his ministrations Mr. Shore is very popular, and his church is almost always crowded. His Sunday services to children are very much valued by all classes, including the representatives of Royalty. Mr. Shore sometimes preaches at Westminster, at St. Paul's, and sometimes in Her Majesty's Chapel at Windsor. Mr. Shore was appointed one of Her Majesty's chaplains in 1878, succeeding Dr. McLagan, Bishop of Lichfield. He is the author of "Some Difficulties of Belief," and of "The Life of the World to Come."

MR. CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON

WAS born in 1834. He studied at Colchester, and became early known as a preacher. Since 1856 he has been minister of the Tabernacle, Newington Butts, where he removed from the older Park Street Chapel. Mr. Spurgeon's literary, religious and philanthropic activity has been enormous, and he is, perhaps, the most popular preacher of the time in which we live. He has published many hundreds of his sermons, which enjoy very wide circulation. It has even been said that, except John Knox, no man has ever exercised as much spiritual authority in Scotland as the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Moreover, Mr. Spurgeon's religious activity is not confined to his own congregation, but large organisations requiring great administrative skill for their efficient working radiate from him as their centre. As in this year (1884), Mr. Spurgeon will complete his fiftieth year, it is anticipated that this circumstance will lead to a gratifying demonstration of public esteem.

THE REV. JOHN STOUGHTON, D.D.,

WAS born in 1807 at Norwich. He studied at Highbury College, Islington, and at University College, London. From 1832 to 1843 he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Windsor. From 1843 to 1875 Dr. Stoughton was minister of Allen Street Chapel, Kensington. In 1855 a new and enlarged chapel was built in Allen Street, Kensington, and it was while faithful to the many calls upon his time and energy which this large pastorate necessitated that he was able also to produce tracts and books, and to deliver lectures to young men's associations—books and lectures which commanded a larger circle of admirers year by year. It may be added that this year, too, he became Congregational Lecturer, and the following year filled the chair of the Congregational

Union of England and Wales. In 1875 Dr. Stoughton retired from the pastorate at Kensington, and was presented by his attached congregation with a purse of £3,000. Since then he has accepted the important position of Professor of Historical Theology and Homiletics in New College, London. It need hardly be said that in such a position Mr. Stoughton is quite at home; and the many friends of the College may congratulate themselves upon having so wise and so loving a tutor ready to place his large experience at the disposal of the young brethren who by-and-by will be called to occupy the Congregational pulpits in our great towns and cities. Among other works, he is author of "Windsor in the Olden Time;" "Spiritual Heroes;" "Ages of Christendom;" "Homes and Haunts of Martin Luther;" "Lights of the World;" "Worthies of Science," &c. Dr. Stoughton is held in very wide esteem.

THE RIGHT REV. W. STUBBS, D.D.,

BISHOP of Chester, was born in 1825. He studied at Ripon School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848, and became Fellow of Trinity College. From 1866 to 1884 he was Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Dr. Stubbs is the greatest living authority on constitutional history. He has lectured and written much. He is a Fellow of Oriel, and an honorary Fellow of Balliol. His appointment (February, 1884) to the Bishopric of Chester has been received with the general approval of the country.

Among other works with which the name of the learned bishop will be associated, are "Hymnale Secundum Usum Sarum;" "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum;" "Tractatus de Sancta Cruce de Waltham, and his *magnum opus*;" "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development." It may be added that Dr. Stubbs is a perpetual delegate of the Clarendon Press, an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, a foreign member of the Bavarian Academy, a corresponding member of the Prussian Academy, &c. He was also in 1882 elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences.

DR. TALMAGE

WAS born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S., in the year 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. To his father, who died at the age of seventy-eight, and whose influence over him was of the best kind, he pays a special tribute of loving regard, in a sermon entitled "The Almond Tree in Blossom." "There were only two years' difference between the death of my father and mother," he says, in a discourse. "After my mother's decease, my father used to go around as though looking for something, and he would often get up from one room without any seeming reason, and go on to another room, and then he would take his cane and start out, and some one would say, 'Father, where are you going?' and he would answer, 'I don't know exactly

where I'm going.' Always looking for something. Though he was a tender-hearted man, I never saw him cry but once, and that was at the burial of my mother. After sixty years living together it was hard to part."

Three of Dr. Talmage's brothers became preachers before he himself entered the ministry. On the termination of his school-days it seemed for a time probable that he would devote himself to the profession of the law, as he had studied law for three years in a lawyer's office.

Upon his "conversion," however, at about nineteen years of age, he relinquished the profession of the law for the work of the ministry. He spent some time at college in New Brunswick, and became a graduate of New York University. His first church was at Belleville, New Jersey, where, after labouring for about three years, he removed to Syracuse, in the State of New York. Even in these early days of ministerial effort there were not wanting decided evidences that a high career of usefulness was before him as a preacher. Large congregations assembled to hear him, and he preached with a fervour which left no doubt on any candid mind that he deemed the message he was delivering one of supreme importance.

He subsequently was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia for seven years, where his reputation as an eloquent Gospel preacher still further increased.

In March, 1869, he became pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, adjacent to New York, and here a small congregation soon increased to an overflowing one, so that a new and enlarged Tabernacle, holding 3,000 people, was erected for him in 1870. This edifice was burnt down on Sunday, December 22nd, 1872, and his congregation then met regularly in the Academy of Music, until the Tabernacle was rebuilt in February, 1874, and enlarged so as to contain 5,000 people.

Among the societies and institutions which Dr. Talmage has organized, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Lay College, for the training of young men for the ministry, occupies a prominent place.

Dr. Talmage's Sunday sermon in Brooklyn is usually telegraphed the same night to distant American cities, and printed in about fifteen secular newspapers on Monday morning. In England about 250,000 copies of it are printed every week in religious journals, so that altogether somewhere about half a million copies of his sermon are printed in America and Europe every week. This is a circulation which no preacher's sermons have ever previously had in the history of the world.

THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK TEMPLE, D.D.,

BISHOP of Exeter, was born in 1821. He studied at Tiverton School and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1842 and became Fellow and Tutor of his College. From 1858 to 1869 he was Head-Master of Rugby, and since the latter date has been Bishop of Exeter. Dr. Temple was one of the writers to "Essays and Reviews," and has published a volume of sermons.

Bishop Temple was in his career as a schoolmaster much praised for his

energy, ability, and capacity for reading the character of those with the superintendence of whose instruction he was entrusted. Since he has been at the head of the diocese of Exeter he has steadily grown in public esteem, and has won the favour of those who may differ from him in theological views, or who may be inclined to regard with suspicion his connection with "Essays and Reviews."

THE MOST REV. W. THOMSON, D.D.,

ARCHBISHOP of York, was born in 1819. He studied at Shrewsbury School and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840 and became a Fellow of his College. He obtained Priest's orders in 1843. In 1853 he was Bampton Lecturer. In 1855 he became rector of All Soul's, Marylebone. In 1861 he was appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and in 1862 Archbishop of York. His Grace is the author of many theological works and a Fellow of the Royal and Royal Geographical Societies.

Among the books whose authorship belongs to Dr. Thomson may be mentioned, "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought: a treatise on Pure and Applied Logic;" "The Atoning Work of Christ, Viewed in relation to some Current Theories;" "Crime and its Excuses;" "Life in the Light of God's Word;" "Designs in Nature;" "The Limits of Philosophical Inquiry," &c. The Archbishop of York has also contributed to "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and he edited "Aids to Faith," a work which was put forth to counteract the influence of "Essays and Reviews." His Grace also projected the "Speaker's Commentary of the Bible." It may be mentioned that Dr. Thomson did his best to secure the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act.

The following quotation from a paper read by his Grace at a Congress at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1881, will serve to show what eloquence Archbishop Thomson has at command. The subject was "The Duty of the Church in Regard to Secularism." His Grace said, when the secularist thinks his work almost achieved, and the universal beatitude of a diminished population, believing nothing at all, is on the eve of completion; and hymns of praise, if sung at all, are to be directed to nothingness and to one another; even then out of the lighted windows of church and chapel will rise this strain:—

'Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee.'

The strain, coming loud and clear, out of earnest breasts, shall be a comfort to them and a peace; shall touch depths of their nature, which your short plumbline, O sanguine reformer, has never reached. You cannot regulate the deep and great things of the soul by telling people that there are no things great or deep. You would feed them on the husks of sensual philosophy, and you thought they liked them enough to give up God, social obedience, the sacredness of marriage. They have found meat to eat which you knew not of."

THE RIGHT REV. ANTHONY WILSON THOROLD, D.D.,

BISHOP of Rochester, was born in 1825. He is the son of the late Edward Thorold, Rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, by Mary, only daughter of Thomas Wilson Esq., M.D. The Thorolds of Marston are a very ancient English or rather Danish family, who were notable in that shire before the Norman Conquest.

Dr. Thorold was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and took his M.A. degree in the year 1850. In due time he entered Holy Orders; and having for some years devoted himself to the work of the ministry in connection with the Established Church, filling various minor posts, in 1857 he was appointed by the Crown rector of St. Giles in the Fields, where, for ten years, he faithfully and successfully laboured.

He secured the valuable assistance and co-operation of most earnest and hardworking curates, namely, the Revs. Joshua Kirkman, M.A., now of Hampstead; Frederick Whitfield, M.A., now vicar of St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings; and G. S. Whitlock, now vicar of a Chelsea district. When he was led to resign, partly in consequence of ill-health, he carried with him the hearty sympathy of his parishioners, while the schools, parochial charities, and the various organizations throughout the parish, were in a state of the highest possible efficiency.

After a short interval of rest, in 1867 Mr. Thorold became incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair. As will readily be imagined, the duties in this new sphere, although confessedly important, were nevertheless by far less onerous than those associated with the parish of St. Giles's, while it is gratifying to be able to record that his ministry here again proved highly successful, and was regularly attended by a large and influential congregation.

As a preacher he undoubtedly excelled. His style was deep and instructive to a remarkable degree, though its chief features were perfect ease and artlessness of manner, without the faintest possible shade of affectation—so that, in fairly estimating the success which attended his labours, and the influence which he exerted, it is necessary to bear in mind the effect of his zeal, close study, and an intense appreciation of the reality of those great truths which he was commissioned to proclaim in Christ's name.

In the year 1869 Mr. Thorold was appointed by the Crown to the vicarage of St. Pancras, a sphere of Christian usefulness which had for many years been ably filled by Canon Champneys. Here the vicar laboured with great earnestness to provide additional spiritual provision for the careless and indifferent, while the success of his week evening "mission services" will long be remembered and gratefully appreciated even by many who resided beyond the parish. Among those who here rendered him efficient service may be mentioned the Hon. and Rev. F. G. Pelham, M.A., who is now the rector of a large parish of his own, and the Rev. E. F. Alexander, who not long ago was appointed by his lordship to St. Paul's, Lorrimore Square, London.

In the year 1877 Dr. Thorold was appointed Bishop of Rochester, in succession to Dr. Claughton, who was translated to the new see of St. Albans. It may fairly be said that at the time of his appointment Dr.

Thorold was in the very zenith of his popularity, having filled the office of Rural Dean, as also the position of Examining Chaplain to His Grace the Archbishop of York. He was likewise a Canon of York Minster, residing at York two months in the year. Hitherto, however, the new Bishop has not been very extensively known as an author; but among his published works may be mentioned "The Presence of Christ," written during a time of ill-health, a few essays on "Married Life," "Sketches of a Visit to Moscow," and also an admirably written manual on "The Loss of Friends."

THE VERY REV. C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D.,

DEAN of Llandaff, was born in 1816. He studied at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1838. His University career was of exceptional distinction. The dates of his scholastic and ecclesiastical appointments are as follow:—1839, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; 1841–44, Rector of St. Martin's, Leicester; 1844–59, Head-Master of Harrow School; 1860–69, Vicar of Doncaster; 1869, Master of the Temple, which office he still holds. In 1879 Dr. Vaughan was appointed Dean of Llandaff. He is the author of very many religious works. Among these may be mentioned "The Church of the First Days;" "Memorials of Harrow Sundays;" "Characteristics of Christ's Teaching, drawn from the Sermon on the Mount;" "Last Words in the Parish Church of Doncaster;" "Counsels to Young Students;" "Half-hours in the Temple Church," &c. His published sermons are practically numberless. His career at Doncaster was remarkable for its spiritual success. Dr. Vaughan was closely related by the ties of friendship and of marriage with the late Dean Stanley. He is also one of those very few eminent clergy who have frequently refused the honours and emoluments of a bishopric. Dr. Vaughan will long be remembered as equally distinguished for learning, piety, liberality, charity and disinterestedness.

THE REV. CHARLES VOYSEY, B.A.,

WAS born in London in 1828. His father, Mr. Anneslay Voysey, was an architect. Having studied in his youth at Stockwell Grammar School, he matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated in 1851. From 1852 to 1864, Mr. Voysey held various curacies, and in the latter year was presented with the living of Healaugh in Yorkshire. Of this benefice he was vicar till 1871, when on appeal, the judicial committee of the Privy Council confirmed the decision of an inferior court, and sentenced Mr. Voysey to be deprived of his living and to pay costs (February, 1871) for having stated opinions at variance with the Articles of Religion, Holy Scripture, and the formularies of the Church of England with reference to the doctrines of the Atonement, Justification, the Incarnation, and the Inspiration of Scripture. He has since that date preached and lectured at St. George's Hall, London, and is the head of the Theistic

School in the metropolis. Its tenets are thus stated by Mr. Voysey in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 8th 1884:—

The leading principles of Theism are

1. That it is the right and duty of every man to think for himself in matters of religion.

2. That there is no finality in religious beliefs; that higher and higher views of God and of His dealings are always possible; and therefore it is to be expected and wished that future generations will improve upon the creed now held by Theists.

3. That it is our duty to obtain the highest and purest truth discoverable; and when it is discovered to proclaim it honestly and courageously, in like manner to denounce all detected error.

4. That personal excellence of character is necessary to a right knowledge of the goodness of God. Religion is thus based upon morality and not morality upon religion.

5. That Theism is not aggressive against persons but only against erroneous opinions.

6. That Theism recognizes the value of all moral and religious truth, wheresoever it may be found.

The beliefs of Theism may be thus briefly expressed:

1. That there is one living and true God, and there is no other God beside Him.

2. That He is perfect in power, wisdom, and goodness, and therefore every one is safe in His everlasting care.

3. Therefore that none can ever perish or remain eternally in suffering or in sin; but all shall reach at last a home of goodness and blessedness in Him.

4. That as we have been created for this goodness, it is our wisdom and duty to be as good as we can, and to shun and forsake all evil.

Among the literary works with which Mr. Voysey's name is associated are "The Sling and the Stone," "Dogma *versus* Morality—a Reply to Church Congress," and "Dogma *versus* Barbarism in our Thanksgivings."

Mr. Voysey has many wealthy and powerful supporters. His sermons are published weekly.

THE RIGHT REV. ERNEST ROLAND WILBERFORCE, D.D.,

BISHOP of Newcastle, was born in 1840, in the Isle of Wight. He is the third son of the late wise and witty Bishop of Winchester, the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., who earned the popular *sobriquet* of "Oily Sam." His brother is the Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce, who has gained much notoriety as an advocate of "Blue Ribbonism." Bishop Ernest Wilberforce was an undergraduate of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1864. He entered Holy Orders in 1864, being ordained by his father. He was in succession Curate of Cuddesdon, Curate of Lea, Rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, Vicar of Seaforth, near Liverpool, and a Canon in Winchester Cathedral. In 1882 he became the first Bishop of the new See of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was Sub-almoner to Her Majesty from 1871 to 1883. He is very active, indeed,

indefatigable, in promoting the work of the Church among the labouring poor. It was his zeal and undoubted piety and power that marked him out for the great work for which, with the general approval of earnest and thoughtful men, he was chosen. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Episcopal See of Newcastle may leave a mark of blessing in the valley of the Tyne.

The announcement that Canon E. R. Wilberforce was to be the first Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne, when it was first made, caused general surprise, popular conjecture having in this case fastened upon every name but the right one. But, considering the fact that he was already to be ranked with the most distinguished of the clergy as a preacher and public speaker, and that there were few to surpass him in force of character and in his love of hard work in the service of Christ, his elevation could only be the subject of the sincerest congratulation, combined with hearty gratitude and prayerful hope. The duties of his diocese may well try his powers to the uttermost, and, perhaps, have given him an opportunity of doing a nobler work than any to which he has yet been called. From the peaceful comfort of the quiet cathedral city in the South, to the rough strong colliers of the North, was an immense change; but the Wilberforce family have always shown themselves ready and able to endure hardness in a good cause, and have not yielded to the seductions of ease and luxury.

At Seaforth, Canon Wilberforce won the affection and sympathy of those employed in commerce; at Winchester his quiet strength and genial charity won golden opinions. For his present work in the great northern diocese it will be of inestimable advantage that he has not spent his entire life in a college, or in a cathedral city, but acted for many years as his father's chaplain and secretary. From him, if from any one, the new bishop should have learned the secret of success in organization and administrative work. Among the pitmen of Northumberland he has done great things; they are rough, but when their confidence is won, their loyalty and enthusiasm are boundless. To win them he has gone as a Christian man and a brother more than as a bishop.

THE REV. GEORGE H. WILKINSON, D.D.,

WAS born in 1833. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1855. Having held various curacies, he in 1870 became Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, and held this living till 1883, when he was appointed Bishop of Truro. In 1879-81 he was Select Preacher at Oxford. He is the author of several religious works.

THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WORDSWORTH, D.C.L.,

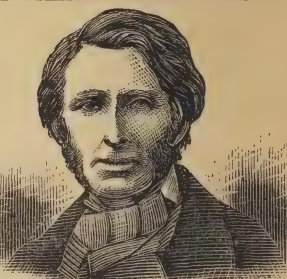
BISHOP of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, was born in 1806. He is the son of the late Dr. Wordsworth who was formerly master of Trinity College Cambridge. He studied at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830. He obtained two Chancellor's prizes, one for Latin verse in 1827, and another for the Latin essay in 1831. Dr. Wordsworth was for some time a private tutor at Christ Church, and for pupils he had among others the late Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning. From 1835 to 1845 he was second master of Winchester College. From 1846 to 1854 he was Warden of Trinity College Glenalmond. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, which episcopal office he still worthily fills. Dr. Wordsworth has not only a great reputation as a divine and a scholar, but he is equally distinguished as an athlete. He was in the University Eight and in the University Eleven when at Oxford. His works are principally theological. Amongst them we may mention "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," "On Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta," and "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy." He has made great efforts to reconcile the differences existing between Episcopalians and Presbyterians. It may be added that in 1853 the Bishop of St. Andrews was admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. This was on the occasion of the installation of the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University.

THE RIGHT REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.,

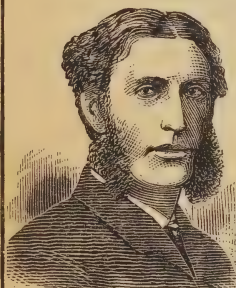
BISHOP of Lincoln, was born in 1807. Like the Bishop of St. Andrews, he is a son of the late Dr. Wordsworth, who was at one time master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He studied at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1830. Having entered Holy Orders he was, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge; and from 1836 to 1844, was Head Master of Harrow School, in which latter year he was appointed by the late Sir Robert Peel to a canonry at Westminster Abbey. In 1847-48 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge. Since 1869 he has been Bishop of Lincoln. Dr. Wordsworth has been a most prolific author. Among his principal works are "The Greek Testament, with Notes," "Lectures on Inspiration," "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii," "On Union with Rome," "An answer to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Pius IX." Dr. Wordsworth took a prominent part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in 1872. It may be mentioned that his lordship is a nephew of the late poet Wordsworth, and that he married in 1838 Susanna Hartley Frere, daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Twyford House, Berks, and a niece of the friend of Canning, the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere.



LORD TENNYSON.



JOHN RUSKIN.



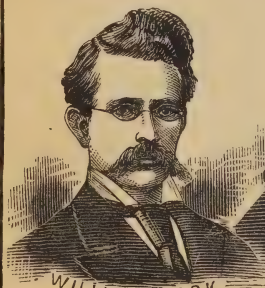
MATTHEW ARNOLD.



J.A. FROUDE.



ROBERT BROWNING.



WILLIAM BLACK.



G.A. SALA.



WILLIAM MORRIS.

THE LIVES OF Eminent Literary Men

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD

WAS born in 1822, at Laleham, near Staines, and is the eldest son of the late Dr. Arnold, the world-famous Head Master of Rugby, who had so large an influence in moulding the moral and mental character of the young men of his time. Mr. Matthew Arnold studied at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1844. His University career was distinguished, for he not only took honours in the Final Schools, but in 1843 he wrote the Newdigate Prize Poem, the subject for that year being "Cromwell." Subsequently he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. From 1847 to 1851 he was Private Secretary to the late Lord Lansdowne. In the latter year he was appointed an Inspector of Schools. He has travelled much on the Continent with a view to gaining information as to the system of education in vogue there. Recently he has been in the United States on a lecturing tour, and has met everywhere with a flattering reception. Among his published works we may mention, "Strayed Reveller, and Other Poems;" "Empedocles on Etna, and Other Poems;" "Merope: a Tragedy;" "On Translating Homer;" "Essays in Criticism;" "Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature;" "New Poems;" "Culture and Anarchy: an Essay in Political and Social Criticism;" "St. Paul and Protestantism, with an Essay on Puritanism and the Church of England;" "Friendship's Garland, being the Conversations, Letters and Opinions of the late Arminius Baron von Thunder-Ten-Tronckh;" "Literature and Dogma, an Essay towards a better apprehension of the Bible;" "Last Essays on Church and Religion;" "Irish Essays, and others." From 1857 to 1867, Mr. Matthew Arnold was Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. He is an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, and an honorary LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh. It would not be easy to appraise Mr. Arnold's influence on the thought of his time, but it is certainly very great, and his reception in the United States 1883-84 testifies to the fact that his literary power is as much acknowledged on the other side of the Atlantic as it is in this country. It may be added that in 1882 Mr. Arnold delivered at Cambridge the Rede Lecture on "Literature and Science."

SIR SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, F.R.S., M.A.,

WAS born in 1821, in London. His father was Samuel Baker, Esq., of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, and his brother is that distinguished officer, General Valentine Baker Pasha (see No. 5). Sir Samuel Baker made great efforts to establish a mountain colony in Ceylon, not without success, for we believe that Newera Ellia is now very prosperous. Here he resided from 1847 to 1854, when he returned to Europe, travelling in

the Crimea and Turkey. In 1861 he started from Cairo on his great expedition into equatorial Africa, when he discovered the Albert Nyanza. In 1866 he came back to England. He was knighted, made an M.A. of Cambridge, and received from the Royal Geographical Society its Victoria Medal. From 1869 to 1873 he commanded an expedition in the Southern Soudan, which was a complete success, Sir Samuel holding the rank of Pasha and Major-General. Among the works of which he is the author, we may mention, "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon;" "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon;" "The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources;" "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia and the Sword Hunters of the Hamram Arabs;" "Cast up by the Sea:" a story; "Ismailia: a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, arranged by Ishmael, Khedive of Egypt;" "Cyprus as I saw it in 1879;" "True Tales for my Grandsons." He married in 1843 Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin (this lady died in 1855), and in 1860 Florence, daughter of M. Finnian von Sass, who has accompanied him upon many dangerous expeditions and shared his hardships. Sir Samuel is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the principal Geographical Societies of Europe and America.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK

WAS born in 1841 at Glasgow. He is therefore now only forty-three years of age, and as a male novelist holds a position second to none in this country. He early developed a passion for art; but the fates were against him, and he found himself in the ranks of journalism before he was twenty, having obtained work on the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*. In 1864 he entered the arena of literary conflict in London, and was admitted in 1865 to the staff of the *Morning Star*, becoming war-correspondent of that newspaper in the campaign whose crowning event was the battle of Sadowa in 1866. His principal novels are:—"A Daughter of Heth;" "A Princess of Thule;" "The Maid of Killeena, and Other Stories;" "Madcap Violet;" "Macleod of Dare;" "White Wings: a Yachting Romance;" "Sunrise, a Story of These Times;" "Shandon Bells." No one can properly understand the fascination Mr. Black exerts, unless he reads his books carefully. He delights in portraying, like George Eliot, the sorrows and trials to which an ideal but usually most impracticable person is exposed in friction with the worries, the wickedness, and utter Philistinism of the work-a-day world. It may be mentioned that during the journalistic portion of his career Mr. Black was on the staff of the *Daily News* as assistant editor.

MR JOHN STUART BLACKIE

WAS born in 1809 at Glasgow. His father conducted a banking business at Aberdeen. The future professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh studied in his youth at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Modern languages and an intimate acquaintance with philology he acquired during a somewhat prolonged residence at Rome, Göttingen and Berlin.

He was afterwards called to the Scottish Bar. From 1842 to 1851 he was Professor of Latin Literature in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. From 1851 to 1882 he filled the chair of Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. In his earlier years he often contributed to *Blackwood*, *Tait*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. Among his works, which have assisted to earn him his great reputation for classical learning, may be mentioned "A Metrical Translation of Æschylus;" "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity;" "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty According to Plato appended;" "Songs and Legends of Ancient Greece;" and "Homer and the Iliad." But his attention was not confined to classical literature: he has also written "Musa Burschicosa," a book of songs for the use of students, modelled very much after the German *Studentenliederbuch*; "Lays of the Highlands and Islands;" "Four Phases of Morals;" "Self-Culture;" "The Natural History of Atheism: a Defence of Theism against Modern Atheistic and Agnostic Tendencies;" and "Altavona; or, Fact and Fiction, from My Life in the Highlands." He has been a most diligent contributor to periodical literature, and the article "Homer" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is from his pen. He has been a frequent lecturer, having appeared at times on the platform of the Royal Institution in London. Some of his works have enjoyed an enormous popularity: "Self-Culture," for instance, having gone through at least thirteen editions, and having been translated into several foreign languages. The ready mother-wit of the late Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh added to the enthusiastic admiration with which he was regarded by the students. On one occasion the Professor could not meet his classes, and had written in chalk on the blackboard, "The Professor regrets that he is unable to meet his classes to-day." The following morning, when the students assembled, a wag amongst them rubbed out the "e" in "classes," and then waited in eager expectation the advent of the Professor. At last he came in, he looked at the board, and then quietly rubbed out the "l" in the already maimed word, amidst the laughter and applause of his pupils. It may be remarked that he has also always done his best to help deserving students in their careers subsequent to their studies at the University.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING

WAS born at Camberwell, Surrey, in 1812. He studied in his youth at the University of London. He, like so many other youths in this country, had the fortune or misfortune to undergo a puritanical training in his youth, from which he was transplanted to Italy. Of that land and its people he possesses a singularly full and varied knowledge. Among his works may be mentioned (the following is a fairly complete list of his works, dramatical and poetic):—"Pauline;" "Paracelsus;" "Strafford;" "Sordello;" "Bells and Pomegranates;" "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon;" "The Duchess of Gloves;" "Christmas Eve and Easter Day;" "Men and Women;" "King Victor and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "The Ring and the Book;" "Belshazzar's Adventure;" "Prince

Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society;" "Fifine at the Fair;" "Red-cotton Nightcap Country; or, Turf and Towers;" "Aristophanes' Apology;" "La Saisiaz;" "The Two Poets of Croisic;" "Dramatic Idylls;" "Joco-Seria." The distinguished poet and dramatist married, in 1846, Miss Elizabeth Barrett, whose poems are so well known and so universally admired; but that lady died in 1861. Since the sad event, Mr. Browning has spent most of his time in Italy. Perhaps he has more devoted admirers and more fanatical adherents than any other living poet. There is even a "Browning Society" founded, whose object is to bring together his admirers and to promote the study of his works; for instance, by the formation of Browning Reading Clubs. It may be safe to affirm however that Mr. Browning is not so well understood by the million as Lord Tennyson, and there are men of no extraordinary stupidity who would confess that they fail to grasp the meaning of a good deal that he has written. He is, in any case, undoubtedly one of the greatest poets of the century.

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN

WAS born in 1841. He studied at Glasgow University and High School. Since he was nineteen years of age Mr. Buchanan has led an active literary life, and has for a long time past contributed very frequently to the *Contemporary Review*. Among his works we may mention, "Undertones;" "Idylls and Legends of Inverburn;" "North Coast Poems;" "The Drama of Kings;" "The Witch-finder," a tragedy; "A Madcap Prince," a comedy; "A Nine Days' Queen;" "The Shadow of the Sword," a novel; "A Child of Nature," "God and the Man," and "The Martyrdom of Madeline," all novels. In 1873 Mr. Buchanan attacked Mr. A. C. Swinburne and Mr. D. Rosetti, in a *brochure* entitled "The Fleshly School of Poetry." It created some literary sensation at the time, and Mr. Swinburne retorted on Mr. Buchanan in most slashing style. It may be mentioned also that Mr. Buchanan is brother-in-law of the authoress-actress Miss Harriet Jay, who made her first appearance on the stage in his play "A Nine Days' Queen." Mr. Buchanan continues to be an active contributor to periodical literature.

MR. FRANCIS COWLEY BURNAND,

EDITOR of *Punch*, was born in 1837. He studied at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is best known to the general public by his "Happy Thoughts," which perhaps by this time have been a little overdone, and by his numerous burlesques for the stage of more serious pieces His parodies of the novels of Ouida, Miss Broughton, Hawley, Smart, and other novelists, appeared first in *Punch*, and achieved considerable popularity. When Mr. Tom Taylor died, Mr. Burnand became his successor as editor of *Punch*. Besides numerous other works, he has published "The A.D.C., being Personal Reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club, Cambridge." His burlesques have had an enormous popularity on the stage.

PROFESSOR MONTAGU BURROWS, R.N., M.A.,

WAS born in 1819 at Hadley, Middlesex. He studied at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. His father was an officer in the Army. From 1834 to 1852 he was in the Royal Navy, and rose to the rank of Commander, and obtained his post rank on the retired list in 1867. He commenced in 1853 his studies at the University of Oxford, where he graduated in due course. He became a Fellow of All Souls, and Chichele Professor of Modern History. Among his works we may mention, "Pass and Class, an Oxford Guide Book through the courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Law and Modern History;" "Constitutional Progress: a Series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford;" "A Memoir of Admiral Sir D. Chads, G.C.B.;" "Worthies of All Souls;" "Parliament and the Church of England;" "Oxford during the Commonwealth;" "Wiclif's Place in History." Professor Burrows, while in the Navy, saw a good deal of active service and behaved himself gallantly. It was for his services that he was at one time Commander of H.M.S. *Excellent*. Professor Burrows married in 1849 Mary Anna, daughter of Sir James W. S. Gardiner, Bart., of Roche Court, Hampshire. He is one of the most popular of Oxford Professors.

MR. SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN)

WAS born in 1835 at Florida, Missouri, U.S. He was successively apprenticed to a printer, a pilot on the Mississippi River, and private secretary to his brother, who was Secretary to the Nevada Territory. He subsequently saw much of life in California, working as a newspaper reporter. His principal works are "The Jumping Frog;" "The Innocents Abroad;" "The Gilded Age;" a comedy, "Roughing It;" "Adventures of Tom Sawyers;" "Punch, Brothers, Punch;" "A Tramp Abroad;" "The Prince and the Pauper;" "The Stolen White Elephant, and Other Tales;" "Life on the Mississippi." Mr. Clemens was also for a time editor of a paper at Buffalo, New York, U.S. It may be mentioned that the "Innocents Abroad" is descriptive of a trip that really was taken, and is remarkable in parts for an unusually rich vein of wild and eccentric humour. Mr. Clemens denies strenuously, moreover, that all the stories published in Europe as his have come from his pen. But annoyance of this kind must take place whilst the law of international copyright is in an unsatisfactory condition.

MR. WILLIAM WILKIE COLLINS

WAS born in 1824. His father was the late William Collins, R.A., who obtained no small degree of distinction. He lived for some time in Italy, and then engaged in commerce. Then he studied for a time at Lincoln's Inn. His first literary work was a biography of his father, which he published in 1848. After this Mr. Wilkie Collins published "Antonina; or, the Fall of Rome, a Romance of the Fifth Century;" "Rambles beyond Railways; or, Notes in Cornwall taken afoot;" "Basil: a story of Modern Life;" "Mr. Wray's Cash Box; or, the Mask

and the Mystery, a Christmas Sketch;" "Hide and Seek;" "After Dark;" "The Dead Secret;" "The Queen of Hearts;" "The Woman in White;" "No Name;" "My Miscellanies;" "Armada;" "The Moonshine;" "Man and Wife;" "Poor Miss Finch;" "Miss or Mrs. ? and other stories in Outline;" "The New Magdalen;" "The Law and the Lady;" "Two Destinies;" "The Haunted Hotel;" "The Fallen Leaves;" "A Rogue's Life from his Birth to his Marriage;" and "Heart and Science." Mr. Collins has a tremendous reputation as a novelist, although it may be questioned whether he does not sacrifice much of his true power in the quest after sensationalism.

SIR GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L.,

WAS born in 1820 at St. Vincent. His father, Mr. John Roche Dasent, was Attorney-General of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies. His mother was the daughter of the late Alexander Burroughes Irwin, Esq., of Union Estate, St. Vincent. He studied at King's College, London, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840. Among his works may be mentioned "The Prose, or Younger Edda," a translation from the Norse; "Annals of an Eventful Life"; "Three to One; or, Some Passages out of the Life of Amicia, Lady Sweet-apple." Sir George Dasent was at one time an assistant editor of the *Times*. He is also married to a daughter of the late Mr. Delane, who was so well known as the editor of the *Times*. He has translated much from the Norse, German, and Icelandic languages; and has been frequently employed as an examiner in English and Modern languages for the Civil Service. His knighthood was conferred in 1876.

MR. EDWARD DICEY

WAS born in 1832. His father was the late T. E. Dickey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1854. Mr. Dickey has travelled much, especially in the East, often acting as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*. Not only has he contributed to that daily journal, but also to Macmillan's, to the *Nineteenth Century*, to the *Fortnightly Review*, and to *St. Paul's*. He was offered, in 1870, the editorship of the *Daily News*, but resigned it in about three months, because he could not agree with the proprietors. From 1870 to the present date Mr. Dickey has been editor of the *Observer*. Not only has he contributed industriously to journalistic and magazine literature, but he has written and published the following books:—"A Memoir of Cavour;" "Rome in 1860;" "The Schleswig-Holstein War;" "The Battle-fields of 1866;" "A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarowich;" "The Morning Land;" "The New Plutarch Series;" and "Victor Emmanuel."

MR. ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, F.R.S., F.S.A.,

WAS born in 1814, at Hoxton. He studied at Shrewsbury, Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1837. His university career was distinguished, and he became in succession Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquarians, and of the College of Preceptors. He was President of the Philological Society 1872-4 and 1880-2. He has been a student at the Middle Temple, but has not been called to the bar. His published works are as follow:—"Alphabet of Nature;" "Essentials of Phonetics;" "Plea for Phonetic Spelling;" "Universal Writing and Printing;" "Early English Pronunciation, with Especial Reference to Chaucer and Shakespeare;" "Glossie;" "Practical Hints on the Inanimitative Pronunciation of Latin;" "On the English, Dionysian and Hellenic Pronunciation of Greek;" "Pronunciation for Singers;" "Speech in Song;" "Spirit of Mathematical Analysis;" "Self-improving Examples in Arithmetic;" "Algebra Identified with Geometry;" "How to Teach Proportion without reference to Commensurability;" "Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music;" "Basis of Music;" "Logic for Children." Mr. Ellis has written many essays and delivered many addresses on educational and philological subjects.

MR. THOMAS HAY SWEET ESCOTT

WAS born in 1844, at Taunton, and he is one of the most distinguished journalists of our time. His father, the Rev. Hay S. Escott, belonged to a very old Somersetshire family. The home of the family is near Taunton, and is known as Harbrow Manor. He studied at Oxford, where he graduated in 1865. From 1868 to 1872, Mr. Escott lectured in Logic at King's College, London, and acted also at the same time as deputy to Professor Lonsdale in the Professorship of Classics. He has been an indefatigable contributor to journalistic literature ever since 1865, when he came from Oxford to London. His work, "England: its People, Polity, and Pursuits," has had a great success, being translated into most European languages, and has merit of a very high kind. Mr. Escott, in 1882, was offered and accepted the Editorial Chair of the *Fortnightly Review*, and his conduct of that monthly organ of political opinion has tended not only to maintain its position with the thinking world, but perhaps to give it the pre-eminence over any of the other Reviews. Mr. Escott is comparatively a young man, being now only forty years of age; and yet he has attained one of the most distinguished positions in the literary world.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES

WAS born in 1838 in the county of Moray, in Scotland, and is, after Dr. Russell, perhaps the most distinguished of living correspondents, although Mr. Cameron, who has been working for the *Standard*, and has been so eloquent in his descriptions of the two battles of El Teb and of the battle of Tamai, is a brilliant star in the same firmament. He studied

at the University of Aberdeen, and then enlisted in the Royal Dragoons. Although most persons would have questioned the wisdom of such a step at the time, there can be little doubt that the practical knowledge gained during years of service in the army has proved of very great service to Mr. Forbes in his labours as war-correspondent. He was all through the Franco-German War of 1870-71 a special correspondent of the *Daily News*, and laid the foundation of his great reputation, his letters and telegrams to that journal being brilliantly successful. As Dr. Russell for the *Times*, so Mr. Forbes for the *Daily News* accompanied the Prince of Wales to India in 1875-76. He was in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 in the same capacity. He witnessed the crossing of the Danube, and the desperate carnage of the assaults on Plevna, when the determination and military capacity of Ghazi Osman so long foiled the determined onset of the Russian soldiery, spurred to fury by defeat and by the inspiring presence of their darling and hero the late General Skobeloff. Mr. Forbes was also present in the Shipka Pass when the genius of Ghourko overcame the obstacles presented by nature and by the obstinacy of the Turks. Mr. Forbes was also correspondent of the *Daily News* in Cyprus. He has been engaged more recently in lecturing tours, more especially in Australia. He has written "Drawn from Life," "My Experiences of the War between France and Germany," and "Soldiering and Scribbling." Mr. Forbes distinguished himself much in the recent Afghan War, as well for personal gallantry as for his correspondence.

During the Servian war he rode a hundred miles in fourteen hours. In the Russo-Turkish war, in 1877, he ascertained that the attack on Plevna was about to be made, and rode one horse for eighty miles to the field of battle, and rode him through that eventful day till, after being hunted by Bashi-Bazouks, horse and rider lay down to rest together. So utterly wearied was the horse that he stretched himself at full length by the side of his master, laid his head on his knee, and slept without moving till the next alarm. In the morning Mr. Forbes started again for a ride of forty miles to Sistova, near the end of which the horse fell from sheer exhaustion, and Mr. Forbes walked into Sistova with his saddle on his head, and so got his letter through to London on the third day after the battle.

After this he was prostrated by fever, and as soon as he was able to do so he came to England, but could not rest, and soon started again, and by dint of indomitable energy and courage he crept into Plevna upon hands and knees, and was in a position to depict the actual surrender of the fortress after the second battle.

He proceeded to Afghanistan on the outbreak of the war in that country, and during a lull in the proceedings, he made a dash into Burmah, where matters seemed to look somewhat ominous. He was mentioned in one of the despatches of the Afghan campaign for his gallantry and devotion under fire in saving the life of a wounded soldier. He also rode through the Khyber Pass, carrying the first intelligence of the capture of Ali Musjid by Sir Samuel Browne.

This almost ubiquitous racer over the earth in search of incidents for his journal is next heard of in Zululand, where he again outstripped his fellows by a ride of 110 miles in 14 hours, by which he brought the news *in extenso* of Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi to Landsman's Drift.

Mr. Forbes thus proves in his life-work that the duties of newspaper correspondent with an army are performed day by day in face of difficulties

and dangers not inferior to those of the enrolled combatant. They are sustained with the knowledge that the British public—the most exacting in Europe in its demand for intelligence—honours those whose zeal and enterprise secure to it information earlier, fuller, and often more worthy of credit than that which the courts and cabinets of Europe can command.

MR. EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D.,

WAS born in 1823, at Harborne, Staffordshire. His father was Mr. John Freeman, of Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, on the foundation of which college he was a scholar. He was more than once Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History and also after that school was divided, he was Examiner in the Modern History School. The works with which the name of Mr. Freeman is associated are, "The Unity of History;" "A History of Architecture;" an "Essay on Window Tracery;" "The History and Conquests of the Saracens;" "History of the Norman Conquests;" "Old English History;" "Growth of the English Constitution;" "General Sketch of European History;" "Comparative Politics;" "Disestablishment and Disendowment: What are They?" "The Ottoman Power in Europe; its Nature, its Growth and its Decline;" "The Historical Geography of Europe;" "English Towns and Districts." Mr. Freeman's academical and other honours, both in his own country and abroad, are very numerous. He is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, and also an honorary member of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg. He is a Knight Commander of the following orders: the Order of the Redeemer of Greece; the Order of Danilo of Montenegro; and of the Order of Takova of Servia. He once unsuccessfully contested a Parliamentary County Constituency. He is a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, of the Royal Academy of Lincei of Rome, of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, and of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen. In that strange psychopolitical phenomenon of 1876, the Bulgarian agitation, Mr. Freeman took a prominent part, continually leaving the study for the public arena, that he might denounce the Turks and laud Holy Russia. He was of course keenly, intensely interested in the fate of the then subject populations of the Balkan Peninsula. If we are not mistaken, the learned historian was the author of the celebrated phrase, "Perish India," which excited at the time keen controversy, although the phrase is currently believed to tersely express the gist of leading Radical thought, even at the present time. He has just been appointed (April, 1884) Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

MR. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE

WAS born at Dartington, in Devonshire, in 1818. He is the son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes. He studied at Westminster, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a Second Class in classics and his degree in 1840. In 1842 he was elected Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. In addition to his other academical distinctions,

he won in the same year in which he gained his Fellowship the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay on "The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation." For a time having entered the English Church, he worked with the High Church party. However, it was not very long before Mr. Froude broke away from ecclesiastical bondage. His "Hebrew Mythology" was condemned by the authorities of the University of Oxford, and Mr. Froude gave up his Fellowship. Among the most noticeable of Mr. Froude's works are his "History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada;" "Short Studies on Great Subjects;" "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century;" "Cæsar: a Sketch;" "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival;" "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle;" and "Thomas Carlyle: a History of the First Forty Years of His Life;" and "Reminiscences of his Irish Journal, in 1849." Mr. Froude was for some time editor of *Fraser's Magazine*. His "History of England" is characterized by great brilliancy of style, and is intensely interesting. He has been accused of trying unduly to whitewash the character of Henry VIII.; but as a matter-of-fact Mr. Froude shows that monarch as a strong-souled, clever, energetic prince, and that in his treatment of his wives he was forced along both by feminine misconduct and by his own political purpose. However this may be, there can be no doubt that Mr. Froude's history is one of the most delightful series of volumes of historical reading ever published. His connection with the biographical materials of the late Mr. Thomas Carlyle has led to considerable controversy. Mr. Froude has been accused of publishing a good deal of matter which the defunct historian would not have wished to be made public, and to have let in the light of notoriety on many unpleasant incidents in Carlyle's private life, in which the behaviour of the author of "Sartor Resartus" towards his wife was concerned. It may be mentioned that in 1874 Mr. Froude was sent by the Earl of Carnarvon, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope, to inquire into the causes of the Caffre insurrection. Mr. Froude also, in 1872, took advantage of the Clerical Disabilities Act, and executed a deed of relinquishment of the office of deacon in the Established Church of England. Mr. Froude, besides his other controversies, has had to contend with Irishmen, whom he has accused of want of patriotism and of absorption in intestine jealousies.

MR. FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S., F.G.S.,

WAS born in 1822. His father was S. T. Galton, Esq., of Duddeston, near Birmingham. He is the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the distinguished author of "Zoonomia," and is cousin of the late Charles Darwin, the naturalist. He studied at King Edward's School, Birmingham. He was trained for a time in medicine at the Birmingham Hospital and at King's College, London. He also pursued his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1844. He subsequently travelled much, especially in North and South Africa. Among his works may be mentioned, "Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa;" "Art of Travel; or, Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries;" "Meteorographica;" "Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences;"

"English Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture;" "Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development;" "Experiments in Pangenesis, by Breeding from Rabbits of a Pure Variety, into whose circulation Blood taken from other Varieties had previously been largely Transferred." Mr. Galton has received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he is a Member of Council, and to which he was for some time a Secretary. On the death of Admiral Fitzroy he was appointed for the Royal Society a Member of a Committee of the Board of Trade which inquired into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office. He was from 1863 to 1868 General Secretary of the British Association; both in 1862 and in 1872 President of its Geographical Section, and in 1877 he was President of the Anthropological Section. Mr. Galton has been Vice-President of the Royal Geographical and Anthropological Societies.



MR. WILLIAM SCHWENCK GILBERT

WAS born at 17, Southampton Street, Strand, London, in 1836. He studied at Great Ealing School, and at the University of London, where he graduated. He became a barrister, and for a time was in the Privy Council Office. But Mr. Gilbert will be known to fame most for his delightfully humorous verse, and for the assistance he has rendered to the great musical composer, Sir Arthur Sullivan, in composing the *libretti* for the amazingly popular operas which have delighted England and the United States. Among other works, he has written, "Dulcamara;" "The Princess;" "Ages Ago;" "Creatures of Impulse;" "A Sensation Novel;" "The Palace of Truth;" "Sweethearts;" "Tom Cobb;" a comedy; "Trial by Jury," collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan; "Dan'l Bruce;" "Sorcerer;" "Pirates of Penzance," and "Patience," "The Bab Ballads," which first appeared in *Fun*, have been collected together and published, and have enjoyed a very large circulation. Mr. Gilbert is almost unequalled in the composition of what may be termed nonsense poems.



MR. PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S.,

WAS born in 1810 at Worcester. He is a very distinguished naturalist, and the great authority on marine zoology. His proclivity for this branch of study was encouraged by a residence in his early years at Poole, in Dorset. He has travelled in Lower Canada, in the United States, and in Jamaica. Among his works we may mention, "The Canadian Naturalist;" "The Birds of Jamaica;" "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica;" "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast;" "The Aquarium;" "A Manual of Marine Zoology;" "Tenby: a Seaside Holiday;" "Omphalos: an Attempt to untie the Geological Knot," "Actinologia Britannica: a History of the British Sea Anemones and Corals;" "Evenings at the Microscope;" "Letters from Alabama on Natural History;" "The Romance of Natural History;" "A Year at the Shore;" and "Land and Sea." Mr. Gosse has done a great deal of good work for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It was in 1856 that

Mr. Gosse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose "Philosophical Transactions" he has, among other things, contributed two memoirs on the natural history of the Class Rotifera. Of all our scientific authors he is one of the most devoted and most devoutly earnest.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON, M.A.,

WAS born in 1821 in London. He is the head of the Positivist School. He is the eldest son of the late Frederick Harrison, Esq., of Thread-needle Street, E.C. He studied in his youth at King's College School. He became a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1853. He resided for some time at Oxford, being Fellow and Tutor of his College. Called to the Bar, he has practised in the Equity Courts. He is a frequent contributor to the Reviews:—to the *Fortnightly*, to the *Nineteenth Century*, and to the *Contemporary*. His published works are as follow:—"Order and Progress;" "Social Statics; or, the Abstract Theory of Human Order." In 1877 Mr. Frederick Harrison was appointed by the Council of Legal Education Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. He repeatedly comes before the public as an advocate of the system of religious philosophy put forth by the late Auguste Comte. He is one of the most prominent of the speculative thinkers of the time.

MR. FRANCIS BRET HART

WAS born in 1839 at Albany, New York, U.S. Like "Mark Twain" he had a varied experience in California. He followed all sorts of trades in succession. He was a miner, a school teacher, an express messenger, a printer and newspaper editor. From 1864 to 1870 he was Secretary to the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco. The work that first raised him to the pinnacle of fame was "The Heathen Chinese," which opens with the lines—

"Ah, Sin was his name;
And I will not deny,
With regard to the same,
What that name might imply."

This poem appeared in 1869. Since then, Mr. Bret Hart has published "Condensed Novels;" "Luck of Roaring Camp;" "Poems;" "Mrs. Skagg's Husbands;" "Echoes of the Foot Hills;" "Tales of the Argonauts;" "Gabriel Conroy;" "Two Men of Sandy Bar;" "Thankful Blossom;" "Story of a Mine;" "Drift from Two Shores;" "The Twins of Table Mountain; and Other Stories;" and "In the Carquinez Woods," which made its first appearance in *Longmans Magazine*.

MR. JOSEPH HATTON

WAS born at Andover in 1809. His father was the late Mr. Francis Hatton, who was publisher and proprietor of the *Derbyshire Times*. He early began work as a journalist writing for *London Society*, *Belgravia*.

and for his father's paper. His published works are as follow: "Bitter Sweets: a Love Story;" "Against the Stream;" "The Tallants of Barton;" "Christopher Kenrick;" "Pippins and Cheese;" "In the Lap of Fortune;" "Clytie," "The Queen of Bohemia;" "Cruel London;" "Three Recruits;" "To-day in America;" "The New Ceylon;" "Journalistic London;" "Newfoundland;" "A Modern Ulysses." Mr. Hatton has also made his mark in dramatic literature. His works have been especially successful in the United States and Canada, where, perhaps they enjoy greater popularity than they do here. Mr. Hatton's dispatch by cable from America to the *Standard* describing the Assassination of President Garfield was highly considered. From 1868 to 1874 Mr. Hatton was editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He was also the founder of the *School Board Chronicle* and of the *Illustrated Midland News*. He accompanied Mr. Irving to America in 1883. Mr. Hatton's son was killed in a sad fashion in New Guinea. His death gave occasion for the publication of "New Ceylon," which has raised him to the rank of an authority on questions connected with New Guinea.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE

WAS born in 1846, at Boston, Massachusetts. He is a son of that very distinguished American novelist Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose "Scarlet Letter" and "Twice-told Tales" are familiar to everybody. Julian Hawthorne studied at Concord, and afterwards at Harvard, which institution he left in 1864 on the death of his father. He subsequently studied in a school of scientific engineering, and from 1870 to 1872 was on the staff of hydrographic engineers in the New York Dock department, presided over, then, by General McClellan. Meanwhile, however, he had passed some time in Germany studying at Dresden. While in New York, however, he contributed to the magazines, and his early success with his short papers was so great that he resolved to make literature his profession, and started for Europe in 1872. Among his works may be mentioned "Garth;" "Bressant;" "Idolatry;" "The Laughing Mill;" "Archibald Malmaison;" "Ellice Quentin;" "Prince Saroni's Wife;" "Yellow-Cap;" and "Dust." Mr. Hawthorne was at one time on the staff of the *Spec-tator*. It is needless to say that his literary activity is very great.

MR. FRANK H. HILL,

WHO originally joined the *Daily News*, and became eventually editor-in-chief, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1830. He studied at Manchester New College, and graduated in 1851 at London University. An accomplished and scholarly writer, Mr. Hill has an incisive and telling style, which is aided by a broad and extensive knowledge of the world. One of his colleagues, a man of undoubted and universally acknowledged power, in replying to a letter addressed to him inquiring his opinion of Mr. Hill, whose acquaintance the writer had not made, says: "You are aware, of course, that Mr. Hill is the author of that collection of masterly and, I think, unrivalled personal *Political Portraits*. He is also, there can be no doubt, the author of the 'Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield,' which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*. He is one of the

most accomplished scholars I know, and his reading, both in solid and light literature, is very varied. He is a wonderfully good talker; with a strong tinge of the sarcastic in his manner and his way of looking at things and men. I do not know any one who has a happier gift of touching off a character in two or three phrases, and seeming to get to its very depths, and illustrate its weak points as if by a flash. The number of happy things he has said about people in public life is surprising. At the same time, like many or most persons who have a liking for the satirical mood, he is a man of singularly kind nature, about whom one hears nothing that is not to his credit." Mr. Hill, before he came to the editorial chair of the *Daily News*, was a leader-writer on the *Saturday Review*. He has also been editor of the *Northern Whig*.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

WAS born on March 1st, 1831, at Martinsville, Ohio. His father was not only a printer but a writer for the Press. He was at a very early period of his life on the editorial staff of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and of the *Ohio State Journal*. He held a consular appointment under the Government of the United States from 1861 to 1865 at Venice. From 1871 to 1880, he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He has been a very prolific contributor to magazines. Among his other published works may be mentioned, "Venetian Life;" "No Love Lost;" "Italian Journeys;" "A Forgone Conclusion;" "Dr. Beren's Practice;" "A Modern Instance;" and "A Little Girl among the Old Masters." Mr. Howells at present resides on the Continent.

PROFESSOR THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.,

WAS born at Ealing in 1825. He is thus by five years the junior of Prof. Tyndall. His father was a master at Ealing School, and here the future professor studied. He also read a great deal of science from German sources. He was a student at Charing Cross Hospital, and took his M.B. degree at London University in 1845. When his University career was completed he held in succession the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon on board H.M.S. *Victor*, and on board H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* from 1845 to 1850. In this way he learnt a great deal about oceanic life. In 1852 he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and now scientific appointments rained thick and fast upon him. He became Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, Fullerian Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the Royal Institution, Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London, and in 1858 he was Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society. In 1870 he was President of the British Association when it assembled at Liverpool. He was chosen Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1872. He is a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, and an honorary LL.D. of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Cambridge. Among his works may be mentioned the following: "Oceanic Hydrozoa;" "Theory of the Vertebrate Skull;" "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature;" "On our Knowledge of the Phenomena of Organic Nature;" "Elements of Comparative Anatomy;" "Classification of Animals and the Vertebrate

Skull;" "The Origin of the Existing Forms of Animal Life: Construction or Evolution;" "Lessons in Elementary Physiology;" "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals;" "Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews;" "Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals;" "Critiques and Addresses;" "American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology;" "Physiography: an Introduction to the Study of Nature;" "Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals;" "The Crayfish: an Introduction to the Study of Zoology;" "Science and Culture." The views of Professor Huxley on the place of man in the system of animal life, or rather man's place in nature, have been the occasion of much lively controversy, which can scarcely be said to have led to any very tangible results. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that Professor Huxley is one of the greatest men of science that this country has seen. His name naturally associates itself with those of Professor Tyndall and Sir Richard Owen, when we consider the claims of this country in the honourable and peaceful rivalry of nations for scientific pre-eminence. But all three are much more than men of science: they are men of letters, and so find a place in this *brochure*.

MR. HENRY JAMES

WAS born in 1843, in New York. His father was the late Rev. Henry James. Mr. James spent his boyhood on the continent of Europe with his family, only returning at the age of seventeen to America, where he prosecuted his studies at the Harvard Law School. Since this period Mr. James has lived principally in England and on the Continent, contributing largely to the romantic and magazine literature of the time. He is the author of the following works:—"Transatlantic Sketches;" "A Passionate Pilgrim, and other Tales;" "Roderick Hudson;" "The American;" "Watch and Ward;" "French Poets and Novelists;" "The Europeans;" "Daisy Miller;" "An International Episode;" "Hawthorne;" "A Bundle of Letters;" "Confidence;" "Diary of a Man of Fifty;" "Washington Square;" "The Portrait of a Lady." Mr. James's books usually portray the character of the cosmopolitan American, that is to say, of the American as he is to be found in Paris, in Rome and in London. Mr. James is comparatively a young man, so that probably much good work lies before him to be done.

MR. JAMES KNOWLES,

EDITOR of the *Nineteenth Century*, was born in 1831. He studied first to become an architect. He was educated privately in Italy, and at University College, London. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Architects. He was the founder, in 1869, of the Metaphysical Club, a society which was established for the free, full and confidential discussion of philosophical matters. There were but forty members in the club. By their aid he raised the *Contemporary Review* in general estimation, when, in 1870, he took over the editorship, which he gave up in 1877 on a change in the proprietorship, and founded the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he was very much helped by the members of the Metaphysical

Club. It is needless to say that the prominent position at once taken by the *Nineteenth Century* in the magazine and review world has been steadily maintained, although of course the *Fortnightly Review*, under the able editorship of Mr. Escott, is a formidable rival. Mr. James Knowles has been the architect of many public and private buildings in London and its neighbourhood, notably, of Aldworth, the residence of Lord Tennyson.

MR. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND

WAS born in 1824 at Philadelphia. Not only is he an author of merit, but he is also a philanthropist. He has done good work both in Philadelphia and Boston for the working-classes. He was educated and took his degree at Princeton College, U.S., working subsequently at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris. He also studied law and became a barrister; but eventually devoted himself to literature. Among his works are, "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams;" "Meister Karl's Sketch-book;" "Pictures of Travel;" "Sunshine in Thought;" "Legends of Birds;" "Hans Breitmann's Ballads;" "Egyptian Sketch-book;" "The English Gipsies and their Language;" "Fu Sang; or, the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century;" "The Minor Arts;" and "The Gipsies." There is rare and original humour running through Mr. Leland's books. He has in his "Breitmann's Ballads" wonderfully hit the tone and linguistic style of the half-Americanized German, and the mixture of German and English rhythm and rhyme in this book of poems is exceedingly entertaining.

MR. ARTHUR LOCKER,

EDITOR of the *Graphic*, was born in 1828, at Greenwich Hospital. His father was the late Edward Hawke Locker, F.R.S., F.S.A., Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and his grandfather was Captain William Locker, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Locker was educated at the Charterhouse, and Pembroke College, Oxford, after which, entering into commercial pursuits, he led a life of varied adventure both in Australia and in India. He returned from abroad in 1861, and devoted himself with energy to literature. Mr. Locker has contributed much to magazines, and from 1865 to 1870 he did a great deal of Review work for the *Times*. In 1870, shortly after its establishment, he was appointed editor of the *Graphic*, and since he has sat in the editorial chair, that illustrated weekly journal has made rapid strides in popular estimation. The works with which, in fictional literature, Mr. Locker's name is associated are the following:—"Sir Goodwin's Folly;" "Sweet Seventeen;" "Stephen Scudamore;" "On a Coral Reef;" "The Village Surgeon." Besides these his Christmas stories and poems which, from time to time, have been published in the *Graphic*, have enjoyed a wide and well-deserved popularity. Outside his literary and editorial work he has in a high degree the personal regard and esteem of literary men. He married, in 1856, Mary Jane, daughter of Lieutenant J. W. Rouse, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

MR. FREDERICK LOCKER

WAS born in 1821. He is the elder brother of Mr. Arthur Locker, editor of the *Graphic*. His father was the late Mr. Edward Hawke Locker, Civil Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and his grandfather was Captain William Locker, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Frederick Locker was for some time a Précis Writer at the Admiralty. He has written much poetry, which has appeared in the *Times*, in *Blackwood*, in *Cornhill*, and in *Punch*. These poems have been published together under the title of "London Lyrics." Mr. Locker also wrote at one time reviews for the *Times*. He also has given to the world a work called "Patchwork." Mr. Locker's first wife was a sister of the late Earl of Elgin. His present wife is the daughter of Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart. It may be added that in 1867 he edited "*Lyra Elegantiarum*."

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, LL.D., D.C.L.,

WAS born in 1819 at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He studied at Harvard College, where in 1838 he graduated. Like many other literary men, he began life with a profession he was not fated to pursue. He studied law, but soon gave up the less congenial pursuit. Among his works we may mention, "A Year's Life;" "A Legend of Brittany;" "Prometheus;" "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets;" "The Vision of Sir Launfal;" "A Fable for Critics;" "Fireside Travels;" "Under the Willows, and Other Poems;" "The Cathedral;" "Among my Books;" "My Study Windows;" "Three Memorial Poems." But the work with which more than any other his fame is associated is "The Biglow Papers," which has obtained for its author much literary admiration. It is full of humorous satire, in Yankee slang, and principally on political subjects. He was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1857-62, and of the *North American Review* 1863-72. He has been connected as a contributor with many other magazines. He has lectured on the British Poets at Boston at the Lowell Institute. From 1877 to 1880 he was United States minister in Spain. Since 1880 he has been the much esteemed and highly respected minister of the United States at the court of Great Britain.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD

WAS born in 1824, at Huntley, Aberdeenshire. He studied in his native town and in the University of Aberdeen. He at one time contemplated spending his life as a minister of the Gospel. He at this period read theology at the Independent College, Highbury, and was a minister among this section of Nonconformists. However, he soon gave up this mode of life for the more congenial one of literature, and is now one of the best known of our novel writers. His works are characterised by a

curious religious and psychological mysticism. Among them we may mention, "David Elginbrod;" "Adela Cathcart;" "The Portent; a Story of Second Sight;" "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood;" "Guild Court;" "The Seaboard Parish;" "Robert Falconer;" "The Vicar's Daughter;" "Thomas Wingfield, Curate;" "The Marquis of Lossie;" "At the Back of the North Wind;" "The Gifts of the Child Christ, and Other Poems;" and "The Princess and Curdie." Many of his stories appeared first in *Good Words*. As a religious writer, he may be said to lean somewhat to a mystical and obscure sort of latitudinarianism.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M.P.,

WAS born in 1830 at Cork. Soon after his education was completed he embraced journalism as a profession, and joined the staff of a Liverpool newspaper. He was successively reporter in the House of Commons, Foreign Editor and Chief Editor of the *Morning Star* from 1860 to 1869. Having travelled for some years in the United States, he returned to this country and became a frequent contributor to periodical literature. He has written many works, principally novels. Among these may be mentioned, "The Waterdale Neighbours;" "My Enemy's Daughter;" "Lady Judith;" "A Fair Saxon;" "Linley Rochford;" "Dear Lady Disdain;" "Miss Misanthrope;" "Donna Quixote;" "The Comet of a Season;" "Con Amore;" "A History of Our Own Times;" "The Epoch of Reform." Mr. M'Carthy is a Home Ruler, and has been M.P. for Longford since 1879.

SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER MAINE, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S.,

WAS born in 1822. His father was the late James Maine, Esq., M.D. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He distinguished himself remarkably during his University career. He gained the Browne Medal for the Greek Ode, the Camden Medal, the Chancellor's Medal for English Poetry, the Craven Scholarship, the Browne Medal for the Latin Ode; he was also Senior Classic, Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist, and was a Senior Optime. He took his degree in 1844, and in 1847 he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law. In 1854 he was appointed Reader on Jurisprudence, at the Middle Temple. Mr. Maine having been called to the Bar in 1850, was in 1862 appointed member of the Supreme Government of India; on his return from India in 1870 he was elected to the newly-created Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and in 1871 he became a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and at this time he was honoured with the knighthood as a K.C.S.I. Among his works may be mentioned, "The Effects of Observation of India on Modern European Thought;" "Modern Theories of Succession to Property after Death, and the Corrections of them suggested by Recent Researches;" "Roman Law and Legal Education;" "Cambridge Essays;" "Ancient Law: its Connection with

the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas ; " " Village Communities in the East and West ; " " Lectures on the Early History of Institutions ; " " Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, chiefly selected from Lectures delivered at Oxford." Sir Henry Maine has been honoured by the recognition of many learned societies.

MR. WILLIAM HURRELL MALLOCK

WAS born in 1849, in the South of England. He is a nephew of Mr. Anthony Froude, the historian, on his mother's side ; she having been a daughter of the late Ven. R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes. Mr. Mallock studied privately, and at Baliol College, Oxford. He obtained Second Class honours in the Final Classical School, and in 1871 gained the Newdigate Prize Poem, the subject for that year being the "Isthmus of Suez." Mr. Mallock is a frequent contributor to the Reviews. Among his published works may be mentioned the following :— "The New Republic ;" "The New Paul and Virginia ;" "Is Life Worth Living ?" "Poems ;" "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century ;" "Social Equality : a Study in a Missing Science." Mr. Mallock is a great master of the art of writing erotic poetry. He is a powerful advocate of the modern Conservative view in regarding great political questions, and he is undoubtedly a keen, clear-headed thinker and controversialist, knowing well what are the weak points in his opponent's harness, and where to have him most effectually. His "Is Life Worth Living ?" produced a profound impression on the public mind when it first came out ; and occasioned some lively discussion. As Mr. Mallock is only thirty-five years of age, the same age, in fact, as Lord Randolph Churchill, we may hope that he will continue to give us more good work both of a political and of a literary kind.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS

WAS born in 1834, in the neighbourhood of our great metropolis of London. He is distinguished as a poet and a lecturer ; but unfortunately has identified himself with the Socialistic propaganda, from which connection he has not derived much credit. His poetical works are as follows :— "The Defence of Guenevere, and other Poems ;" "The Life and Death of Jason ;" "The Earthly Paradise ;" "Love is Enough ; or, the Freeing of Pharamond : a Morality ;" "A Translation of the Æneids of Virgil, done into English Verse ;" "The Story of Sigurd, the Völsung, and the Fall of the Nibelungs." Not only is Mr. William Morris a poet, but he is also an employer of labour. He engaged in 1863 in an artistic-commercial enterprise for the manufacture of articles artistically designed, principally wall-paper, stained glass, tiles and household decorations. In designing for the products of the Company, Mr. William Morris has undoubtedly worked hard, but has by no means lapsed into literary idleness. It is even said that although he lectures with zeal and power against the

evils resultant from the accumulation of capital, he is not blind to the personal comfort and advantage that attach to the possession of wealth. A certain discrepancy between the business-poet's theory and practice was the occasion of a very lively controversy in the columns of the *Standard*; and in the opinion of most impartial persons Mr. Morris did not emerge from the conflict with flying colours. He was educated at Forest School, Walthamstow, Marlborough, and at Exeter College, Oxford. But recently he delivered at University College, Oxford, a lecture on "The Evil Influence of Capital on Art." He has frequently lectured in London and in the Provinces.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK MAX MÜLLER

WAS born at Dessau, in 1823. He is the son of the German poet, the late Herr Wilhelm Müller. He was educated at Leipzig University, where he graduated in 1843. It was under Professor Brockhaus that he began those studies in Sanscrit and philology which have made him so famous. He studied for some time in the Royal Library at Paris. In 1846 he came to England, and was employed in collating MSS. at the East India Museum and at the Bodleian. He was engaged, by the kind offices of Baron Bunsen, to bring out the first edition of the *Rig-Veda*. In 1850 he was Deputy Taylorian Professor, and in 1854 Taylorian Professor at Oxford, and became Fellow of All Souls in 1858. In 1868 he was appointed by the University the first Professor of Comparative Philology. In 1872 he gave a course of lectures at the newly-founded University of Strasburg. Notwithstanding his close connection with Germany, Professor Max Müller is practically an Englishman, and his home is at Oxford. As to academical honours, it may be mentioned that he is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, one of the knights of the *Ordre pour le Merite*, one of ten foreign members of the Reale Accademia de Lincei of Rome, and that he is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh and Cambridge. Among his works may be mentioned, his edition of the "*Rig-Veda: Translations from the Sacred Books of the East*;" "*The Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India*;" "*India: What can it Teach us?*" "*A Survey of Languages*;" "*Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages in Bunsen's 'Christianity and Mankind'*"; "*Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims*;" "*Chips from a German Workshop*." Since 1879 Professor Max Müller has been engaged in the singularly interesting work of training Buddhist priests, who have come all the way from Japan to learn Sanscrit at the feet of the great Anglo-German teacher. Professor Max Müller's views on theology and religion have more than once excited hostility and opposition in Oxford. The Professor is a man of graceful person, and in his fluent delivery and pleasing voice it would be hard to discover any trace of his German origin. In any case his great learning is the common possession of the Teutonic races.

MR. FRANCIS W. NEWMAN

WAS the younger brother of His Eminence John Henry, Cardinal-Deacon of the Holy Roman Church, and was born in 1805 in London. His father, the late John Newman, Esq., was a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman and Co. He studied, like his brother, at Ealing, and afterwards went to Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated with distinction in 1826, taking a double first-class. He was elected a Fellow of Balliol in 1826, but in 1830 he resigned his Fellowship, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, which act of subscription was at that time necessary before taking a Master's degree. He travelled for some time in the East. In 1834 he was appointed Classical Tutor at Bristol College, and in 1840 he occupied a post of the same kind at Manchester New College. From 1846 to 1863 he was Latin Professor in University College, London. Among his works we may mention "Lectures on Logic;" "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry;" "History of Hebrew Monarchy;" "The Soul, its Sorrows and Aspirations;" "Phases of Faith;" "Passages from my own Creed;" "Collection of Poetry for Elocution;" "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History;" "Lectures on Political Economy;" "Introduction to Roman History;" "Crimes of the House of Hapsburg;" "Catholic Union;" "Essay towards a Church of the Future;" "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical;" "Homeric Translation, in Theory and Practice;" "Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions;" "English Institutions and their Reforms;" "Handbook of Modern Arabic;" "Miscellanies, Academical and Historical;" "The Cure of the Great Social Evil, with Special Reference to Recent Laws, delusively called Contagious Diseases Acts;" "Orthoepy, or a Simple Mode of Accenting English, for the advantage of Foreigners and of all Learners;" "Europe of the near Future, with Three Letters on the Franco-German War." Mr. Francis Newman has contributed to the Reviews largely.

MR. JAMES RODERICK O'FLANAGAN, M.R.I.A.,

WAS born at Fermoy barracks, in 1814. He is the eldest son of Captain O'Flanagan and of Eliza, daughter of W. Glissan, Esq., in the County of Cork, Ireland. He studied at Fermoy school. Like so many clever Irishmen he sought distinction in the Courts of Law, and worked on the Munster Circuit. Mr. O'Flanagan was subsequently appointed a Crown Prosecutor for the City of Cork. He went abroad for some time, and on his return in 1837 he published "Impressions at Home and Abroad;" "Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Blackwater in Munster;" "The Life and Writings of the Irish Historian John D'Alton;" "Bar Life of O'Connell;" "Bryan O'Regan;" "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland;" "Captain O'Shaughnessy's Sporting Career;" "The Irish Bar;" "The Munster Circuit." Mr. O'Flanagan became in 1843 a Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, before which association he read an essay.

THE REV. LORD SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE

WAS born in 1808. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830. He has held various ecclesiastical appointments. When his brother, Lord Godolphin, became Duke of Leeds, he achieved the position belonging to the son of a duke of that name. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne has long attained a position as an able advocate of what is to be desired—to amend the defects of our social laws. The works with which the name of his lordship is associated, are: “Gleanings in the West of Ireland;” “Lady Eva, her last days: a Tale;” “Scutari and its Hospitals;” “Hints to the Charitable;” “Hints for the Amelioration of the Modern Condition of a Village;” “Letters on the Education of Young Children.” His lordship is universally known as a manly Protestant; as a man who hates double-dealing, shifts, and everything else that is mean. He is opposed to Catholicism, whether English or Irish. In fact, his lordship is an honest man, and therefore very much to be respected. His family was long connected with the Scilly Islands, Cornwall, as their Lord proprietors.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,

WAS born in 1804 at Lancaster, and is therefore now in his eightieth year. His father was Mr. Richard Owen, of Fulmer Place, Buckinghamshire. He studied at Lancaster Grammar School, and at the University of Edinburgh. While in the northern Athens he had the privilege of attending the lectures of Dr. Barclay. In 1826 he became an M.R.C.S. of London, and settled down to the humdrum life of a general practitioner of medicine, in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; but he was soon appointed Sub-curator of the Hunterian Museum. Now he was able to give full swing to the bent of his powerful genius in the direction of comparative anatomy, and in 1834 he became the Professor of this subject at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1836 he was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Royal College of Surgeons, and also first Hunterian Professor. It would take too long to narrate all the numerous appointments which, for the public good, Sir Richard Owen has filled. The following is a more or less complete list of his works: “Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;” “Catalogue of Natural History;” “Osteology;” “Fossil Organic Remains;” “On the Nature of Limbs;” “Memoirs on the Pearly Nautilus;” “Odontography;” “Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth;” “Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals;” “Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals;” “History of British Fossils, Mammals and Birds;” “On the Homologies and Archetype of the Vertebrate Skeleton;” “On Palæontology;” “On the Megatherium;” “On the Fossil Mammals of Australia, and on the Extinct Marsupials of England;” and “On the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand.” The honours that Sir Richard has received from learned societies, here and elsewhere, are almost practically numberless. His reputation for very complete knowledge in his own department of

science is great. It is even said that from one solitary bone of an extinct animal Sir Richard finds little difficulty in reconstructing the entire bird or beast. Venerable in years, and a prince in science, he is honoured by his countrymen for his gentleness of manner, and for the unobtrusive piety of his life. He is an ornament of his country, and has deserved well for helping to maintain the national reputation in the fields of science. He has the best wishes of his countrymen in the well-earned rest of his old age.

MR. JAMES PAYN,

EDITOR of the *Cornhill Magazine*, was born at Cheltenham, in 1830. He studied at Eton, Woolwich Academy, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1854. The very high position Mr. Pavn holds in the world of literature and his reputation as a novelist are the results of long and painstaking work. At a very early period he published "Stories from Boccaccio," in verse, and "Poems." From 1854 to 1858 he contributed frequently to *Household Words* and to the *Westminster Review*. For many years after 1858 Mr. Pavn was editor of *Chambers' Journal*, and in that periodical first appeared "A Family Scapegrace" and "Lost Sir Massingberd." In 1882 Mr. Pavn became editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The following are among the most important of his works:—"Lost Sir Massingberd;" "A Perfect Treasure;" "At Her Mercy;" "A Woman's Vengeance;" "Cecil's Tryst;" "The Clyffards of Clyffe;" "The Family Scapegrace;" "The Best of Husbands;" "One of the Family;" "Gwendoline's Harvest;" "Like Father, like Son;" "A Marine Residence;" "Married Beneath Him;" "Not Wood, but Won;" "Less Black than we're Painted;" "By Proxy;" "Under One Roof;" "For Cash Only;" "Kit: a Memory," which first appeared in the *Graphic*, "Thicker than Water;" &c. Mr. Pavn is a contributor to the *Nineteenth Century* and to the *Times*. His tales are as a rule absorbingly interesting, and their literary merit is well known.

PROFESSOR BONAMY PRICE, M.A.,

WAS born in 1807 in Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands. He studied privately at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1829. He took a double First Class in Classics and Mathematics. In 1830 he became Assistant Master of Rugby School, and in 1868 Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. He has written "The Anglo-Catholic Theory," which first appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*; "The Principles of Currency; lectures delivered before the University of Oxford;" "Of Currency and Banking;" "Practical Political Economy;" and two addresses delivered as President of the Economical Department of the Social Science Congress, in 1878 and 1882. Professor Bonamy Price has been a frequent contributor to Magazines and Reviews.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN, M.A.,

WAS born in 1819. He is, perhaps, the most distinguished of living art critics. His father was a wealthy London merchant. Mr. Ruskin, like so many other of our prominent public men, studied at Christ Church, Oxford. He distinguished himself during his University career by winning the Newdigate Prize for poetical composition in 1839. He, however deep may have been his passion and large his gift for verse, turned the whole force of his varied energies to art, and studied and worked with success. His early training in this department of mental cultivation was conducted by Copley Fielding and J. Harding. His first published work was a *brochure* defending, against their critics, Turner and the modern school of landscape painters. This work, with additions, became the now celebrated "Modern Painters." Among Mr. Ruskin's works may be mentioned—"The Seven Lamps of Architecture;" "The Stones of Venice;" "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds;" "King of the Golden River;" "Giotto and His Works in Padua;" "Notes on the Turner Collection;" "Lectures on Art: Poetical Economy of Art;" "Elements of Perspective;" "Unto this Last; Four Essays;" "Ethics of the Dust: Four Lectures;" "The Queen of the Air; being Studies of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm;" "The Cestus of Aglaia." Mr. Ruskin has held the following academical appointments: Kede Lecturer at Cambridge, and Slade Professor of Fine Art, Oxford, 1867, and re-elected Slade Professor of Fine Art, 1876. Mr. Ruskin's views on art and on political economy have been the subject of a good deal of controversy, as there is a fine originality about the great art critic which not unfrequently clashes with what Englishmen regard as common sense. Mr. Ruskin does not take quite the same view of railways and manufactures as some of his more utilitarian countrymen; and yet he has exercised a great influence over a large portion of the young men of the time. He has even been able to induce Oxford undergraduates, in the intervals of their work, to labour like navvies at road-making, to the no small amusement of those unable to look beneath the surface and read the high-souled motive. An inheritor of considerable wealth, Mr. Ruskin has not hesitated to make a generous use of it, with the object of rendering aid to the objects which have been dear to him all through his nobly conceived, if eccentric, life.

DR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL

WAS born in 1821 at Lilyvale, co. Dublin. His family was an English one, long resident in Ireland. The future war-correspondent studied at Geoghegan's School, in Hume Street, Dublin, and at Trinity College, Dublin. At an early age, he attracted notice by his literary proficiency, and so, did not proceed to a Fellowship at his College, but accepted a tempting offer from the Editor of the *Times*, and for some time worked on its Parliamentary staff and in connection with Railway Committees. He did good service as correspondent during the potato famine year, and especially distinguished himself in the Danish War, which occurred soon after. He, however, was soon to attract to himself public notice in a very

marked way, and to become renowned as the first of a series of great war-correspondents. The Crimean war broke out, and in spite of difficulties raised both by the Government and the Horse Guards, Dr. Russell was at last permitted to accompany the expeditionary force as the correspondent of the *Times*. He soon detected signs of the mismanagement that proved afterwards so disastrous. He was present at the battles of the Alma (20th September, 1854), of Balaclava (25th October), of Inkermann (5th November), and with the army went through the terrible hardships of the Crimean winter (1854-55). It is well known how, by the reckless neglect of a proper commissariat, the state of our army became in the last degree pitiable. All the misery, in all its startling proportions, was revealed to the public at home in the columns of the *Times* by Dr. Russell; who was present also at the grand assaults on the Redan and Malakoff. Dr. Russell was well received in England when he returned from the Crimea, and also at St. Petersburg, where he went soon after to attend the Coronation of the Czar, Alexander II. He was in India with Clyde, Outram and Canning during the Mutiny. It was on his return from the East that, in 1858, he founded the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Through ill-health he was unable to take part in the Franco-Austrian War of 1859, but in 1861 he went to the United States, then in the throes of Civil War. His description of the first battle of Bull's Run, where the panic of the Northern army brought some discredit on the Federal arms, made Dr. Russell very unpopular in the North. He, after this, came home, and his principal descriptive work, for a long time, was of the Royal Wedding at Windsor, and of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. In 1866 he was again special correspondent of the *Times* at the headquarters of Marshal Benedek, the Commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, at the Battle of Sadowa. Dr. Russell was in the Trentino when peace was declared. At the breaking out of the Franco-German War in 1870 he was again *Times* correspondent, being the guest of the Crown Prince, and was present at the battles of Wörth, and of Sedan, and at Versailles during the siege of Paris, whose fall he witnessed. He was in India with the Prince of Wales, and was a juror at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. Dr. Russell is now the editor and part proprietor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. His degree of LL.D. he received from the University of Dublin in 1855. He is the author of the following works, amongst others:—"Letters from the Crimea;" "My Diary North and South;" "Canada: its Defences;" "The Adventures of Mr. Brady;" "My Diary in the East;" "My Diary in the Last Great War;" "Hesperotheren: Notes from the West," &c. Dr. Russell is honoured by possessing the Indian War Medal and Clasp of 1857-58; the Turkish War Medal for the Crimea; the Order of Franz Josef of Austria, the Order of St. Sauveur, the Iron-Cross of Prussia, and the War Medal for 1870-71. Dr. Russell still continues to take an active interest in the controversies of the time. But recently he has written in opposition to the views of Sir Richard Temple and General Gordon on the question of the proposed railway to Khartoum, as Dr. Russell advocates the continuance of the line from Cairo by the bank of the Nile, as against the Souakim-Berber route. In 1869, it may be added, Dr. Russell unsuccessfully contested the Metropolitan constituency of Chelsea in the Conservative interest.

He has during his varied experience been loaded with medals and honours, well merited by the energetic recipient. But the general public

will, we think, accord him all the honour due for the improved accommodation afforded to our troops during their transport between England and India. This change is mainly owing to his vivid descriptions of the ship life of the troops *en voyage* to the East, which led to the Government building a fleet of huge floating barracks, of which the *Serapis*, which took the Prince of Wales to India, is a specimen.

The coolies and poor labouring castes of India have had considerable amelioration of their former wretched condition, a circumstance which has resulted from the outspoken strictures of Dr. Russell. His sympathy for the oppressed was ever manifested, but never more so than when both oppressors and oppressed were subjects of the British Crown. He always showed a jealous regard for the truest honour of his native land, and in the exposure of wrongs, which seemed to him, to tarnish its escutcheon, his trenchant pen was vigorously employed.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA

WAS born in 1828, in London. His father was an Italian, his mother was of West Indian origin, and a well-known and popular singer. Like Mr. William Black, the first tendency of Mr. Sala's youth was towards art, but eventually the claims of literature became all-absorbing. He contributed at first much to *Household Words*, and also to the *Welcome Guest*. He founded the *Temple Bar Magazine* and edited it. To this periodical he contributed the well-known stories, "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous." Among his works may be mentioned, "Quite Alone;" "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser;" "Twice Round the Clock;" "Journey Due North: a Residence in Russia;" "The Baddington Peerage;" "Looking at Life;" "Make Your Game: a Narrative of the Rhine;" "Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner;" "Accepted Addresses;" "Ship-Chandler, and other Tales;" "Rome and Venice;" "Under the Sun;" "Essays Mainly Written in Hot Countries." Besides, Mr. Sala has written and still continues to write in the *Illustrated London News*, under the signature of G. A. S., articles replete with humour and with information. His letters to the *Daily Telegraph* when he was acting as special correspondent attracted great notice. He acted for that journal in America in 1863, in Algeria and Morocco in 1875, in Eastern France in 1870, in Rome in 1875, in Spain and at Vienna in 1875. Mr. George Augustus Sala is undoubtedly one of the most popular literary men of the time; and his influence with his brethren of the pen is undoubtedly very great. He has with other distinguished men helped to raise the estimation of literature in the popular mind.

MR. JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A.,

PROFESSOR of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, was born in 1834. His father Mr. Seeley was a publisher in Fleet Street. He studied at the City of London School and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857. His University career was dis-

tinguished, for he was head of the First Class in the Classical Tripos, Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and in 1858 was elected Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, where, for nearly three years, he lectured. For some time he was also Assistant Classical Master at the City of London School. From 1863 to 1869 he was Professor of Latin in University College, London. Since the latter date, he has held his present Professorship. In addition to his Fellowship at Christ's, Cambridge, he is a Professorial Fellow at Caius. The works with which the name of Professor Seeley is associated are:—"Ecce Homo; a Survey of the Life and Works of Jesus Christ;" "Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences;" "An English Primer; or, Course of English Instruction for Schools;" "Lectures and Essays;" "Livy, with Introduction, Historical Examination and Notes;" "Life and Adventures of E. M. Arndt;" "Life and Times of Stein; or, Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age;" "Natural Religion, by the Author of Ecce Homo;" and "The Expansion of England." It may be remarked that this last work of Professor Seeley has been subjected to a forcible criticism by Mr. John Morley, M.P., recently in the pages of *Macmillan*. Professor Seeley somewhat identifies himself in view with the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., as to the desirability of a Federation of the Empire. Mr. Seeley, also in the same book, emphasizes the real importance of the wars of the eighteenth century, which is sometimes passed by, for this reason, that they were incidents in the formation of that world-encircling dominion whose centre is London. His book "Ecce Homo," produced a vast sensation at the period of its publication (1865), and has been translated into many European languages. It was much criticised at the time it was issued as presenting too human a side of the character of Jesus; but the agitation against it has now in a large measure died out, and the point of view taken by Professor Seeley, at the time "Ecce Homo" first saw the light, is now generally recognised as practically the correct one.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A., LL.D.,

AND one of the most remarkable men of the age, was born in 1823. He studied at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated, and in 1847 was elected a Fellow of University College. His University career was exceptionally distinguished. He won the Hertford Scholarship and the Ireland Scholarship; the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse, and also the Chancellor's Prize for the Latin essay on "Quænam fuerit Mulier apud veteres Græcos conditio." He gained the same prize for the English essay, the subject for that year (1847) being "The Political and Social Benefits of the Reformation in England." Mr. Smith belonged at this period of his career to the advanced Liberal party, and this was so far a recommendation to him that he was appointed secretary to two Commissions that inquired into the state of education and educational endowments in the University of Oxford. Owing to Mr. Smith's energetic advocacy of the cause of the North during the American Civil War, he met, when he went to the United States on a lecturing tour in 1864, with an enthusiastic reception. Among his works we may notice "Does the

Bible sanction American Slavery?" "On the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamation;" "The Civil War in America;" "England and America;" "The Empire;" "Three English Statesmen (Pym, Cromwell, Pitt);" "The Experience of the American Commonwealth;" "The Irish Question;" "The Relations between America and England;" "A Short History of England down to the Reformation;" "William Cowper;" and "The Conduct of England to Ireland." From 1858 to 1866 Mr. Goldwin Smith was Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. From November 1868 to 1871, he was Professor of English and Constitutional History in the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, U.S. Since 1871 he has been a Member of the Senate of Toronto University, and is the owner and editor of the Colonial paper *Bystander*. Mr. Goldwin Smith has contributed to the April Number of the *Contemporary Review* a valuable paper on "The Expansion of England."

MR. HERBERT SPENCER

WAS born in 1820 at Derby. In his youth his educational training was chiefly in the hands of his father and uncle. His father was a schoolmaster, and his uncle was a clergyman of the Church of England. For eight years Mr. Herbert Spencer laboured as a civil engineer, but then abandoned a less congenial sphere of work for literature, at which calling he had begun to work when a civil engineer, writing in the *Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal*. He wrote for the *Economist* from 1843 to 1852. The principal works with which his name is associated are—"Social Statics; or, The Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of them Developed;" "Principles of Psychology;" "Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative;" "Educational: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical;" "First Principles;" "The Classification of the Sciences, to which are added Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte;" "The Principles of Biology;" "Spontaneous Generation, and the Hypothesis of Physiological Units;" "The Study of Sociology;" "Descriptive Sociology; or, Groups of Sociological Facts." There can be little doubt that Mr. Herbert Spencer is one of the most able and original of modern philosophical thinkers. He is remarkable for the thorough-going and conscientious detail with which he works out all his theories. A recent contribution of his to the *Reviews* has produced a considerable sensation, as he seems to have proved pretty conclusively that the championship of the rights of the individual as against the State, of which championship the Whigs of former days made their boast, is now maintained by the Tories against the Whigs and their strange allies. Mr. Herbert Spencer has but lately refused to contest a Parliamentary constituency, on the ground that the power of directing public opinion is passing out of the discretion of legislators into other hands, legislators now having merely to obey the direction of the associations formed in the different boroughs, &c., with a view to controlling their action. It would be difficult to overrate the influence that Mr. Spencer has exercised upon the currents of thought in vogue at the present time. He has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* of April, 1884, a powerful article on "The Coming Slavery."

MR. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE

WAS born in 1837. He is the son of the late Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, who was the daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham. He is the grandson of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Cumberland. Mr. Swinburne is a wonderful master of the art of musical verse, and more especially of alliterative rhythmic measures, as displayed in the following lines—

"I waited to watch you linger,
With foot drawn back from the dew,
Till a sunbeam straight like a finger
Struck sharp through the leaves at you."

Or in these:—

"Before the beginning of years,
There came to the making of man
Time with a gift of tears,
Grief with a glass that ran;
Pleasure with pain for leaven," &c.

Mr. Swinburne studied at Oxford, becoming in 1857 a commoner of Balliol College, but he did not go on to his degree. He lived for some time abroad, more particularly in Italy, after leaving the University. His chief poetical works are "The Queen Mother;" "Rosamond;" "Atalanta in Calydon: a Tragedy;" "Chastelard: a Tragedy;" "Poems and Ballads;" "A Song of Italy;" "William Blake: a Critical Essay;" "Siena: a Poem;" "Songs before Sunrise;" "Bothwell: a Tragedy;" "Essays and Studies;" "Studies in Song;" "Tristram of Lyonesse;" "A Century of Roundels;" &c. The publication of Mr. Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads" led to a very keen controversy between himself and Mr. Robert Buchanan, in which the language of vituperation was very freely drawn on. What Mr. Swinburne's precise position as a poet may be, it would be hard to decide; it is certainly a very high one. What, for instance, can be more musical than the opening of one famous chorus in "Atalanta in Calydon"?

"When the hounds of Spring are on Winter's traces,
The mother of months in meadow or plain
Fills the shadows and windy places
With lisp of leaves, and ripple of rain,
And the brown bright nightingale amorous,
Is half-assuaged for Itylus," &c.

It is needless to say that Mr. Swinburne's poetry possesses great fascination for a large portion of the male and female youth of the time.

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, D.C.L., F.R.S., POET LAUREATE,

WAS born in 1809 at Somerby, Lincolnshire. His father was the Rev.

G. C. Tennyson, and his paternal uncle was the Right Honourable Tennyson D'Eyncourt. He studied privately with his father and at Trinity College, Cambridge. When at Cambridge he won the distinction of the Chancellor's medal, by a poem in blank verse, entitled "Timbuctoo." Lord Tennyson's first important publication was "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," in 1830. From 1842 his reputation continued to grow, for the "May Queen" and "Locksley Hall" had begun to exercise a powerful influence on the popular imagination. "In Memoriam," published in 1850, had at once a wide and well-deserved success, and its charming versification of the profounder thought of the age placed the work on a pedestal of fame, which it is likely to occupy as long as the English tongue is spoken by civilised peoples. In 1851 he became, on the death of Wordsworth, Poet-Laureate. He has frequently celebrated events of importance in our modern British history, not forgetting the heroic deeds of our forefathers. Perhaps his first work of this class is the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington." The following are the dates of publication of Lord Tennyson's principal works: — "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," 1830; "Poems," 1832; "Poems," in two volumes, 1842; "The Princess: a Medley," 1847; "In Memoriam," 1850; "Maude, and other Poems," 1855; "The Idylls of the King," 1858; "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," 1869; "The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens," 1870; "Gareth and Lynette," 1872; "The Lover's Tale," republished 1879; "Queen Mary," 1875; "Harold," 1876; "The Cup," 1881; "The Promise of May," 1882; "The Cup and the Falcon," 1884. It may also be mentioned that Lord Tennyson is an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, receiving the dignity in 1855. He is also an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, at which venerable and renowned academical foundation he received his university education. His bust by Woolner adorns the library of Trinity. Unfortunately Lord Tennyson's plays have not always been successes on the stage: perhaps from his lordship not possessing that knowledge of dramatic and technical detail which serves, to good purpose, very inferior persons. A good deal of rather absurd comment occurred on Lord Tennyson's elevation to the Peerage. One ridiculous writer suggested that his lordship should have met the honour done him by her Majesty with the ungracious retort, "Your coronet will not cover my laurels;" and a foolish publication, the monthly organ of Socialism in England, recommended its readers to eschew the great poet's works, and in fine frenzy quoted to them Mr. Browning's line,

"Songs shall be sung to us; not by his lyre."

However this may be, the charm of Lord Tennyson's verse is felt by all those who anxiously ponder the many vexed mental and moral problems of the time. He is emphatically the poet of the men who think, and of the men who deeply feel; a household word, an ornament, and a glory of our race.

PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., F.R.S.,

WAS born near Carlow, Ireland, in 1820. He is not only one of the most distinguished men of science of his time, but a remarkable instance of what strength of will and industry can do to raise a man from the lower position in which the accident of birth has placed him to the highest social rank. His father was not able to give him a very elaborate education, but the future man of science was fortunate enough to secure a sound mathematical training. He first, at the age of nineteen, served on an Ordnance Survey. Subsequently in 1847, he was master in Queenwood College, Hampshire, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Frankland. With him Mr. Tyndall worked at Marburg University, in Germany, and afterward Mr. Tyndall went to Berlin, where he studied under Magnus. So rapid was the progress he made in the estimation of the world of science, that in 1853 he became Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and became the successor of the great Faraday; yet on theological matters the views of Tyndall and Faraday were very different. Professor Tyndall is an honorary LL.D. of the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, and an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, a Rumford medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of several scientific societies. He was, in 1877, President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and in 1874 he was President of the British Association when it sat at Belfast. He married, in 1874, Louisa Claud Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton. Among Professor Tyndall's works may be mentioned, "The Glaciers of the Alps;" "Mountaineering;" "A Vacation Tour;" "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion;" "On Radiation;" "Sound;" "Faraday as a Discoverer;" "Fragments of Science;" "Notes on Electricity;" "Notes on Light;" "Hours of Exercise in the Alps;" "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers;" "Fragments of Science: a Series of Detached Essays, Addresses and Reviews;" "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection;" and "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast, with Additions and a Preface." Professor Tyndall was for some time scientific adviser to the Board of Trade; but last year (1883) a somewhat acrimonious controversy arose between the Professor and Sir James Douglass, chief engineer to the Trinity House, as a result of which the former resigned his appointment. An amusing discussion has recently arisen in the newspapers as to whether Professor Tyndall is a Whig or a Tory. He is certainly a great man of science.

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER

WAS born in London in 1840. He is not only an author and an artist, but the greatest of mountain-climbers. His father had earned distinction as a water-colour painter and engraver. Mr. Edward Whympers studied privately, and at Clarendon House School. At first he thought of becoming a draughtsman, but sedentary life did not suit his active nature, and

he began his career of mountain-climbing. He has ascended Mount Pelvoux and the Pointe des Ecrins, the loftiest summit of the French Alps, and the Matterhorn, the fatal termination of which ascent to Mr. Whymper's companions is well known. He has penetrated Greenland, and recently he has scaled some of the loftiest summits of the Andes. He has published "Scrambles among the Alps in the Years 1860-69."

MR. EDMUND HODGSON YATES

WAS born in 1831. He was for some time in the Post Office Department of the Civil Service, like another distinguished literary man, the late Mr. Anthony Trollope. For several years he was chief of the Missing Letter Department; but he retired in 1872, in order that he might give himself wholly to literature. From 1872 to 1874 he was London correspondent of the *New York Herald*. In the latter year he founded the *World*. Of this paper Mr. Yates is the sole proprietor and editor. It has proved a distinct journalistic and financial success. Mr. Yates' publications, as an author, are numerous. Among them we may mention, "My Haunts and their Frequenters;" "After Office Hours;" "Broken to Harness;" "Business of Pleasure;" "Pages in Waiting;" "Running the Gauntlet;" "Kissing the Rod;" "Land at Last." Mr. Yates edited *Temple Bar* after Mr. George Augustus Sala quitted that magazine, and he was for a considerable period theatrical critic to the *Daily News*. He also edited *Tinsley's Magazine*. Other works of his are "Wrecked in Port;" "Dr. Wainwright's Patient;" "Nobody's Fortune;" "The Yellow Flag;" and "The Impending Sword." Mr. Yates' *World* is perhaps the leading Society journal. This class of journalism has not escaped censure as appealing to an essentially vicious taste and pandering to a low and vulgar curiosity which is greedy of all garbage that is decently dressed for its palate. He has recently been condemned to four months imprisonment for a libel on the Earl of Lonsdale, published in his paper (April 1884).

For Authors who are Members of Parliament or Peers, see Nos. I. and II. of this Series: "Living Liberal Politicians," and "Living Conservative Politicians."

For Authors who are Clergy, see "Living Eminent Clergy," No. III. in this Series.

For Authors who are Military Men, see No. V. in this Series.



MAJOR-GEN. SIR E. WOOD.



H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE



COUNT VON-MOLTKE.



GEN. LORD WOLSELEY.



GEN. GRANT.



GEN. BAKER PASHA



MAJOR-GEN. G. GRAHAM



GEN. GORDON.

THE LIVES OF Eminent Military Men

MARSHAL ACHMET MUKHTAR, GHAZI (THE VICTORIOUS),

A TURKISH general and strategist, was born at Broussa, in Asia Minor, where his father was a civil functionary, and his grandfather syndic of the silk merchants' guild. Received in the Military College at Constantinople, he was remarked for his aptitude, and received the prize of a lieutenant's commission on passing the final examination. In 1860, as the chief of staff to the famous Omar Pasha (a renegade in the Ottoman service), his skirmishes and cavalry charges in the struggle with the Montenegrin patriots distinguished him for daring and craftiness; he came out of that warfare with the rank of adjutant-major. Professor of the Military Academy, where he had been a pupil, he was selected as Governor for Abdul Assiz's son, the heir-apparent of Turkey, with whom he travelled over all Europe, 1864-1867. For his successful enterprises against the Arab insurrectionists of the Yemen he was constituted Governor there, and after administering various pashaliks till 1874, he was then appointed Governor of Erzeroum, a point menaced by the persistent encroachments of the Russians. At the beginning of the war of 1877, he won so many engagements with the Russians that he was given the title of "*Ghazi*"—the Victorious; but, in the middle of October the Grand Duke Michael and General Lazareff fell upon him with irresistible force, cut his army in two, and drove him and his left wing into Kars. On November 4th, Mukhtar, being beaten under Erzeroum, retired to Trebizonde. Kars surrendered, November 18th, Erzeroum was besieged from December to the end of February, 1878, and the treaty of peace found the beaten marshal army-less and unable to resume the offensive.

MOHAMMED ACHMET, "EL MADHI,"

OR False Prophet of the Soudan, was born in the Dongola region, on the west bank of the Nile, where it describes a great bend. His father was a poor carpenter, and his uncle to whom he was bound apprentice, a boatbuilder. In consequence of a beating at the hands of the latter, he ran away to Khartoum, where he was taught the rudiments of a Soudanese education at the Free School of the Tomb of Sheikh Hoghali, the patron of that town. At Berber is a still more venerated shrine, in the school similarly attached to which, young Mohammed Achmet studied six months, and principally religion. In 1870, he was ordained a Sheikh by his religious teacher. From Khartoum he proceeded into a hermitage on Abbas, or Abo, Island, near Kanas, on the White Nile, 200 miles South of Khartoum. His strict seclusion acquired for him a reputation for holiness. His disciples traversed the country whilst he seemed to be absorbed in celestial ecstasies, and they made marriages for him with daughters of influential persons. To keep within the legal number, four, prescribed by the Koran, he divorced one or two when he wished to add to the number of alliances. Early in 1881, the Government in Cairo were rendered uneasy by reports of a False Prophet. A former pretender to this dignity had been put down by the ex-Khedive's army at Toka. There is no allusion to such a personage in the Koran, but popular tradition has it that a False Prophet will arise to conquer all the country where Arabs rule or have ruled, then Asia Minor and the adjacent world, and these events will precede the second Advent of Christ, and the consequent Millennium. In May, 1881, Mohammed Achmet wrote to a religious brother to declare he was the Madhi, and commanded the people to prepare to aid him. This man was betrayed to the Egyptians. When the commander of Khartoum received orders to suppress him, he found that the Arabs and all the tax-oppressed natives were for him. For fear he would fortify the island and stop navigation, a hundred regulars were sent against him. His band with spears killed every one of the Egyptian troops in spite of their rifles. Thereupon he gathered his flock, and fled across the river, 200 miles south-west, and 90 from Fashoda, in the mountains. The Baggara Arabs, slave hunters scattered by Sir Samuel Baker and General Gordon, flocked to him. The Governor of Fashoda, with 606 men crossed the desert to his hold, but his exhausted troops were slaughtered to the last hundred. Everything was in the insurgents' favour, the Soudan garrisons were reduced, and the insurrection of Arabi Pasha diverted the central forces. With only one defeat at Senaar, 1881-82, the outbreak gained ground and won over numbers, among the 10 to 12 millions in the Eastern Soudan; all its Arabs are fanatics of the Mohammedan faith, and the other inhabitants follow the impulse of the armed hand. El Mahdi, with 1,000, beat Yussuf Pasha, who lost 2,000 slain, 3,000 rifles and four cannon. A still more crushing defeat (5th Nov., 1883) was that of Hicks Pasha's army at Obeid, in Kordofan, "The Battle of Khasgil." The False Prophet's influence is so confirmed that General Gordon accepted him as the most fit person to be Sultan over Kordofan, made independent of the Egyptians again. General Gordon has since reduced him to his former rank of Sheikh to punish the false prophet for an impertinent letter he had ventured to address to the General.

SIR JOHN MILLAR ADYE, R.A., K.C.B.,

WAS born in 1819 at Sevenoaks, Kent. His father was Major James P. Abye of the Royal Artillery.

Having passed through the usual military training at the Woolwich Academy, during which he showed considerable diligence and aptitude, and acquired a remarkable proficiency in the various branches of necessary study included in the curriculum, he was soon regarded by his compeers as a man of much promise and a trustworthy authority upon matters within the scope of his profession. His industry was proverbial, while his conscientious devotion to duty obtained for him the most cordial and unconstrained eulogiums of regimental superiors, and ultimately gained for him the rank of Brigadier-General.

His first introduction to active service was on the occasion of the Crimean war—now rather more than a quarter of a century ago—between Russia on the one hand, and Turkey, supported by England and France, on the other. His technical knowledge and enthusiastic bravery well qualified him in the estimation of his chiefs to fill an important post, and it was decided that he should be appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. In this capacity he was present at the severe struggles which took place early in that memorable campaign at Bailganac and McKenzie's Farm, and subsequently sustained a responsible part in the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, in the years 1854 and 1855. He was also a potent contributor to the siege and fall of Sebastopol—the almost impregnable Russian stronghold—in the last named year. As a recognition of his skill and bravery throughout the protracted struggle, the Queen conferred upon him the medal with the four clasps, he was made a C.B. in 1855, and received the medal of the Fourth Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

During the Indian Mutiny, which broke out in 1857, and created such undisguised consternation throughout the whole of Europe, owing to the atrocities committed by the revolted Sepoys, General Abye held the same appointment as in the Russian war. He was present at the hard and sanguinary fighting round Cawnpore, the scene of the awful massacre of September 27, the recollection of whose fiend-like atrocities will never fade from English memory, and two months later took part in the action of Pandoo Nuddee, and, December 6, played his part in the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent, which aided so materially to the termination of the strife.

When the campaign of 1863-4 was rendered necessary by reason of the turbulent and treasonable conduct of the North-West frontier tribes of Afghanistan, General Abye was at once nominated for special service in the disturbed region, and was present at the storming of Laloo, the capture of Umbeylah, and the destruction of Mulkah, and remained with the troops until the termination of the outbreak, and the complete suppression of the rebellion.

Returning home, honours earned amid hardship and danger, were showered thickly upon him, until in 1873, the Queen showed her high appreciation of his services by conferring upon him a Knighthood Commandership of the Bath. In February of the following year her Majesty

granted him her royal license and authority to accept and wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, as a promotion from the class of Officer of the same order, which he received for his brilliant services during the Crimean war nearly twenty years before.

From 1870 to 1875 Sir John Adye was Director of Artillery and Stores, and from 1875 to 1880 was Governor of the Woolwich Royal Military Academy. In December, 1875, he attained the brevet rank of Major-General, and in 1880 was appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance. He has thus served in the principal Army Supply Departments of the War Office, and has had a great and altogether unique experience in all the details of the equipment of an army. He is also the author of books relating to the history of the Indian, Crimean, and Afghanistan campaigns.

During the Egyptian war of 1882 he was second in command to Lord Wolseley of Cairo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON 2ND BART., K.C.B.,

WHO commanded the 3rd Brigade of British troops in Egypt, is the son of Sir Archibald Alison, the first baronet, who enjoyed as large a reputation as the author of the famous "History of Europe."

He was born at Edinburgh, on January 21, 1826, and is therefore now fifty-six years of age. His education was pursued in the famous Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, in both of which his unusual talents and intense industry were rewarded by the unstinted commendation of his tutors, the admiration of his fellow-students, and high academical honours; and the opinion was universal that if he had determined to court the Muses and devote himself to literature, he would have taken the first rank, and proved himself to be "a worthy son of a noble sire."

But entering the military service of his country in the year 1846, he passed rapidly through the various initial grades, and in 1853 was appointed a Captain in the 72nd Highlanders. His success was rapid and brilliant. In 1856 he was created Brevet Major; Lieutenant-Colonel in 1858; and Colonel in 1867. He served with his regiment throughout the troublous period of the Crimean war, and was present at the prolonged siege and fall of Sebastopol.

When the Indian Mutiny broke out, he was appointed Military Secretary on the Staff of the late Lord Clyde. At the relief of Lucknow, Sir Archibald had the misfortune to lose an arm, which was carried away by one of the balls of the cannon in the hands of the mutinous Sepoys. In the Ashantee Expedition of 1873-4, he was nominated second in command and Brigadier-General of the European Brigade on the Gold Coast. His bravery commanded universal praise, and resulted in significant and valuable services. He commanded his men in person at the sharp swift battle of Amoafu, seemed not only fearless, but invulnerable at the costly

capture of Bequah, largely determined by his calm courage to the decisive action of Ordashu, and materially contributed to the fall of Coomassie and the humiliation of the inhuman King Coffee.

On the death of his father in 1867, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and was Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland from October 1874 to 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and for some time was Chief of the Intelligence Department at the War Office.

After Tel-el-Kebir, where he again distinguished himself, and the occupation of Cairo, Sir Archibald Alison remained in Egypt in command of the British army of occupation of 12,000 men. In November, 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in May, 1883, he was compelled by ill-health to return to this country. The distinguished general has written a work "On Army Organisation." He is now in charge of the troops at Aldershot (1884).



MAJOR-GENERAL H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT,

DUKE of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., C.B., G.C., M.G., G.C.S.I., Divisional Commander Bengal Army, &c., was born 1st May, 1850, at Buckingham Palace. Colonel-in-Chief, 1880, of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own); he has been Lieutenant R.E., R.A., and R.B., 1868; Captain R.B., 1871; Major R.B., 1875; and Lieut.-Colonel R.B., 1876; educated as a soldier at Woolwich Academy. It was as Commander of the First Brigade, the Guards, however, that he took part in the Egyptian war, 1882, being present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, his troops actively supporting Graham's Brigade. (*See General Graham.*) For this action he received Parliamentary thanks, the C.B. medal with clasp, the Medjidie and Khedive star. H.R.H. is a personal Aide-de-camp of H.M. the Queen. His other decorations are the Osmanli and the Black Eagle of Prussia. Married at Windsor, 13th March, 1879, the third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.



GENERAL GASTON ALEXANDER AUGUSTE,

MARQUIS DE GALLIFFET, was born in Paris on the 23rd January, 1830. Entering the French Army in 1848, he passed through the following grades: Sub-Lieutenant 1853, Lieutenant 1857, Captain 1860, Chef d'Escadron 1863, Lieut.-Colonel 1865, Colonel 1867. In 1870 he was made a Divisional General for martial excellence in the Army of the Rhine during the Franco-Prussian war. His severity in putting

down the Commune incurred for him the animosity of the Radical Party, but Gambetta, when Prime Minister, stood his firm friend. In 1872 he suppressed the insurrectionary Arabs in Batna, Algeria; his expedition to El Goliah was accomplished rapidly over a difficult desert, and he overcame human obstacles as surely. More political ill-will was directed on him for his obedience to General Ducrot's orders to demolish Cabet's statue of "The Resistance" at Dijon, then still under military rule; but despite abuse, he has since rallied to the Republic, and expressly instructed his officers to leave politics alone. The autumn manœuvres of 1879 displayed his peculiar ability as a cavalry expert so clearly that he was acclaimed as all-worthy his Generalship and President of the Committee on Cavalry. He is also member of the Superior War Council, and Commander in the Legion of Honour.

GENERAL VALENTINE BAKER,

TURKISH General and Pasha, and ex-Egyptian Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Nile Army, was born near Gloucester, in 1825. His eldest brother is Sir Samuel White Baker, the African explorer, and the ex-Khedive's Generalissimo in the Soudan. In 1848 Valentine Baker entered the army as cornet in the 12th Lancers. He obtained his lieutenantcy for prowess in the Kaffir war (1852), where on one occasion, when his horse was killed under him, he snatched a lance up and cleared away the savages who had unhorsed him. He was in India in the same corps when it was ordered from Madras to the Crimea, a four months' march, in spite of which he brought his squadron up to report in commendable condition. He was wounded badly in the Tchernaya action, and made captain for his bravery in August, 1856. As a major at home, he exchanged into the 10th Hussars, becoming its lieutenant-colonel, May, 1873. A work on our mounted forces after the Crimean war and Indian Mutiny, was criticised favourably by competent reviewers, and after his thirteen years' service in this "crack" corps, he was allowed to be the finest cavalry commander at Aldershot, if not in H.M. forces. He utilised the leisure, which, being on half-pay, permits an officer to travel in the East, and published an account of his observations, which manifested profound knowledge or divination of the Russian designs of territorial aggrandisement. Those who believe in a contest for the land parting India and the Czar's confines, presaged a high position on our staff for Colonel Baker when the inevitable war broke out. However, an unfortunate and painful circumstance brought upon Colonel Valentine Baker the displeasure of the highest military authorities, and our army lost the services of a gallant and popular officer. His resignation was refused, and his dismissal from the cavalry is dated August 2nd, 1875. Fortified by influential recommendations, the cashiered officer was given a high post in the Sultan's army, and soon saw active service in the Russo-Turkish Campaign. In the summer of 1877 he succeeded in turning the Russian right after three days' fighting on the Louzand, in Bulgaria, when the action was renewed on the 6th September. His

strategy and handling of the cavalry, in which branch the Turks have always been famed, again repelled the Muscovites. Nevertheless, after the passage of the Balkans, Suleiman Pasha was forced to recede (*see* General Gourko's memoir), though fighting stubbornly, and General Baker, commanding a rearguard scarcely 3,000 in number, kept the pursuing army of 30,000 at bay. The treaty of peace alone prevented a battle before Constantinople, where, at least, General Baker's study of the ground must have enabled him to make a stout resistance. In January, 1878, whilst he and Captain Burnaby (since Colonel, and ever his comrade and friend) were dining with the Greek Archbishop at Gumerjina in the Ægean Sea, they narrowly escaped death by arsenical poisoning; the servants were suspected, but nothing was proven. The jealousy of the other foreign magnates about the Sultan of Western Europeans had probably induced this devilish outcome of a "palace intrigue." At the end of the next year he was made Governor of the Aleppo Pashalik, superintending reforms there and elsewhere in Asia Minor up to 1882. The serious imbroglio in Egypt caused him to be invited thither, and, resigning his aide-de-campship to the Sultan, he proceeded there after the siege of Alexandria to reorganise the gendarmerie. The defeat of Hicks Pasha placed him in command in the Soudan, where he collected what forces could be spared him by the Egyptian Government, drilled them hastily, and marched out from Suakim to try to relieve Tewfik Pasha, beleaguered in Sinkat. Starting on the 1st February, and building earthworks, called Baker's *Zereba*, or Fort) next day, a few miles out, the 3,500 men arrived within five miles of Tokar, when 1,000 Arabs rushed on them. The rabble fired in the air or into their main body, and fled. The European officers did their utmost to cover the frantic flight when they found a rally impossible. Their loss was 96 officers, and 2,250 rank and file, with four Krupps and two Gatlings left on the field of El Teb. On the 13th, Baker Pasha handed over the remnant of this military mob to the British naval officer commanding at Suakim. He then offered his services to the English chief, for an advance, in any capacity, and was placed at the head of the intelligence department. On the 10th he had narrowly escaped death from a rebel shot entering his tent during a two hours' musketry attack on the port. In the battle of the 29th, at El Teb again, on the very field strewn with the skeletons of his hapless force of Egyptians, he was cut in the cheek by a shrapnel fragment. On the 15th March he returned to Cairo, where so much anxiety, distress and trials temporarily enforced his repose. It is stated that, in pursuance of the unwritten military law that a soldier who participates in a battle beside his former comrades, expunges his past offences, his return to a post in our army will be managed as speedily and quietly as possible. At all events, on one point there can be little doubt—that General Baker is one of the bravest and most skilful of the military commanders of our time.

FIELD-MARSHAL HELMUTH CARL BERNARD, COUNT VON MOLTKE,

THE Nestor of European strategists, of an old Mecklenburg family, was born on the 26th of October, 1800. In 1822, he quitted the Danish service for that of Prussia, being one of the staff officers ten years later. In 1835 he was allowed to superintend the Turkish military reforms, and went through the Syrian Rebellion of 1839. Passing the intermediate line in missions as well diplomatic, as military, he was in 1856 Aide-de-camp to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and chief of the staff two years following. It began to be currently reported that several plans of operations against neighbouring nations were devised by him and pigeonholed till the proper moment. One aimed at Austria, and another at France, were understood to be taken out for employment when the peace of Villafranca shelved them again, a peace which the Emperor Napoleon hastily concluded with Austria, on learning through Kossuth that the revolutionary organisations of Hungary and Servia, as well as those throughout Italy, were in full vigour, and would, perhaps, not be content with Italian freedom after their adherents acquired soldierly experience in a campaign. In 1864, he turned his sword against Denmark, as chief of the staff in the Danish war. In 1866 his plan of movements was perfectly followed against Austria, and as General of Infantry, he himself saw its mating more finally played at Sadowa, and he led the victorious army towards Vienna. At the peace he received the Black Eagle, and became General-in-Chief of the staff.

Maturing the old plan of invasion of France, even contemplating the investment of Paris, assisted by officers who, as tourists, had travelled even the bridlepaths, and knew the country better than the native officers, the declaration of war against Prussia was not hailed without some gratification by him. Step by step his project was realised, and looking from Versailles, he could urge that bombardment of the French capital to which Prince Bismarck and the Emperor, once its guests, were reluctantly induced to give consent. He was made Field-Marshal in 1871, Count in 1872, and is considered the first scientific master of modern war in the world.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LEONARD VON BLUMENTHAL,

ONE of the greatest living strategists, was born in 1810 at Schweltdon-the-Oder. He studied military science in his boyhood at the academies of Culm and Berlin. As he has been many times in England on different missions, the dates of advance in his career will possess more interest for English readers than those of most foreign officers. They are as follow: in 1827, Second Lieutenant in the Guard, Landwehr regiment, the present Fusilier Guards); 1837-45, Adjutant to the Landwehr

battalion at Coblenz; 1846, Premier Lieutenant in the Topographical division of the General Staff. He was in the Artillery and Pioneer Guards, and played a part in the street fights in Berlin in that year of revolution, 1848; 1849, Captain on the General Staff, and in this capacity served in the Schleswig-Holstein war of this year, and for his brilliant services was made Chief of the Staff of the Army in Schleswig-Holstein; 1850, General Staff officer of the Mobile Division in Hesse; 1853, Major in the Grand General Staff; 1860, Colonel of the 31st Regiment; 1863, Chief of the General Staff of the Mobile Army Corps against Denmark; 1864, Major-General; 1866, Chief of the General Staff of the Second Army, which under the command of the Crown Prince invaded Bohemia. In 1870 he was appointed to be Chief of the General Staff, and this most important post he has held ever since. Between 1850 and 1859 he paid frequent visits to England, and in 1871 he witnessed, as the representative of Germany, the autumn manœuvres which in that year were held at Cobham.



COLONEL BRACKENBURY, C.B., R.A.,

WAS born in 1837. He is a native of Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire. His schools were Tonbridge and Eton College, and from the latter he went to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. His first commission is dated April, 1856, and he soon saw active service in the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-58. He subsequently held various appointments on the Staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. In the Franco-German war, he acted for the British National Society formed to aid the sick and wounded. At the close of the struggle he obtained from the Emperor of Germany the Iron Cross, from the King of Bavaria the first class of the Order of St. Michael, and by the French Executive he was made an officer of the Legion of Honour. In the Ashanti war, he was military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and was on a special mission to Natal later on; in 1878 he was Adjutant-General to the forces sent to occupy Cyprus, and was the organiser of the military police in that island. He was again military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1879, and was for a short period his Chief of the Staff in the operations against Sekukuni. During the last few months of Earl Lytton's Indian administration, Colonel Brackenbury was his private secretary. He was subsequently military attaché to our Embassy at Paris. For two months in 1882 he was assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland. As an author, he is chiefly known for two works, "Fanti and Ashanti," and "Narrative of the Ashanti War."



BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR REDVERS HENRY BULLER,
K.C.M.G.; C.M.G., C.B.

BORN 1839. He was commissioned in May, 1858, and, as Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, went through the Chinese campaign, for which he received the medal with two clasps. In 1870, being Captain, he shared in the fatigues of the Red River Expedition (*see* Lord Wolseley). He was head of the Intelligence Department with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashanti war, being wounded in the battle of Ordahsu; he was therefore brevetted Major and given the C.B. and medal with clasp. He led the Frontier Light Horse and a column in the South African operations (1878-9), and in the later Zulu defeats commanded cavalry in charges and in the pursuit after Ulundi, for which he was awarded distinguished mention, the V.C., a Lieutenant-Colonelship by brevet, a C.M.G., and an Aide-de-camp appointment to H.M. the Queen. Quartermaster-General of the Intelligence Department in the 1882 Egyptian war, he was mentioned for valour and celerity of movements in both the Kassassin action and the Tel-el-Kebir battles. His Orders comprise, besides those mentioned, the Egyptian medal, the Osmanieh third-class, the K.C.M.G., the knighthood (1882), &c. In the Soudan campaign (March, 1884), he has been second in command to General Graham at the victories of El Teb and Tamasi. At the latter battle his qualities as a military leader attracted general admiration.

COLONEL FREDERICK GUSTAVUS BURNABY,

SON of a clergyman, was born at Bedford, March 3rd, 1842. After education at Harrow, finished abroad, he entered the Horse Guards (Blues), being cornet and lieutenant in September of 1859 and 1861, and captain in July, 1866. Having injured his health by excess in athletic pursuits, he travelled very widely for health. He was the *Times* correspondent with Don Carlos, in his insurrection (1875). In 1875 also he executed a journey to Khiva, exciting public and political attention, as the Russians in vain tried to check his progress; a telegram from the Horse Guards at last caught him and withheld him from going on to Bokhara. In the winter of 1876 and 1877, he performed a similar exploration, riding through Asiatic Turkey to Persia. As a friend and comrade of ex-Colonel Baker (*see* his life), he was dining with him in the Ægean Archipelago, 1878, when he narrowly escaped poisoning. Major in 1879, and lieutenant-colonel in 1880, he was unattached officially in the Baker Pasha advance on Osman Digma which resulted in the massacre of El Teb, February 4th, 1884. On the unfortunate General, after transferring his handful of runaways to Admiral Hewett, being created head of the British Intelligence Department, Colonel Burnaby acted next to him, under General Graham, in his march upon the Arabs threatening Suakim. Severely wounded in the battle of El Teb, 29th February, he was named in the orders of the day. He returned invalided to Cairo in March. Since then he has taken a prominent part in political meetings held by Constitutionalists in this country.

GENERAL SIR NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

WAS born in 1820 at Rio Janeiro. He is the son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart., at one time Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Charge-d'Affaires in Brazil. He entered the Indian Army in 1836, and soon saw a good deal of active service. He was in the Body-Guards of the Viceroy. He then became in 1843 Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Army. In 1848 he commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry in the Punjaub. He was military secretary there to Sir John Lawrence. Before Delhi, he was appointed to the Adjutant-Generalship of the Bengal Army. For his behaviour during the mutiny he was created a C.B. and an Aide-de-camp to the Queen. His subsequent dates of promotion are: 1872, Lieutenant-General; 1874, Colonel of Bengal Infantry; 1875, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. He was sent in 1878 on a special mission to Shere Ali, the late Ameer of Afghanistan. He was stopped at Ali Musjed, and war at once commenced. Sir Neville Chamberlain has seen much active service against the hill-tribes on the Indian frontier.

MAJOR JOHN ROUSE MERRIOTT CHARD, V.C.,

SPRANG suddenly into fame in 1879, for the gallantry and skill with which he defended Rorke's Drift, when that frontier post of Natal was assailed by Zulus, flushed with success from the recent slaughter at Isandhlwana. He was born in 1847. His father was Mr. William Wheaton Chard, of Pathe, Somerset, and Mount Tamar, Devon, and his mother was Jane, the only daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Brimacombe, of Stoke Climmersland, Cornwall. He studied at Plymouth New Grammar School, and afterwards at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. His first commission in the Royal Engineers is dated July 15th, 1868. He was employed in his department of the military profession at Chatham, Hamilton in the Bermudas, Malta, Aldershot, and Exeter successively. In January, 1879, he arrived with his company of Royal Engineers at Durban, in Natal. Very soon afterwards he found himself at Rorke's Drift, in command of about eighty men belonging to the 84th Regiment. In the terrible struggle that there took place he was ably seconded by Lieutenant Bromhead. The attack on Rorke's Drift by the Zulus took place the night after Isandhlwana (22nd January, 1879). Lieutenant Chard had been warned of the coming danger by fugitives from that disastrous fight, and, with Lieutenant Bromhead, did all in his power to at once strengthen, with materials belonging to the commissariat, the two or three wretched tenements which were to be defended against the rapidly

advancing hordes of desperately gallant savages. The Zulus came to the onset 3,000 strong, and assaulted Chard's position with fierce bravery. Six times they burst through the frail barricade the heroic defenders of Rorke's Drift had hastily thrown up, and six times they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. When morning broke, the savages withdrew, leaving 1,000 of their number on the ground, mute witnesses to the fury of the fray. Soon afterwards Lord Chelmsford came up with the remnants of his army. If it had not been for Lieutenant Chard's bravery and genius, there can be but little doubt that the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns of Natal, Grey Town and Helpmakaar, for example, would have been slaughtered. This victory, coming so soon after Isandhlwana, produced a profound impression upon the public sentiment of England, and Chard and Bromhead became the heroes of the hour. He was present at the battle of Ulundi, and received the Victoria Cross at the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley. On his return to England he was honoured by receiving a command, by telegraph, to visit Her Majesty at Balmoral. His splendid success received recognition at the hands of the military authorities, and he was promoted to the rank of Major.

GENERAL ENRICO CIALDINI

WAS born in 1811 at Lombardina, in Modena. He was engaged in the insurrection in the Romagna. When it failed he had to fly from his country. Then he studied medicine at Paris. He afterwards joined the Spanish army, and by the year 1848 had risen to the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel. He then came to Italy, and was engaged in many operations of war. He was in the Crimea in 1855, with the rank of General from the Sardinian Government, and behaved gallantly at the action of the Tchernaya. He again distinguished himself in the war with Austria in 1859. In 1860 he won the battle of Castelfidardo over the Papal Army. He has held various diplomatic posts, and has been Prime Minister in Italy. It was he who, as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Central Italy, annexed the States of the Church to the other dominions of the late Victor Emanuel.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD NAPIER (ROBERT CORNELIS)

OF Magdala was born in Ceylon in 1810; entered the Bengal Engineers in 1826, December 15th. Captain of the same arm in the Sutlej campaign, he obtained the brevet-majorship for notable feats of arms at the battle of Ferozeshah (wounded severely), and the siege of Kanya. He was again badly wounded at the siege of Mooltan in the Punjaub, 1848-49, for which a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy was given.

As commander of a column in the Hazari campaign, and that against the Apidis, in 1851, he received special Government thanks. As chief of staff to General Outram, his labours at Lucknow obtained a year's service, and for his divisional command in the Central Indian campaign, there were the further rewards of K.C.B. and Mutiny medal with two clasps. He was a colonel commanding a division in China (1860), where he took part in the assault on the Taku Forts, and went on to Peking, and so was promoted to a major-generalship, receiving Parliamentary honours. As commander of the Abyssinian army, he won the battle of Arogee, and captured Magdala, which feat is commemorated in his title of Lord Napier of Magdala, when he was elevated to the peerage, and became a G.C.B. and G.C.S.I. Lieutenant-General in 1867, he became full general in 1874, and Field-Marshal on New Year's day, 1883.

DON CARLOS, DUKE OF MODENA,

CLAIMANT of the Spanish throne as heir to his father Don Juan, successor to Carlos VI., was born in 1848 on the 30th March. Educated in Austria, his mother being the Archduchess Maria Teresa, Princess of Modena, he married the sister of the late Count of Chambord, another Bourbon. In October, 1868, his father having abdicated in his favour, he instigated a rising in the north of Spain, entering there in July, 1873, to war in person. He maintained the strife through the Republic, and even after the elevation to the crown of his cousin Alfonso, to January, 1876, when he was beaten by Marshal Serrano (*see* his life), and retired into France. Don Carlos has always shown considerable military talent.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DRURY CURZON DRURY-LOWE, K.C.B. (1882), C.B. (1879), &c.

BORN on the 3rd January, 1832, he was successively Cornet-Lieutenant and Captain of the 17th Light Dragoons from 1854 to 1857. For his gallantry in the Crimean war, he wears the Turkish and English medals with clasp. He especially distinguished himself in the Zerapore action during the Mutiny. Lieut.-Colonel from 1866 to 1879, he came out of the Zulu and Boer campaigns with the rank of Major-General and C.B. In the Egyptian war of 1882, the cavalry was under his command in the actions of Mahuta, and Kassassin, the capture of Mahsameh, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, as well as in the pursuit up to the gates of Cairo, for which Parliamentary thanks, the medal with clasp, the K.C.B., and the Khedival star and second-class Osmanieh, were accorded.

FIELD-MARSHAL AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY,
PRINCE GASTON.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE MARIE FERDINAND GASTON, of Orleans, Count of Eu, was born at Neuilly (near Paris), 29th April, 1842. The grandson of King Louis Philippe, he and his father, the Duke of Nemours, were exiled with that monarch after the July Revolution, 1848. Whilst living abroad, principally in England, the young prince's studies were directed in military matters. In 1864 he married Isabella, the eldest daughter of Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. His promotion in the army of his adopted country was rapid, in the manner peculiar to princes, but at the first opportunity he showed that the highest grade was not above his merit. Indeed, the oldest captains in the war of Brazil, Monte Video and the Argentine Confederacy, with Paraguay, which broke out in 1865, soon acknowledged that the young General-in-Chief's strategy was a laudable novelty in their usually desultory strifes. Up to 1869, President Lopez, of the gallant Paraguayan Republic, had beaten off the allies continually. But then the Count of Eu took the initiative in turn, and attacked the enemy in his third capital, Peribebutcy. Taken after a desperate resistance, 12th August, the young conqueror immediately advanced the supports and reserve as a vanguard, and fell upon the retiring foe so as to inflict a crushing defeat at Campo Grande, September, 1869, more sanguinary than the former. Lopez fled to the north-western mountains, where he reinforced his remnant of an army with wild Indians, and gave his final battle, in which his death ended the long conflict, and reduced his state to helplessness. The young victor returned to Rio de Janeiro, the imperial capital, which was illuminated for four days in his honour, and received an ovation. Since then the Count of Eu has acted as Regent during the tours in America and the Old World of the Emperor, 1871 and 1876. He is now Commander-in-Chief in the quality of Captain-General, or Grand Master of Artillery, a mediæval title preserved in Brazil and in Turkey.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. GEORGE
WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, (SECOND) DUKE
OF CAMBRIDGE,

COLONEL Grenadier Guards, President Woolwich Academy, &c. ; born at Hanover, 26th March, 1819, the eldest son of Duke Adolphus Frederick (youngest surviving son of King George III., and uncle to Her Majesty the Queen). Made Colonel of Foot at the age of eighteen, and successively commander of Dragoons and Scots Fusiliers, he first saw active service in the Crimean war, where he commanded the first division through 1854, his charger being shot under him at the battle of Inkerman, and he saw some portion of the siege of Sebastopol. After restoration to

health by a sojourn at Constantinople, he returned home in 1855, where he was thanked by Government, received the City of London freedom and sword of honour medal, with four clasps, and Turkish medals. On the coming of age of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1862, he was raised to a Field Marshalship, having previously (1850) succeeded Lord Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief and Privy Councillor. His decorations are, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B. (and G.C. Legion of Honour), G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., &c.



MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES GEORGE GORDON, R.A., C.B.,

TI-LU (highest rank possible for a subject of China), Order of the Star, Pasha in Egypt, Ex-Governor-General of the Soudan, was born at Woolwich 28th January, 1833, and is the fourth son of the late Lieut.-General Henry William Gordon, R.A. His ancestors were of military note, one in particular, godson of the Duke of Cumberland ("Culloden"): distinguished himself at Quebec under General Wolfe, before the American Revolution. Young Gordon was educated at Taunton, and the Woolwich Military Academy. His first great war experience was in the Crimea's terrible winter 1854-5. He was included in the Boundary Commission, after the Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Allies. In 1860, Hung, one of "the learned," raised a revolt in China, known as the Tai-ping Rebellion, to expel the Tartar dynasty, and so successfully, that the Emperor besought European leaders for his discomfited hosts. The British Government recommended Captain Gordon, who had participated in the attack on Peking and witnessed the sacking of the Summer Palace. On taking command, he found the rebels victorious in the south of the Empire, having levelled towns, environed others, even threatening Shanghai itself, after having stormed Nanking, where the usurper set up his throne as earthly and spiritual ruler. Having disciplined a force scarcely 4,000 strong, Gordon quelled the rebellion (the fanatic chief committing suicide to avoid punishment) during 1863-4, at the cost of half his 100 officers and a quarter of his army. The Emperor gave him £10,000, which he distributed among his troops; the Empress a gold medal (which Gordon sent for sale secretly, to benefit the Manchester Famine Fund), whilst the home Government only elevated him to a Colonelcy. 1865-71, as Commander of Royal Engineers, he superintended the Defence of the Thames. In his leisure he made his residence at Gravesend a refuge for the old, ailing, outcast, poor and young; educating, feeding, finding situations, relieving bodily and mental needs, with unaffected and unassuming kindness. While on the Danubian Commission (1873), and our Vice-Consul at the Danube Delta, the Ex-Khedive Ismail, requested his services to put down the trans-Egyptian slave-trade, and so help him with the European Powers, whose subjects refused any more loans whilst Africa was being denuded of future consumers by the thousand weekly. Arriving early in 1874, Gordon voyaged up the Nile to its head, established military posts, overawed the slave-traders and

Arab tribes, so dealing with all as to be called the "Just and Humane." His first expedition, spent in boats and on camels, consumed three years; a second (Feb., 1877, to July, 1879) was cut short by the deposition of Ismail in favour of his son Tewfik, not friendly to his father's chosen Governor of the Soudan. Gordon was succeeded by his Italian lieutenant, Gessi Bey, who enjoyed the £2,000 a year salary (his predecessor had reduced the £10,000 to the lesser sum, to assist the impoverished treasury) till killed in 1881. In five years, the slave-trade incubus had been lessened but never removed. It is the curse of torrid countries that wages alone will not obtain hard work, to say nothing of peculiar abominations inseparable from Turkish harems, which cost a heinous amount in lives. After the Soudan, Gordon Pasha went on a mission to King John of Abyssinia, whose contempt for the Egyptians, beaten easily in their contests, prevented an alliance. Since the African episodes, General Gordon travelled to India, as secretary to Viceroy Lord Ripon; has been in the Mauritius; in China, to conclude her Russian Treaty of Peace; and at the Cape, as unavailing intercessor with the Basuto Chief. Whilst studying religious archæology at Jerusalem, the King of the Belgians desired him to head the Congo Exploration party, but, after crossing to Brussels, the War Office required his return, for instant departure to Egypt to combat by personal influence the rebellion of the Mahdi against Egyptian rule. Upheld by predestinarianism ("I am become a great fatalist," his own Diary, 1877), he amazed the people by shooting straight to Khartoum, alone, and opening the negotiations, which, it is to be hoped, will be fruitful in securing a kind of strong native rule for the Soudan, or inner Country of the Negroes, say 1,500 miles up country by half as many wide, sparsely settled by reason of its sandiness, an impossible residence for white men.

CAVALRY-GENERAL JOSEPH VLADIMIROVITSCH GOURKO

WAS born of an old Russian family in November, 1828. After being an Imperial page he studied warfare in the Staff Colleges, and became Cornet of the Hussar Lifeguards, 1846. He went under fire in the Crimean War as captain. In 1857 he commanded a squadron of the Imperial Horseguards, and, after the Polish campaign of 1863, was elevated to a Major-Generalship (1867) and attached to the Emperor as Commander of his Lifeguards. In 1876 he commanded both bodies of Lifeguards. In 1877 this division was active in the army in Bulgaria helping the South Slavonic revolt against Turkish dominancy. The Russians were two months in front of the swollen Danube before they could cross and storm Nicopolis (16th July, 1877). In the same month Tirnowa was taken, and the way to the Balkan Mountains clear. General Gourko took a flying force by mere wild cow-paths over the rarely trodden range in the most daring and irresistible manner, and fairly slid down the farther declivity; and after incredible labour and floundering in virgin snow, he penetrated Roumelia as far as Yeni-Sagras. At Eski-Sagras, however, Suleiman Pasha met him and drove him back on the mountains. The Russians were held there and nearly

surrounded (August 21st), when Gourko's force and Radetsky's Light Foot came up without sleeping or cooking during a fifty kilometres' march and saved their comrades. Gourko's cavalry were of enormous service in cutting off supplies from the Turks in Plevna (24th October, 1877, the two positions hemming them in), regularly besieged by Todleben (of Sebastopol fame). After its capitulation (December, 1877), General Gourko hurried up the Sofia Valley, carried Taschkesen, drove Suleiman to Kavola, occupied Sofia (January 6th, 1878), and penetrated so far that panic reigned in Stamboul, and nothing but the interference of England saved the Sultan. Peace was signed March 3rd, 1878. Gourko was made a Count in 1878. Among his countless orders is that of the St. George knighthood for valour.



SIR GERALD GRAHAM

WAS born on the 27th June, 1831. He entered the military service in the Royal Engineers in his nineteenth year. In the Crimea he was made a Lieutenant in that branch of the army, figuring prominently at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and in the siege of Sebastopol, where he was twice wounded. At the assault of the Redan he led a ladder party, for which gallantry he was cited in despatches, and received the Turkish and Medjidie medals, a Legion of Honour knighthood, the Victoria Cross, and the Crimean war medal with two clasps. Captain in 1858, he was brevetted Major the following year. For his deeds in the Chinese war, having been severely wounded in the assault on the Taku Forts, he was brevetted Lieut.-Colonel, made a C.B., and received the medal with two clasps (1861); this rank was confirmed in 1871, in his own corps, though he was unattached. In October, 1881, he became a Major-General, and, in the next year, commanded the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division through the Egyptian campaign (1882), in the actions of Mahuta, Kassassin, and in the final victory of Tel-el-Kebir. Besides being made K.C.B., Parliament voted him thanks, and he was awarded the bronze star and medal with clasp, besides the elevation from the 5th to the 2nd class of the Medjidie. In the beginning of March, 1884, he was sent in command of an expedition of 4,000 men to Suakim, in order to relieve the garrison of Tokar, besieged by Soudanese Arabs under the command of Osman Digma. In the course of these military operations General Graham won the two stubbornly contested battles of El Teb and Tamasi, which reflected much credit on the skill and gallantry of General Graham. He has now (April, 1884), returned with his brave troops to Cairo.



EX-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT,

WAS born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 27th April, 1822. At the age of seventeen he entered the West Point Military Academy. As the Sub-Lieutenant, of the Fourth Foot, he entered the Mexican campaign of 1845; after the action of Molinos del Rey, he was raised to

full lieutenancy, and obtained the command of a company after the storming of Chapultepec, 18th September, 1847. In 1854 he left the service to carry on his father's business of tanning. He was a farmer in Missouri, and in trade at Galena, Illinois, when the great Rebellion commenced. He was aide-de-camp of that State's military chief in 1861, and passing through a colonelcy, became brigadier-general of the volunteers. He took Paducah from the Confederates, and a subsequent defeat by General Polk (a Mexican war-hero like himself) was attributed to superior numbers, not generalship. In February 1862, commanding the West Tennessee army, he captured Fort Donelson, and was awarded a major-generalship. He was second to General Halleck in directing the siege of Corinth, and replaced him eventually on his going East. He succeeded Sherman at the obstinate beleaguering of Vicksburg Landing at the end of 1862. In the first four days of July five murderous battles were fought, with the loss of some twenty thousand men. His next pitched battles were at Chattanooga, where, at the cost of only 600 men, he beat General Bragg (another former comrade in Mexico) taking 40 guns and 5,000 prisoners. At the close of 1863 he replaced Rosencranz for the Mississippi army command. In March, 1864, he was called as the most fit of the rising soldiers to be generalissimo instead of his old chief Halleck to defend Washington and to subdue the rival capital Richmond. In one month he organised a shattered and wearied army in Virginia. The great sanguinary battle of the Wilderness lasted five days of May, but the resolute warrior, never stopping to count the dead, announced his intention to "keep pegging away though it took all summer." Indeed, the ultimate success was sure to the North, able to draw reinforcements and munitions without stint, whilst the South was all front, denuded internally of manhood. Except for a grand rush into the North by General Lee, which threatened to verify his scouts' boast to water their horses in the Hudson River, the rebellion was doomed to die crushed by force of numbers. After months of slaughter, the Confederates were forced back, and Richmond taken and burnt. The persistent and silent warrior was fêted throughout the States, and received an ovation in New York, where the unexpected inroad of Lee had alarmed the stay-at-home property-holders. In 1866 and in 1873 General Grant was elected President of the United States America, though reproached for favouritism in official patronage. Time had allowed military students to test his deeds, and, in consequence, a tour made round the world was the occasion for the most flattering demonstrations of esteem in all the civilised capitals. On his return home, 1879, New York welcomed him enthusiastically.



GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

WHO preceded General Sir Donald Stewart (*q.v.*) as Commander-in-Chief in India, was born in 1817. His father was the late Mr. Gregory-Haines, C.B., and his mother was Harriet, daughter of Mr. John Eldridge, of Kirdford, Sussex. His military dates are as follow :—1839, Ensign;

1846, Captain; 1850, Lieutenant-Colonel; 1854, Colonel; 1864, Major-General. He has seen much active service in the field. In 1845 when England was endeavouring to bring the Sikhs to reason, he was military secretary to Lord Gough, and was badly wounded at the battle of Ferozeshah. He went through the Punjaub war of 1848-9, and amongst other actions was present at the desperate struggles at Chillianwallah and Moodkee. He was in the earlier part of the Crimean war; and from 1871 to 1874 was in command of the Madras army, and was subsequently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in India. He was created a K.C.B. in 1871, and in 1877 a G.C.B. For his conduct in the Afghan campaign of 1880 he received the thanks of Parliament.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD BRUCE HAMLEY,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,

IS not only distinguished for gallantry in war, but has been successful in fictional and military literature. His father was Admiral William Hamley, K.L., and his mother Barbara, daughter of Mr. Charles Ogilvie, of Lerwick. This distinguished general and author was born in 1824, at Bodmin, in Cornwall, and is therefore in his sixtieth year. After his school career he entered Woolwich Academy. His first commission in the Royal Artillery dates from 1843, as Second-Lieutenant; he was Captain, 1850; Brevet-Major, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1864; Colonel, 1873; Major-General, 1879; Lieutenant-General, 1882. From 1870 to 1877 Lieutenant-General Hamley presided over the Staff College as its Commandant. As to his experience of active service, he went through the Crimean war. He was present at Balganc and at McKensie's Farm at the Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, and he witnessed the fall of Sebastopol. He has been engaged on several frontier Delimitation Commissions in Eastern Europe. He is author of the following works:—"The Operations of War," a military text-book of the greatest value; "Campaign at Sebastopol, written in the Camp;" "Ensign Faunce," a novel; "Lady Lee's Widowhood," a novel; "Our Poor Relations: a Philozoic Essay;" "Voltaire" in the Foreign Classics Series; "Wellington's Career;" "Thomas Carlyle;" "Shakespeare's Funeral." He received his K.C.M.G. in 1880, and his K.C.B. in 1882. Besides these orders it may be mentioned that he is a Grand Officer of the Medjidie. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he was in command of the Second Division, and not the least notable of the brilliant array of distinguished officers whom Lord Wolseley gathered round him for that campaign.



GENERAL LI-HUNG-CHANG

WAS born in 1823, February 16th, in the Anu-Huei province. In 1847 he was passed as a learned doctor, and was an Imperial secretary in 1850. Though only theoretically a military man, he was sent to his native district to train troops in 1853; but his great ability overcame all difficulties, and he beat the rebels in the years 1863 and 1867, when he governed the Thiang-Sin province. The other Thiang province being added to his rule, he was created Viceroy of the United Countries (May, 1865). In the following year he was appointed a minister plenipotentiary. Viceroy of Hong-Kuang in 1867, and a Grand-Chancellor in 1868, he was afterwards Imperial Commissioner when General Lu-Ming-Chuan was beaten by the rebels. After the Tien-Tsin Massacre, 1870, he was despoiled of his titles and otherwise punished on the charge of not assisting that officer. In 1872, however, the Emperor Tung-Tchan restored him to favour and the office of Grand-Chancellor. He was the mediator for the fixing the indemnity for the murder of Mr. Margary (1876), slain in attempting to explore Unknown China, and the European Courts were astounded at the easy terms he made with Minister Wade. Less inveterate in opposition to the foreigner than ordinary Chinamen, he is to be praised for allowing a few enterprises, such as coal-mining and coast steamer traffic, by English companies.



GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET

WAS born in 1820. He is a native of South Carolina. He was one of the most distinguished of the Confederate commanders in the American Civil War. He studied the science of war at the West Point Military Academy. From 1842 to 1848 he was engaged in service on the Mexican frontier or in the Mexican war. He was rapidly promoted, becoming in 1858 a Major on the General Staff. When the Civil War broke out he cast in his lot with the South. He first served as a Brigade-Commander under General Brauergard, and witnessed the battle of Bull Run. General Longstreet rapidly acquired a reputation under General Lee, and, after the battle of Fredericksburg, became Lieutenant-General with the command of a corps. He was a prominent figure at the battle of Gettysburg, and much distinguished himself in the famous campaign of the Wilderness, where he was badly wounded. General Longstreet is next met with at the siege of Petersburg. The arduous struggle was, however, now fast drawing to a close, and in April, 1865, he, together with General Lee, gave himself up to the Northern victors. The General's conduct on the restoration of peace won for him an amnesty from General Johnson, and he was made in succession Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and was from 1880 to 1881 United States Minister in Turkey. He is at present holding the post of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. MACPHERSON, K.C.B., V.C.,

COMMENCED his military career in the 78th Highlanders, and in the year 1851 served in a political capacity at Lahej, in the vicinity of Aden. On the outbreak of the war in Persia in 1856 he accompanied his regiment as adjutant, and took part in the expedition to Barazjoon, the night attack and battle of Koorshbo, and the bombardment of Mohumrah, for which he obtained a medal and clasp. Scarcely had the troops withdrawn from the Shah's dominions than the terrible Mutiny broke out in India, and Captain Macpherson was attached to Sir Henry Havelock's column, as adjutant to the 78th Foot. He was wounded in the battle of Onao, and was present at various actions too numerous to mention. During the operations which resulted in the relief of Lucknow, he was wounded, and his horse killed under him. It was on this occasion that he gained the Victoria Cross. Major Macpherson subsequently served throughout the whole of the trying period during which a few handfuls of British troops had to defend Lucknow against teeming thousands of native rebels, and later he accompanied Sir James Outram's force when defending itself at Alumbagh against repeated attacks of the enemy. He was dangerously wounded while Brigade-Major to Sir John Douglas, who conducted the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow. For this arduous and meritorious service he received a medal and clasp in addition to a year's service. For seven years Major Macpherson saw no active service on the battle-field, but in 1864 he commanded the 2nd (now Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkhas in one of the frontier wars in India, while in 1868 he was present with the same troops during the Hazara and Black Mountain campaign, when another clasp, this time accompanied by the coveted distinction of a C.B. (Commander of the Bath), was added to his already well-decked breast. In 1871-2 an expeditionary column was sent under the orders of Sir Charles Brownlow into the Looshai country; to this Major Macpherson was attached, and gained yet another medal. Passing by his services during the minor Jowaki campaign in 1877, the following year afforded the Major the opportunity of winning his spurs during the Afghan war of 1878-9, from which he emerged Sir Herbert Macpherson, K.C.B., one of the most gallant and daring commanders of the day. Returning to India, he was shortly gazetted to a divisional command. When the recent campaign commenced in Egypt, it was determined to send an Indian Contingent to co-operate with the troops which had been ordered from England. The fine body of men selected for this important service consisted of various corps of Bengal Cavalry, Lancers, Madras Sappers and Miners, and infantry. The total force amounted in the aggregate to 114 officers and 5,423 men, with the usual complement of followers (3,500), horses (1,700), ponies (840), and mules (about 5,000); most of the latter being required for the use of the Transport Department. "As these troops mustered together," says a newspaper correspondent, "what a strange and medley sight met the eye! Here a lordly Rajput, with the blood of centuries in his veins, joined the hand of fellowship with a wiry Mohammedan worshipper of the Prophet of Arabia; there a denizen of the mountainous regions of the North-West frontier shared the toils and perils of war with a no less bold and intrepid Mahratta from the plains; the fierce Beloo-

chee by the side of the fiery inhabitant of the Punjaub; veterans from Sind, and warriors from amongst the Poorbeahs who dwell in the country east of the Ganges—what a miscellaneous conglomeration of nationalities and peoples, differing in religion, in habits, in customs, but united in one common bond of loyalty to the person and sway of the Queen-Empress Victoria, whose interests they were met to defend.” Sir Herbert Macpherson obtained additional distinction in the Egyptian war of 1882. He now has command of a division at Allahabad.

EX-PRESIDENT MARSHAL MARIE EDME PATRICK MAURICE DE MACMAHON,

DUKE of Magenta, was born of an Irish family—supporters during exile of the Stuart Pretenders and maritally connected with noble French families—at Sully in France, 13th July, 1808. He and an elder brother (who retired after attaining captaincy and remained in retirement many years in expectation of the Bourbon Restoration) were educated for the army at St. Cyr School. With the exception of participation in the siege of Antwerp, 1833, Captain Patrick Maurice de MacMahon passed his life from 1830 to 1848 mostly in the Algerian war. He was distinguished in the storming of Constantine, an Arab stronghold long withstanding the invaders. (On this final attack the besieged had chivalrously offered to send the assailants “bread and lead, if they needed them.”) Major in 1840, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the famous Foreign Legion, a corps of the most devil-may-care spirits always chosen for forlorn hopes, he was a General in the Crimean war, of sufficient esteem to succeed Canrobert at the head of a division of our allies, and to be chosen for the mighty task of storming the Malakoff. For this deed he received the G.C.L.G. and K.G.C.B. In the Franco-Italian war, his troops came unexpectedly (as he avowed) upon the Austrians at Magenta, who were enveloping the French main body, shockingly mis-handled by Napoleon III., in his vain desire to achieve martial fame. MacMahon’s onset upon Gyulai’s right was so fierce that, aided by the surprise, the white coats fled from the blues. He was created Field Marshal and Duke of Magenta in commemoration, and he was more applauded than the Emperor in the triumphal march into Paris after the war. As Governor of Algeria, 1864, his plan of administration displeased the French settlers, a mass of whom emigrated. In the Franco-Prussian war (1870), as commander of the First Army Corps, he had to bear the brunt of the Crown Prince’s (see that General’s memoir) onslaught to prevent him relieving Metz. After two preliminary battles he was forced to retreat, and, overtaken at Sedan, suffered a crushing defeat, being wounded so severely in the thigh, that, he was at least spared the humiliation of surrendering the army, a task which fell upon General Wimpffen (died, 1884). On return from imprisonment on parole in Germany, Marshal MacMahon, warmly supported by the Royalists and Conservatives generally, obtained the commandship-in-chief of the French Army at Versailles, which invested Paris under the Commune.

His sanguinary execution of the order to quench the rebellion recommended him still further to those fearsome of the Red Terror, and he was elected President of the Republic upon the resignation, due to political plots, afterwards officially pronounced treasonable, of M. Thiers, May, 1873. In November of the same year, a seven years' term (the Septennial) was voted him. Nevertheless, as it was evident the loyal servitor was only regarded by the followers of the Count of Chambord as a warning-pan for that claimant as Henry V., there was continual ferment, and the crisis reached a head in 1877, when Gambetta had put the question in a nutshell: "The President must submit to the country, or remit his power," and in January, 1879, Marshal MacMahon resigned. He was succeeded by M. Jules Grévy, and has passed out of the circles of the political whirlpool.

GENERAL LOUIS FREDERICK MENABREA, MARQUIS DU VAL DORA,

WAS born in 1809 at Chambéry, in Savoy. He studied at the University of Turin. He began his military career in the corps of Engineers. He was soon, however, appointed Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy, in the Artillery School, and also at the University of Turin. In 1848 he became a captain, and then held important appointments in the Sardinian ministry. General Menabrea had become a major-general before the War of Italian Independence, and took part in many of the battles in that great struggle. He has held since diplomatic posts at Vienna, at Paris, and at London. He is undoubtedly one of the most distinguished figures among modern Italian statesmen. To his political and military renown he joins that of the man of science. In 1861 he received his title of Count, in 1875 that of Marquis.

GENERAL EDWIN ROCH CHARLES MANTEUFFEL, BARON,

BORN at Magdeburg on February 24th, 1809; was Cornet in the Russian Dragoon Guards at an early age. At nineteen he was made Royal Aide-de-camp. In 1854 he became a colonel, and was selected for diplomatic missions, particularly at Vienna. In 1858 he was an Adjutant General especially attached to the King. In consequence of the pamphlet published by Stadtgerichtsrath Karl Twesten, he fought a duel with him, which, perhaps, caused his selection for a remote post till the storm blew over. As civil and military governor of Schleswig, he had those disputes with the Austrian General Gablenz which led to the Austro-Prussian war of

1866. He commanded a division under Vogel von Falckenstein against Hanover, and replaced him in the army of the Maine. In fighting the South Germans, his severity was much inveighed against, particularly towards Frankfort, which city was heavily taxed. During the interval before the Franco-Prussian war he went on diplomatic missions, notably one to the Czar to prevent his intervention on behalf of Napoleon III. In 1870, it was his duty to repulse Bazaine's sorties out of Metz. On the capitulation day he was set as Commander-in-Chief to combat the French Northern army. He took Amiens and Rouen and cut through to Dieppe, entering it on December 9th. The operations of General Faidherbe recalled him to the North, where he fought him, particularly to his disadvantage, at Bapaume. However, retiring on Mezières, in January, 1871, he commanded the South German troops, which broke up Bourbaki's army, that general committing suicide. Manteuffel continued the pressure, and the French surrendered to the Swiss within their border. The German refused to recognise this ingenious act, but as the Swiss citizens, all trained riflemen, flew to arms, he halted at the frontier. Appointed chief of the army of occupation, his stern exactions at Frankfort having recommended him, he waited at the former Imperial pleasure house at Compiègne, and afterwards at Nancy, while the indemnity instalments were paid. In 1873 he was created Field-Marshal as Imperial Lieutenant governing the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. He has, in spite of his antecedents, been acknowledged to be comparatively liberal and conciliatory.

GENERAL LOUIS MELIKOFF

WAS born in 1824. His father was a Moscow merchant and had Armenian blood in his veins. The future dictator of Russia was educated at the Hazareff Institution in Moscow. When quite young he entered the Russian army, serving first in the Hussars. In 1854 he was commanding officer of a regiment of light cavalry and witnessed the fall of Kars. He was made at this time a general and commandant of this celebrated town. In 1860 he became Governor in Circassia. Later on he travelled much in France and Germany. In the Russo-Turkish war he was Adjutant-General to the Grand Duke Michael in Armenia, and the successes of the Russians in that campaign are largely due to him. General Louis Melikoff had a narrow escape from assassination in 1880, when he was shot at by a person called Maladzysky. On the assassination of the late Czar very considerable powers were for a time conferred upon General Melikoff to enable him to restore confidence to society, and to check the Nihilistic propaganda in the Russian Empire.

FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE NICHOLAS CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA ("OUR FRITZ").

H EIR-PRESUMPTIVE to the German throne, was born in 1831, on the 18th October. Passing, pursuant to the Prussian princely conventions, through all military grades in boyhood, he was a Lieut.-General in 1860. Attached to the staff of Marshal Wrangel, he saw real war in the Danish Campaign of 1864. He commanded the army of the Oder in the campaign (1866) ending with the disastrous Austrian defeat of Sadowa. In the Franco-Prussian war (*see* Memoirs of Manteuffel, and Prince Frederick Charles) he led the Third German army, including the Bavarians, and fought the Wissemburg battle of August 4th. In that of Reischoffen-Woerth, he beat with a much superior force 85,000 French under Marshal MacMahon. Having invested Strasburg, and while marching on Nancy, news came that his late antagonist was striking for Metz: MacMahon had even four days' start, but he outmarched him, and overtaking him at Sedan he inflicted upon him the most humiliating defeat a French army ever experienced; 25,000 prisoners were made during the battle, and the Marshal was wounded. The Emperor surrendered in all, 83,000, of whom 4,000 were officers, with 10,000 horses were in the Germans' power, together with 400 field pieces. For this service the Crown Prince was made a Field-Marshal. When the Germans environed Paris, Prince Charles was trusted with the left bank of the Seine, which he held to the capitulation, January, 1871. Since that war, he was President of the Eastern Frontier Defence Committee. In June, 1878, while the old Emperor was incapacitated by the injuries inflicted by a regicidal pistol-shot, Prince Charles was the Regent. In 1858, he married the Princess Victoria of England, the Queen's eldest daughter, by whom he has seven children, three being sons.

FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE NICHOLAS FREDERICK CHARLES ("THE RED PRINCE"),

N EPHEW of the Emperor of Germany, was born on the 20th March, 1828. He was from his earliest studies devoted to military matters. After having been colonel of many home and foreign regiments, he put theory into action during the War of the Duchies, 1864. He went through the Bohemian campaign of 1866. In August, 1870, having under his command the First German Army, and part of the Second, he drove Marshal Bazaine with the French Army of Invasion into Metz, where he shut him up seventy days, till he surrendered. For this almost unparalleled achievement he was created Field-Marshal, an honour almost unexampled in the history of Prussian princes of the blood royal. Almost immediately, he was pressed to march to the relief of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, beset by Generals D'Aurelle and Chanzy. Clear-

ing the Loire district, he and the First Army met the home defenders on the 28th November, fought them, under Orleans, in the opening of December, and compelled the falling back of D'Aurelle. On the 7th he attacked Chanzy all along the front, but it was not till after some momentous days' battling (11th Jan., 1871) that the French gave up the line of the Sarthe. (See Prince Nicholas Charles Frederick William of Prussia). An armistice and the retreat of General Bourbaki and his routed forces into Switzerland ensued. Whilst the peace negotiations were in progress, the Prince prepared to fall upon Bordeaux. He is a Cavalry-General and Commander of the Third Army Corps. In a trip to Italy, King Victor Emanuel decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Savoy Military Order. Several literary works are the outcome of his martial learning of which one on "How to Take France" has been disavowed officially, though the French impolitely maintain its princely authorship.

MARSHAL OSMAN NUBIA PASHA

WAS born in Asia Minor in 1832 (another authority says 1837, but the official statement is followed, though Oriental birth records are uncertain). He left the Constantinopolitan Military College after a very few years' training as a lieutenant for the cavalry. He was on the staff of Omar Pasha in the Crimean War. In 1860, 1867, and 1874 he was active in the rebellions in Syria, Crete, and the Yemen respectively. In 1875 he was the General charged to encounter the Servian Army at Widdin, beating it on several occasions so completely as to be promoted as Marshal (*Muschir*). When the Russians came to the forefront to replace the warlike but imperfectly organised rebels, Marshal Osman, still commanding at Widdin, went with a huge battery to defend the Danube crossing at Sistova, which he was unable to do. Forced to fortify Plevna and hold it as a cover to the Sultan's capital, he offered a stubborn resistance. In one bloody battle the Russians and their allies lost 20,000 men, for which success the Sultan sent him the order-jewel of the Osmanieh, in diamonds, and the title of Ghazi (Victor). Nevertheless, the Russians maintained the siege, and General Gourko's cavalry (see this General's memoir) cut off reinforcements and supplies so that a sortie was imperative. This action, December 10th, 1877, was a terribly earnest action, no quarter being given on either side in the serried *mêlée*; the Turks lost four hundred guns and 40,000 prisoners by the consequent surrender, the valiant commander being himself badly wounded. A prisoner in Russia till after the peace settlement, he was much honoured on his return home in 1874, being made Commander of the Imperial Guard, Grand Master of Artillery, Mayor of the Palace, &c., &c., and charged as principal to reorganise the Army. Accused in 1879 of malversation of moneys by brother ministers, his influence forbade a trial, but he resigned

in July, 1880. Among his decorations is the somewhat singular one to gleam on the breast of an Ottoman Generalissimo, of the Cross of the Order of Pius IX., presented by the Pope in 1879, when Osman was War Minister.

GENERAL FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, BART.,

(Created, for the Afghan campaign, May 5th, 1881) G.C.B., C.I.E., &c.

WAS born Sept. 30th, 1832. Entering the Bengal Artillery Dec. 12th, 1851, he passed in that corps through the grade of lieutenant (1857), captain (1860), and Major (November same year) by brevet, and fully ranked in 1872. He was much noticed in the Indian Mutiny, where he had horses killed under him three times, and was wounded; and for daring and fine intelligence as a directive officer at Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, received the Governor-General's thanks, as well as a Majorship, the V.C., and medal. Still in India, in 1863, in the North-west Frontier war, he stormed Laloo, captured Umbeylah, and destroyed Mulkah. For his Abyssinian War services he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, confirmed in 1875. Meanwhile, he had commanded the troops that burnt Taikoom in the Looshai troubles (1871-72). The turbulent Afghans having set the pride of the English on retaking their capital, Major-General (Dec. 31st, 1878) Roberts was ordered to carry out this purpose. He commanded the Kuram Valley field forces, then those of Cabul, till it was occupied; fought the battle of Charasiab, and led all the troops thence to relieve Candahar. For this feat of arms he was made a baronet and decorated with the K.C.B., G.C.B., and bronze medals.

The following more detailed account of the Afghan campaign of 1878-9 may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Upon the breaking out of the war with the Ameer of Afghanistan in 1878, Colonel Roberts (for such was his rank at that time), was selected to command one of three columns of troops which marched from India to Afghanistan by different routes. The route his troops followed was that by the valley of the river Koorum, the same as that by which he returned to Cabul after the assassination of the British resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari; in fact, he had not really reached Indian territory when he was ordered to return to Afghanistan. He was raised to the rank of Major-General for the decisive and brilliant victory which he won in the Peiwar Pass against the hill tribes in December, 1878.

He completed his return march to Cabul with about 5,000 soldiers, through a hostile country and surrounding great dangers, on Oct. 10th, 1879, only forty days after the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari. Upon entering the city, the British standard was hoisted for the third time over the Bala Hissar, or royal palace, in which is the British Residency, where Sir Louis Cavagnari and some thirty others were massacred.

One of the most marvellous exploits in military annals was achieved by

him in August, 1880, when, with nine thousand soldiers, he marched three hundred and thirteen miles in twenty three days, from Cabul, to relive General Primrose, who was beleaguered in Candahar, defeated Ayooob Khan, and captured twenty-seven cannon. In a celebrated speech at the Mansion House banquet to him in London, he referred to this march as an evidence that only seasoned long-service soldiers could be of use in foreign campaigns, and as a proof of the defectiveness of the short-service military system. He received a sword from the Eton scholars on March 3rd, and on the same day paid a farewell visit to the Queen. He was appointed in 1881 to command the British troops in Natal and the Transvaal, South Africa. His mission ended almost as soon as it began, being terminated by the ignoble Pretoria convention. Sir Frederick Roberts is now Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.



FIELD-MARSHAL LORD STRATHNAIRN (HUGH HENRY ROSE), G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

ROYAL Horse Guards Colonel, was born in 1803, at Berlin. He entered the army as ensign, June 8th, 1824, becoming Lieutenant 1821, Captain 1824, Major 1826, Lieut.-Colonel 1839, and Colonel 1851. Wounded in the Syrian campaign of 1840-41, he was presented with a sword of honour by the Sultan. He was also wounded under Sebastopol, where he was the Queen's Commissioner with the allied French Army. Commanding the Central Indian force, he lent a vigorous hand in clearing away the mutineers, for which he was thanked by Parliament, and raised to Lieut.-Generalship, on retiring from command of the Bengal Army (28th February, 1860), with the G.C.B. Becoming a full General in 1867, he was made Field-Marshal ten years later. Titles and honours :—He is first Baron Strathnairn (1866), G.C.B., K.S.I., G.C.S.I., Irish Privy Councillor. Russian and Turkish knighthoods :—K. St. John of Jerusalem (Prussian), Com. Legion of Honour, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals.



MARSHAL FRANCISCO SERRANO Y DOMINGUEZ,

DUKE of La Torre, was born near Cadiz, 17th September, 1810. The son of a General, he joined the army and figured in nearly all the martial revolts which mar the progress of Spain. As the favourite of Queens Christina and Isabella, his name appears in conjunction with those of the intriguers and pronunciametists, O'Donnell, Narvaez, Espartero, &c., for opposing or assisting whom, as the case may be, he received important posts. Exiled for the Saragossa rising in 1854, he returned after the July revolution to take command in New Castile, and, Madrid being then under his sword, he was made Captain-General of the

capital in the following year. In 1866 Narvaez overcame his opposition, and he was imprisoned. Uniting himself with Marshal Prim, he caused the Revolution of 1868, and, on the expulsion of Queen Isabella, became Regent (June, 1869). The crown was offered to the son of Victor Emanuel, but King Amadeus finding it impossible for a foreigner to rule a proud and jealous people and a Court full of intriguists, abdicated the throne in February, 1873. During his reign, Marshal Serrano had received an ovation at Madrid for having quelled the Carlist insurrection (*see* Don Carlos). In the interregnum, Marshal Serrano stayed in France, returning in 1874, under the new royalty of Don Alfonso, to enter the Senate and enjoy other honours.

GENERAL PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN,

“ONE of the ablest of Generals,” General Grant pronounces him—was born of Irish parents on a flat boat on the Ohio river, March 6th, 1831. He was educated in the West Point Military Academy, where he was remarked rather for a bellicose temperament than devotion to books. As the United States had no war of note except the Indian skirmishes since that with Mexico 1845, till the great internecine conflict, its army officers vegetated in inactivity. In the Civil War, Sheridan rapidly advanced. He commanded a division under Rosencranz in the Tennessee army in 1863, and for stubborn resistance in a retreat from Stone River against much superior forces was appointed General. His dash and quickness of decision recommended him as a cavalry leader, and he was consequently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Potomac army mounted troops. He and General Stuart were frequently pitted against one another as the representative horsemen of the Federals and Confederates. On one occasion General Sheridan rode up to the very gates of Richmond, the capital of Virginia, and head and front of the rebellion in the East; Stuart was killed in this raid (11th May, 1864). In the summer of the same year, Sheridan executed a series of skilful harassing operations which kept General Early's brigade in movement in the Shenandoah Valley afar from Richmond; in three actions he out-generalled the Confederates and was only repelled when reinforcements came up. The Battle of Winchester, fought in October, 1864, was noteworthy. The valley was so overridden that for fifty miles from Sheridan's base of supplies not a wisp or a grain was obtainable; he therefore fell back to Cedar Creek. Hearing that his redoubtable foe was summoned to the United States capital for a council, Early made a morning attack and broke up the camp, taking a thousand prisoners and driving fugitives some seven miles. General Sheridan heard the cannonading on his journey, and just out of Winchester met the fugitives. Throwing the baggage waggons across the road, he stopped the flight, collected a score of horsemen and rode through the on-comers, shouting as he went forward at full speed—“Face about and onward!” The men rallied at once, and the battle was resumed. Sheridan led a brigade in person, and panic, induced by his reputation as a cavalry leader, set the Confederates flying. It was a complete rout. He was made a

Major-General for this personal gallantry and military skill. In his eleven weeks' command, he had taken 13,000 prisoners, placed 9,000 men *hors de combat*, captured fifty flags and sixty guns. After the peace, he commanded at New Orleans, when the whites broke out in riot to resist the negroes' voting, he proclaimed a state of siege, but was disavowed by President Johnson, and transferred to Missouri. He succeeded General Sherman as Lieut.-General in 1869. He commanded the South and South-West division in 1879, and is now supreme commander of the United States Army.

GENERAL SIR DONALD MARTIN STEWART, BART.,
G.C.B., C.I.I.,

COMMANDER-in-Chief of the Forces of Her Majesty in India, was born in 1824. He studied for science at the University of Aberdeen, and in 1840 joined the Bengal Staff Corps. The following are the more important dates in his career:—1854–5, engaged in operations against the hill tribes in the Afghan-Punjaub frontier; 1857, Commander of Volunteers in the Allyghur district; and he carried important despatches from the North-Western province to Delhi. He was now made Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the army then engaged in the siege of Delhi. In 1857 he obtained the brevet of Major, and acted at the siege of Lucknow, and in subsequent operations as Assistant-Adjutant-General. He was again brevetted, this time Lieutenant-Colonel, for his services. For his conduct in the Abyssinian war (1867–8), he was made a C.B. In 1877 he was Lieutenant-General. He was made a baronet for the skill and gallantry he displayed in command of the Candahar force in the recent Afghan war. At the same time he was honoured by receiving the thanks of Parliament. In 1881 Sir Donald Stewart succeeded Sir Frederick Paul Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India, and obtained the full rank of a general in the army.

GENERAL MICHAEL GREGOROVITSCH TCHERNAIEFF,

RUSSIAN General and Servian Commander-in-Chief, was born 24th October, 1828. He entered the Russian army in 1847, and became a General of infantry, as a reward for his activity and devotion to duty, in the defence of the Crimea. After having been chief of a divisional staff in Poland, he spent many years on the Oriental frontier, extending the Imperial sway. In 1859 the expedition against the Khivans was under his leadership, and, in 1864, he executed, through all the hindrances of the Turkestan desert and plains, a march to join a force coming from Siberia, at Khoka, as agreed upon. With the combined troops, he captured Tschemkend (October, 1864), and Taschkend (June, 1865), after an unsuccessful first assault, for which victory the Emperor gave him a *sabre* of honour, and his home reception was enthusiastic; but from political umbrage of the Western Powers, the Government privately

intimated that he would be "allowed to retire." When reinstated, he was given no active employment, and galled at this rusting of his blameless sword, he took up the pen, and, as editor of the *Russki Mir*, inaugurated a warfare on behalf of Pan-Slavism (1874), which extended farther than was then anticipated. Indeed, called to the Eastern borders by sympathisers, he utilised his dormant military experience in raising the Herzegovina in revolt against the Turks. Shortly after, the Servian army was placed under his lead, and though beaten by superior forces in 1876, he had set the whole region in flame. The result was the Russo-Turkish war, declared 12/24th April, 1877; peace treaty signed 3rd March, 1878. Thanks to General Tcherniaeff, Prince Milan was created King of Servia, but he himself has met with no commensurate recognition.

LORD WOLSELEY OF CAIRO

WAS born at Dublin, 4th June, 1833, and entered the army as ensign in March, 1852. He joined the 80th Foot in April. Having led a storming party to capture a breastwork in the Burmese war (1852-53), he was appointed Lieutenant and received a medal. As Assistant Engineer, he shared in the hardships of the Crimean winter siege, being wounded in the defences of the Quarry and the August sortie (30th, 1855); he was Captain in the 90th Foot in January of that year. He received the English, French and Turkish insignia awarded to officers for the campaign. His Lieut.-Colonelship by brevet came for active work in connection with the relief, siege and capture of Lucknow, and the direction of the Oude field force. He again met General Gordon, his comrade in the Sebastopol trenches, in China (1860), where he went through all the vicissitudes of the advance to Peking from the taking of the shore forts. His Colonelcy was attained in 1865 (June), and he was a supplementary Major-General in 1868. In 1870, he was selected to command the British and Canadian forces despatched to quell the Red River Rebellion. Manitoba is a remote territory in the far North-West, sparsely peopled by Scotch and Irish farmers, and French Canadians and Indian half-breeds, originally governed by the Hudson's Bay Fur Company. The Company sold their claim to the British Dominion without consulting the settlers. Nevertheless, it was the French Canadians and Indian mongrels, opposed by race, customs and creed to the other whites, who set up a republic under an able native named Riel. The expedition had to pierce six hundred miles of virgin wilderness to Fort Garry, which it reached in August; but the rebel leader and lieutenants fled into the United States without any resistance. For his services, General Wolseley was created K.C.M.G., and Major-General. The Ashanti war, in which he commanded, and whose crowning achievement was the fall of Coomassie, gained him the K.C.B. medal with clasp, and Lieut.-General in 1878, he commanded in the South African war against the Zulus, whose king, Cetewayo (lately deceased), he captured upon the destruction of his power; he also attacked the chief Secocoeni in his strong-

hold (Nov., 1879), his G.C.B. was thus obtained. His other honours, the bronze star, first-class Osmanieh medal, and full Generalship, are due to his conduct of the Egyptian campaign of 1882, memorable for the victories under his command of Mahsarah, Mahuta, and Tel-el-Kebir. General Stone (the Khedive's chief officer, who knows military Egypt better than any man) pronounced General Wolseley's masterly driving the rebels in at all points to one spot where a crushing blow could be sharply and decisively inflicted, a stroke of intuitive genius—high art of warfare, in fact.

SIR HENRY EVELYN WOOD, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,

SECOND-CLASS Medjidie bronze star, and Lieut.-General, was born February 9th, 1838, at Cressing. He served in the navy from the beginning of 1852 to the end of 1855, notably in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded in the storming of the Redan. In September, 1855, he became a Cornet of Light Dragoons (the 13th), and, in a year, Lieutenant in the same and the 17th (1857).

As Brigadier-Major and subsequently Commander of a regiment of Beaton's Horse, and of a regiment raised by himself, he went five times into serious actions, winning the V.C. and medal for the Mutiny Suppression, 1855-60. His Captaincy was obtained in April, 1861, passing from the Light Dragoons to the 73rd Foot in October, 1862, and into the 17th Foot, November, 1865. He was Major, unattached, at the outbreak of the Ashanti war, for which he raised and commanded the cavalry called after his name, distinguishing himself specially in scouting through the almost impenetrable bush; after Coomassie, he became a brevet colonel, with the medal and clasp for wounds in the battle of Amcaful. This experience recommended him for the South African war, where he commanded against the Kaffirs, and won the C.B. In the Zulu campaign, he had a horse killed under him whilst commanding a column in the Inhlotana Mountain fight, and he won the battle of Kambula. After Ulundi, he was raised to the K.C.B., and given the medal with clasp. He was gazetted some fourteen times. A colonel by brevet, April, 1874, he was promoted to the Major-Generaley in August, 1881. In 1882, the fourth brigade of the second division was under his order in Egypt, during the operations before Alexandria, and those leading to the surrender of Kaffir Dowar and Damietta. The bronze star and medal (with the second-class Medjidie from the Sultan), and Parliamentary thanks, crowned this chapter in a vigorous and admirable career. He is, at present, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army.





PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.



KING OF SPAIN.



EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



QUEEN VICTORIA.



SHAH OF PERSIA.



KING OF ITALY.



SULTAN OF TURKEY.



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE LIVES OF

Monarchs and Rulers.

JOHANNES II., KING OF ABYSSINIA,

CAME to the throne in 1872. When Lord Napier of Magdala overthrew King Theodore at Magdala, King Johannes was a person of small importance, but he managed so to recommend himself to the representatives of the English Government that he received a small present of guns. Of these he made such good use that in four years he was crowned king of the whole of Abyssinia, a country which has an area of 158,000 square miles, and a population of some three millions. King Johannes has been in the past very successful in his military operations against the Egyptians, and it is supposed that now (April, 1884) the English Government are anxious to secure his services against the Soudanese rebels, and that His Majesty has cast longing eyes on the Red Sea port of Massowah, which is the natural outlet for Abyssinian produce. He is credited with a desire to open up his country and to bring it more into contact with the outer world. His Majesty is said to be very intelligent. Moreover he is a Christian, and although friendly to the French agents who reside in his country, he is reported on good grounds to be distinctly partial to the English.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA,

WAS born in 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles, who died in 1878, and was the legal successor to the late Emperor. The present Emperor succeeded his uncle Ferdinand (who abdicated) in 1849. The time of his accession to the throne was a stormy one. He was forced to assume absolute power. It was only by the help of Russia that he was enabled to maintain his hold on Hungary; and his dominions in Italy were saved by the genius of General Radetsky. In 1851, in the famous edict of Schönbrunn, the Emperor declared that his government was "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." In the work of government he was aided at this time by Prince Schwarzenburg and by Count Buol, and by the Baron Bach. He endeavoured to prevent the Crimean war, but would not throw in his lot with France and England, influenced partly, no doubt, by the remembrance of the powerful aid extended to him by Russia during the Hungarian insurrection of 1849. He was compelled, after the Austro-French war of 1859, to sign the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In 1857 the

Emperor granted an amnesty to political offenders in Hungary and Italy. He joined in the Danish war with Prussia, and by the Convention of Gastein obtained the duchy of Holstein, which was lost in 1866. The war in that year was fatal to Austrian influence in Germany, and resulted also in the loss of Venetia. As a result of the Congress of Berlin in 1878, the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, formerly belonging to Turkey, were handed over to Austro-Hungary. The statesmen who have recently most guided the Emperor Francis Joseph have been Counts Beust, Andrassy, and Kalnoky. It may be mentioned that in the Austro-French war the Emperor displayed great gallantry, particularly at the battle of Solferino. He is at present on very friendly terms with the Emperor William of Germany. Francis Joseph I. married, in 1854, the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph. His most important concession to Constitutionalism was, perhaps, in 1860, when he enlarged the Reichsrath, and allowed and sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers. His Imperial Majesty has by clemency, where possible, and by force, where necessary, done all in his power to weld together the heterogeneous elements that go to make up the Empire of Austria.



FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, GRAND DUKE OF BADEN,

WAS born in 1826. He became Regent in succession to his father the Grand Duke Leopold in 1852. His brother Louis was older than himself; but mental derangement incapacitated him for assuming the government of the Duchy. The Grand Duke has been a firm friend of Prussia, and, like King Louis of Bavaria, has no liking for Jesuits. He long recognised that it was to Prussia that Germans should look if they wished the Fatherland to be united and capable of facing the foreign foe. His troops, in the war of 1870-71, marched side by side with those of Prussia, and contributed not a little to the grand result of the struggle. The Grand Duke married, in 1856, his Grand Duchess, who is a daughter of the Emperor William I. of Germany. In 1855 he put an end to the existence of the Jesuits as an organised ecclesiastical community in his duchy by banishing them from Baden.



LOUIS II. (OTHO FREDERICK WILLIAM), KING OF BAVARIA,

WAS born in 1845. His native place is Wymphenburg. He succeeded to the throne in 1864, when his father Maximilian Joseph II. died, and when King Louis himself was only nineteen years of age. His reign opened at a stormy period, when the rivalry between Austria and Prussia was to divide the Teutonic people in quasi-civil war. When the battle of Sadowa humbled Austria and brought peace to Germany, Bavaria entered upon an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany. In the war of 1870-71, the Bavarian troops fought side by side with the Prussians, and particularly distinguished themselves and severely suffered in the battles

that occurred in and about Orleans. King Louis has always given a loyal support to Dr. Dollinger, and has been thoroughly opposed to the craft and wiles of the Ultramontanes. His Majesty is reported to be somewhat eccentric in his personal conduct. He was the enthusiastic friend of that great composer, the late Richard Wagner. This may be well understood as His Majesty is devoted to the art of music. He lives in very strict seclusion, occupied in his favourite studies; and rumour finds but little that can be deemed authentic, with which to tickle the ears of the public about the Bavarian monarch, who yet seems to possess in no small degree the attachment of his people.

LEOPOLD II., KING OF THE BELGIANS,

WAS born in 1835 at Brussels, and is the son of the late King Leopold I. His Majesty has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and in Egypt. He has taken an intense interest in the opening up of Central Africa, and is the Head of the International Association, whose sphere of operations is the Congo and its tributaries. He has contributed very largely and generously to the funds of the society from his private purse, and has been the patron of that undaunted explorer, Stanley. He had taken into his service Gordon, that that heroic officer might strike a blow at the African slave-trade at the sources of the Congo, but was suddenly deprived of Gordon's services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan. King Leopold married, in 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died when two years old.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to have recorded the following facts with reference to that most interesting little kingdom, ruled over by the friend of Gordon, King Leopold II. Belgium has an area of 11,373 square miles, and in 1880 had a population of 5,519,844. Its standing army, in time of peace, amounts to 46,575 men, which in time of war can be raised to an effective force of 111,740 men, with a *garde civique*, active, of 30,954, and non-active of 90,000 men. Of the 7,000,000 acres of Belgian soil, it is calculated that one-half is arable, one-fifth meadow and pasture, and one-fifth woods and forests. The country is rich in minerals, and they are a large source of wealth to it. It has beneath its soil, copper, zinc, lead, iron, and coal. Among its agricultural products may be mentioned, wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, tobacco and potatoes. The country also has important manufactures such as wrought iron, hardware, linen yarns, linens, woollens, cottons, sugar, machinery, zinc, paper, firearms, glass, and lace. The railways are worked partly by, and partly under the control of the state. The length of the state lines in 1882, was 2,582 miles. In 1882-83 the public revenue of Belgium was £11,865,880, and the public expenditure, £12,143,023. Its exports to this country in 1882 were in value £12,932,674, and the imports from this country were £15,932,213. The capital of Belgium, and the seat of King Leopold's Court, is Brussels, which has a population of 394,940. The English Minister at the Court of His Majesty is Sir Edwin B. Malet, K.C.B., who formerly served as a diplomatist in Egypt. Belgium cannot

be recognised among the naval powers of Europe, for she possesses no vessels of war, and King Leopold would be puzzled, therefore, if he desired to make a naval demonstration on behalf of his friend Mr. Stanley.

PEDRO II. (DE ALCANTARA), EMPEROR OF BRAZIL,

WAS born in 1825. He is a native of Rio Janeiro. He became Emperor in 1831 on the abdication of his father Don Pedro I. The affairs of his country, till he came of age in 1840, were administered by a Council of Regency. His Imperial Majesty is a man of a very high order of intelligence, and has both read and travelled much. He has a familiar acquaintance with the French, English, German, Spanish, and Italian languages. He has done a great deal to develop the material resources of his country, which has prospered much under his rule. His diplomatic and military relations with other South American Governments have as a rule been attended with success, and he helped materially to the breakdown of the power of the Paraguayan tyrant Lopez, 1866-70. In 1862 he was involved in difficulties with the British Government, which were submitted for arbitration to the King of the Belgians. The Emperor has visited nearly all the principal capitals of Europe, where not only for his position, but for his character and abilities, he met with a warm reception. He has set himself, too, to put down slavery, and in 1871 he decreed that that tropical curse should be gradually done away with in Brazil. He has tried to introduce European labourers into Brazil, and with success. His German colony on the highlands in the neighbourhood of Rio is spoken of by all travellers who have visited it as a signal success, to which the intelligent patronage and support of Don Pedro has largely contributed. His Imperial Majesty is a Corresponding Member of the Navigation and Geographical Section of the Paris Académie des Sciences. He married, in 1843, the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I. King of Naples. He is a lineal descendant of the Houses of Brajanza, Bourbon and Hapsburg. He is now in his fifty-ninth year.

It is to be remembered that the Empire which Don Pedro rules is the largest state of South America. Its area is 3,288,000 square miles; but its population only amounts to 10,200,000. Of these 1,550,000 are slaves, and 1,000,000 are Indians. The army consists of 11,368 men, and 1,743 officers. The country over a large part of its extent is covered with beautiful forests, possessing immense quantities of useful timber. The products of Brazil are coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa-nut &c., and there is great mineral wealth. The annual revenue of Brazil in 1882-83 was £11,854,000, and the annual expenditure over the same period was £11,783,000. The capital, Rio Janeiro, has one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, and its population numbers 275,000. Unfortunately it is much infested by the plague of yellow fever.

ALEXANDER I., PRINCE OF BULGARIA,

WAS born in 1857. His father was Prince Alexander of Battenberg; and his brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, is an officer in the English Navy. Prince Alexander of Battenberg contracted a morganatic marriage

with the Countess von Kauck, of which these two sons are the issue. The Prince of Bulgaria served in the Hessian Dragoons till the late Russo-Turkish war broke out and then, acting with the Russian Army, he was a witness of the principal events of the campaign, including Plevna and the passage of the Balkans. He fought with the 8th Regiment of Uhlans, and was on the Roumanian and Russian staffs. When, after the Congress of Berlin, it was necessary for the Bulgarians to choose a prince, their choice at Timova fell upon the young German Prince. Since he has been on the throne he has suffered much trouble from Russian intrigue; but he has the full confidence of his subjects. The area of his principality is 27,538 square miles, and its population 2,000,000 inhabitants. Since its independence of Turkey it has made great progress in material prosperity. Moreover, in war time the Prince can bring into the field an army of 80,000 men.



CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK, AND FATHER OF OUR OWN PRINCESS OF WALES,

WAS born in 1818. His father was the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. He ascended the throne in succession to his brother Ferdinand VII. in 1863. King Christian IX. before he became king was Inspector-General and Commander-in-chief of the Danish Cavalry. Soon after his accession he had to deal with the celebrated Schleswig-Holstein dispute, which led to war disastrous for Denmark. King Christian hoped to obtain the assistance of France and England, but was disappointed, and by the Peace of Vienna, 1864, lost the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Since then His Majesty has devoted himself to opening up the internal resources of his country. He granted a new constitution to Denmark in 1866, and in 1874 did the same for Iceland, that year being the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of a Danish colony in Iceland. His wife is Queen Louise, a daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. By her the king has many children. Besides the Princess of Wales and others, the Czarina of Russia is also their daughter.



TEWFIK PASHA (MOHAMMED TEWFIK), KHEDEVE OF EGYPT,

WAS born in 1852. He is the eldest son of Ismail Pasha, but by no means a favourite with his father, who has described his son as possessing *ni tête, ni cœur, ni courage*. He is descended from Mohammed Ali Pasha, who was appointed in 1806 Vali or Governor of Egypt, and in 1841 managed to obtain the hereditary principality or Khedivate for his family. In 1866 the law of succession was altered so that the eldest son of the ruler should succeed him. Previously, according to Mohammedan

law, the rightful successor was the eldest male descendant of the survivor of the dynasty, and thus on Ismail's abdication, Prince Halim should have succeeded him. Ismail Pasha was compelled to abdicate by the pressure of France and England, who acted together in the interest of the Egyptian bondholders. Tewfik succeeded his father in 1879; and so far his reign has been troublous. An Egyptian party formed itself among the Egyptian officers, whose nominal leader was Arabi Pasha. They endeavoured to do away with European control in the affairs of Egypt, and for a time coerced the Khedive into being their unwilling tool. The difficulties and complications with the Powers grew in extent till the combined fleets were sent to Alexandria, which was finally bombarded by the British fleet under Admiral Seymour in July, 1882. Tewfik now placed himself under the protection of England, which commenced military operations in Egypt. The events of the war that followed will be familiar to most readers; the fighting at Kafrdowr, the seizure of the Suez Canal, the battles of Marsamah, Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir, and the occupation of Cairo. Since Tewfik's reinstatement in his capital he has had much trouble in connection with the Soudan, which he has been compelled to abandon at the dictation of the British Government, who have so far made some lame attempts to relieve the Egyptian garrisons encompassed by the Soudan with the results mainly that many thousands of brave Arabs have been mowed down by the Martini's of our soldiers, and that many brave Englishmen have died amid the sands of the Arab desert. Tewfik himself is not responsible for all this bloodshed. The guilt of that lies at the door of those whose decrees are issued from Downing Street. The Khedive has been very fiercely attacked by Lord Randolph Churchill, who has accused him of complicity in the Alexandria massacres of May, 1882. Those best qualified to judge believe the Khedive to be completely innocent. Before he came to the throne he superintended his own farm, and was much beloved by his labourers for his kindness of disposition. He took a keen interest in the education of their children. When the cholera visited Egypt in 1883, Tewfik showed for an Oriental remarkable heroism, visiting the patients in the hospitals. An English general, who had seen much of him, and was giving an estimation of his character, declared emphatically, "He is a little gentleman," and this seems to be the opinion universally held by those privileged with the close acquaintance of Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt.

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA I,

QUEEN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, is the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III. She was born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th May, 1819, and is now, therefore, sixty-five years of age. Her mother, Victoria Mary Louisa, was the fourth daughter of Francis, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. The Duke of Kent died on January 23rd, 1820, and the Duchess was thus left in

charge of the Princess when the latter was only eight months old. The training of the future Queen of these realms was, however, superintended with admirable wisdom and care. She was instructed in all those things fitted not only to make her a noble sovereign, but a noble woman.

The Duchess of Kent had a valuable coadjutor in the Duchess of Northumberland, the result being that the Queen acquired many accomplishments, including drawing, music, and a knowledge of the continental languages. She also made proficiency in science, being distinguished in botany, for which she showed a marked taste. The political training of the princess was, of course, a matter of deep concern to those entrusted with her education. This task naturally fell to Viscount Melbourne, who, with exemplary care, explained the principles of our Constitutional Government. In many respects he was fitted for this important work. He possessed a cheerful temper, easy and graceful manners, and was imbued with classical tastes. These things, no doubt, exercised a beneficial influence upon the future sovereign, and prepared her for the duties she had to perform as the constitutional ruler of a free country.

The year 1837 marks the first great era in the public life of Victoria. Her uncle William IV. expired on June 19th. She was residing at Kensington Palace with her mother, when early in the morning of the 20th, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain arrived from Windsor Castle. The circumstances under which the Princess Victoria was made aware of her accession to the Throne may be recalled with interest. The Archbishop and the Lord Chamberlain reached the Palace at about five o'clock in the morning. They knocked and rang for some time before they could rouse the porter at the gate. Finally they were admitted into one of the lower rooms, but seemed forgotten by everybody.

They then rang the bell, and desired that the attendant of the Princess might be sent to inform Her Royal Highness that they requested an audience on business of importance. The answer came that she was in such a sweet sleep that the attendant could not disturb her. The messengers then proclaimed that they were come on State business of so great importance that it was necessary to arouse her.

Shortly after, she came into the room, dressed in a loose white night-gown and shawl, her night-cap thrown off, her hair falling upon her shoulders, and her feet in slippers. She had guessed the significance of the message. Tears rose in her eyes, but she was perfectly collected and dignified. The Princess was now Queen of England, and the news was received nobly. Though young in years, she showed that she felt the solemn responsibility, and was resolved to do her duty to the best of her ability.

In the forenoon a Privy Council was held. Lord Melbourne was present, and when all the members had assembled, the Queen, accompanied by her mother, appeared, and took her seat on a throne erected in the room. An interesting scene was here witnessed. The Lord Chancellor administered the oaths, and the Cabinet Ministers knelt before Her Majesty, who conducted herself with astonishing calmness. The Ministers having been formally reappointed to their offices, the Queen made a declaration which had been drawn up for her. Recognising the loss which the nation had sustained in the death of her uncle, Her Majesty said :—

“This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and to longer experience.” The declaration concluded by stating that Her Majesty would make it her unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty.

On the 21st of June, her accession to the throne was proclaimed under circumstances of great interest. At St. James's Palace a brilliant reception awaited her. She was met most enthusiastically, and subsequently appeared at a window to acknowledge the cheering, which was loud and prolonged. Her unaffected manner and her charming simplicity won the hearts of all.

In virtue of the law excluding females from the throne of Hanover, the Duke of Cumberland became King, so that the connection between the crowns of England and Hanover was severed, after having existed 123 years. We may here notice parenthetically that this was a fulfilment of prophecy which shows that Britain must be separated from all its territory which, like Hanover, lies outside the Roman Empire.

On the 20th November, the Queen for the first time opened Parliament, declaring her confidence in the loyalty and wisdom of her people; and asking that, under Divine Providence, she might, at so early an age, and with such responsibilities, have their cordial co-operation in discharging her duties.

The next great event of the Queen's life was her coronation, which took place at Westminster, on the 28th June, 1838. On the route from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, Her Majesty was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with crowds of spectators, all eager to gain even a passing glimpse of the youthful Sovereign. The scene at the ceremony was a most imposing one.

Her Majesty, profiting by the careful education she had received, took deep interest in all national events, and watched with a lively intelligence every phase of passing history. Her popularity grew day after day; her name became engraven on the hearts of her subjects, and it was clear that, under her beneficent and enlightened rule, loyalty in the national heart would grow deeper. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the people took a profound interest in all that related to the Queen's welfare. Naturally enough all eyes were directed to the relations that began to exist between her Majesty and her future consort.

It was to Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, that the Queen gave her affections, and the result abundantly proved the wisdom of her choice. The marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert was celebrated with great splendour on the 10th of February, 1840. As on the occasion of the coronation, the people of London testified how much they revered their Sovereign. The streets and thoroughfares were again lined with eager crowds, and before the sun had broken long over the metropolis large numbers were seen making

their way to Buckingham Palace and the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where the service was performed.

There can be no doubt that the Queen's subjects evinced the highest interest in this union. Rejoicings in the country were universal. From the largest cities and towns down to the smallest hamlet the event was celebrated with enthusiasm. The after-time disclosed how singularly happy the marriage was. In multiplied forms the Prince demonstrated his intellectual gifts and high-toned moral character.

On November 21st, 1840, the Princess Royal was born, and on November 9th, 1841, the heir apparent to the throne, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Other children followed: Princess Alice, April 25th, 1843; Prince Alfred, August 6th, 1844; Princess Helena, May 25th, 1846; Princess Louise, March 18th, 1848; Prince Arthur, May 1st, 1850; Prince Leopold, April 7th, 1853; and Princess Beatrice, April 14th, 1857. The Princess Alice died in 1878.

During those years events were taking place which further illustrated the happy relations that subsisted between the Queen and her consort. In 1842 they visited Scotland for the first time, and the records of the journey, as presented to us in "Our Life in the Highlands," written by the Queen's own hand, serve to show how noble was the affection that knit their hearts together. It was clearly not a blind devotion, but a love illuminated by intelligent sympathy. In the pages of the Queen's book we see how they mutually enjoyed and were interested in the manifold forms of nature, the traditions which were explained to them, and the historical associations of the places through which they passed.

Scottish history and Scottish scenery had a peculiar charm for her Majesty and the Prince Consort. In the journal there are careful notes entered of their visits to the various places. These notes, moreover, are evidently penned by one who thoroughly entered into all she saw. Not only does she take notice of the streets, squares, buildings, and monuments, but there is a special attention bestowed on the appearance of the people, their habits, and other things that some might consider too trivial for royal observation.

"The country and people," she adds, "have quite a different character from England and the English. The old women wear close caps, and all the children and girls are barefooted. I saw several handsome girls and children with long hair; indeed, all the poor girls, from sixteen and seventeen down to two or three years old, have loose flowing hair, a great deal of it red. At breakfast next morning I tasted the oatmeal porridge, which I think is very good, and also some of the 'Finnan haddies.' After breakfast we drove out through Dalkeith, which was full of people running and cheering. Albert says that many of the people look like Germans. The old women with that kind of cap which they call a 'mutch,' and the young girls and children with flowing hair, and many of them pretty, are very picturesque; you hardly see any women with bonnets."

But these years were not unfruitful in graver pursuits, and a striking evidence was given of the Prince's intellectual character in the proposal to hold a Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. He carried out this idea with great energy, and on the 1st of May, 1851, this marvellous enterprise was successfully completed. After the report of the undertaking was presented to Her Majesty at its opening, she read a reply stating that she hoped by

God's blessing that the Exhibition would conduce to the welfare of her people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind.

This was only the beginning of a series of similar public acts. But meanwhile the Queen continued to take the deepest interest in all that related to the national welfare. In numerous ways she manifested her desire for the good of her subjects, and in cases of national loss, by reason of death, she was ever ready with the word of consolation and sorrow. A conspicuous instance of this was afforded when the Duke of Wellington died in 1852. The event touched her heart deeply. On receipt of the intelligence, she wrote thus: "I opened the letter, and, alas! it contained confirmation of the fatal news,—that England's, or rather Britain's, pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she had ever produced, was no more! Sad day! Great irreparable national loss!" Her interest in this event was still further evinced by a visit to see the Duke lying in state at Chelsea Hospital, whither he had been brought from Walmer Castle.

On the 10th of June, 1854, she opened the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, amidst a spectacle of unusual splendour. In reply to an address, she said: "It is my earnest wish and hope that the bright anticipations which have been formed as to its future destiny may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be completely realised, and that this wonderful structure, and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contains, may long continue to elevate as well as to delight and amuse the minds of all classes of my people."

The rupture between England and Russia, which resulted in the Crimean War, took place in 1855. With her humane instincts the Queen issued a commission for the purpose of raising a "Patriotic Fund" for the relief of the orphans and widows of soldiers that might fall in the war. Great service was thus done to our armies suffering in the Crimea from the inclemency of the season. This is a feature in Her Majesty's character which has been displayed on all occasions of national suffering. Her name is often found in connection with subscriptions for the lessening of human suffering.

In the midst of all her splendour and prosperity the Queen has not been without heavy bereavement. On the 14th of December, 1861, to the inexpressible grief of Her Majesty, the Prince Consort somewhat suddenly died. The news of his decease created a national shock. It was on a Saturday evening, shortly before eleven o'clock, that his Royal Highness expired. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena were present at the last moment. To the people of London the event was made known at midnight by the tolling of the heavy bell of St. Paul's. On Sunday morning the news had reached almost every corner of the alnd, and there was a distinct and spontaneous expression of sorrow. It was felt that a noble life had been cut off prematurely, and in the midst of solemn responsibilities and great usefulness. The sympathy for the Queen was universal.

In 1858 the Princess Royal was married to Frederick William, now Crown Prince of Prussia and heir apparent to the throne of Germany. A good deal of interest was taken in the union. Still more interest and

excitement were aroused on March 10th, 1863, when the Prince of Wales was united to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, who was welcomed to England three days previously amid almost unparalleled magnificence. It requires the nervous strains of the Poet Laureate to give anything like an adequate idea of her reception :

“Flash ye cities in rivers of fire !
Rush to the roof, sudden rocket, and higher,
Melt into stars for the land’s desire !”

The Queen was present at the marriage, which took place in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor. Amid the strains of inspiring music the pageant with waving plumes and flaming jewels presented a magnificent spectacle.

Her Majesty has taken an equally loving interest in all the other marriages connected with her family. With immense responsibilities and ceaseless duties and cares she has exhibited to the nation the pattern of a mother imbued with the very highest solicitude for the welfare of her children. In 1862 the Princess Alice was married to Prince Frederick William of Hesse, and in 1866 a union was formed between the Princess Helena and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Considerable commotion was caused throughout the land when it was announced that the Queen had sanctioned a marriage between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. The intelligence was everywhere received with pleasure and satisfaction, and a fresh proof was afforded of Her Majesty’s anxiety to cement the bond of concord existing between her and the people. The marriage of Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) in 1874, also aroused great interest throughout the country. His choice fell upon Marie Alexandrovna, daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The ceremony was performed at St. Petersburg, but there was considerable stir in England when the pair arrived. They were welcomed at Gravesend with great cordiality, and their subsequent reception in the metropolis was enthusiastic. Her Majesty’s third son, His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, married in 1879 the Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Her Majesty’s fourth son, the late Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, married in 1882 the Princess Helen, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck. His Royal Highness died suddenly this year at Cannes, in the south of France, to the great sorrow of Her Majesty and of her people.

The nations are not yet free from war, but it is satisfactory to know that, in the midst of so many vicissitudes in Europe, the throne of the Queen stands.

“Broad based upon her people’s will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.”

Her reign for the first few years was tranquil, and the same poet was able to say, “God gave her peace ;” but the Crimean war in 1854–55 put an end to the period of repose. The Indian Mutiny, with its shocking barbarities followed three years after, but here again British soldiers, moved by loyalty and patriotism to Queen and country, asserted their courage, their capacity of endurance, and noble self-sacrifice. Since that time we have seen other struggles less terrible, and recently we have been

engaged in conflicts with the ruler of Afghanistan, and the chief of the Zulus.

It is pleasing, however, to turn aside from these darker pictures to the triumphs of peace and the continued supremacy of free and constitutional Government with its long train of blessings. Whilst European States have been convulsed and empires have risen and been swept away at a stroke, the throne of Victoria has never been for a moment ruffled, "standing like an iron pillar, and steadfast as a wall of brass."

Our Sovereign has shown, in many ways, that her mind is not exclusive or one-sided in its range. Not courts and camps, not royal pageants and the din of war, are her delight. Whilst manifesting the necessary attention to the graver and more momentous concerns of the nation, she has disclosed an interest in her people but rarely met with amongst royal ones. This fine combination is nowhere more clearly revealed than in her "Leaves from our Journal in the Highlands," so full of charming simplicity, and so marked by a sense of the highest responsibility. Though spending many hours amongst the homes of the poorer peasantry, her mind is concentrated upon the grave issues of the nation.

In this book, too, we come upon passages pointing to a close study of the practical scope of religious truth. The lessons presented in the kirk at Balmoral, by the two men who stood in the front rank of pulpit eloquence, do not fall upon her as sounding brass. Her mind goes out to meet them, and she records her impressions with the glow and warmth of an emotional soul attuned to the finest issues. Take, for example, the following passage from her diary, dated October 29, 1854: "Mr. Macleod's (late Dr. Norman Macleod) sermon was quite admirable. He showed how we all tried to please self, and live for that, and in so doing found no rest. The second prayer was very touching; his allusions to us were so simple, saying, after his mention of us, 'Bless their children.' It gave me a lump in my throat, as also when he prayed for the dying, the wounded, the widows, and the orphans. Everyone came back delighted; and how satisfactory it is to come back with such feelings from church. The servants and the Highlanders all were equally delighted."

She showed, too, her capacity to understand a profounder preacher in the following year—Dr. John Caird, the most eloquent of all the Scotch divines. In reference to the celebrated sermon "Religion in Common Life," the Queen writes on the day on which it was delivered: "All present at the kirk were electrified by a most admirable and beautiful sermon, which lasted nearly an hour, but which kept our attention riveted. He explained how religion ought to pervade every action of our lives, not a thing only for Sundays or for our closet, not a thing to drive us from the world, not a perpetual moping over good books, but being and doing good, letting everything be done in a Christian spirit. He sent us home much edified."

The pictures of the scenes of her Highland home are always delightful to read. We cannot forbear quoting a passage which illustrates how profound is her regard for the poor peasantry around Balmoral. "I walked out with the two girls, stopped at a shop and made some purchases for poor people. After that Mrs. Farquharson walked round with us to some of the cottages to show me where the poor people lived, and to tell them who I was. We met an old woman who was very poor, and eighty-

eight years of age. I gave her a warm petticoat, and the tears rolled down her old cheeks, and she shook my hands and prayed God to bless me. It was very touching.

"I then went into a small cabin of old Kitty Kear's, who is eighty-six years old, quite erect, and who welcomed us with a great air of dignity. She sat down and spun. I gave her also a warm petticoat. She said, 'May the Lord ever attend ye and yours here and hereafter, and may the Lord be a guide to ye and keep ye from all harm.' We went into three other cottages, then across a burn to another old woman's, and afterwards peeped into Blair's the fiddler. We drove back and got out to visit old Mrs. Grant, who is so tidy and clean, and to whom I gave a dress and handkerchief, and she said, 'You're too kind to me; ye give me more every year.' She had tears in her eyes. Really the affection of these good people, who are so hearty and so happy to see you taking interest in everything, is very touching and gratifying."

These are simple and affecting incidents, and all the while these humble scenes are transpiring great movements are progressing under her rule. The "social forces which move on in their might and majesty" receive legislative enactment at the hands of statesmen who sit at her Councils. Her period of sovereignty is full of important changes. She has seen the Corn Laws abolished, Poor Laws amended, the Volunteer Force established, the Jews admitted into Parliament, the penny postage established, and two countries separated by a vast ocean united together by the telegraphic cable. Legislation has been unusually active, and great results have been achieved. Further political power has been placed in the hands of the people, education improved and extended, and honest efforts made to uproot abuses. We may well say that our Queen holds a nobler office upon earth

"Than arms, or power of brain, or birth,
Could give the warrior kings of old."

The devotion to her throne has been almost universal amongst her subjects.

Her Majesty's troops have recently distinguished themselves in Egypt and the Soudan, and have added to the military glory of a prosperous reign. (These events in our national history will be found related in No. 5 of this series, which deals with contemporary military men.) Her Majesty has recently suffered two severe shocks to her nervous system, first in the death of her old, tried, and trusty servant, the late John Brown, and secondly in the decease of the Duke of Albany. In this last calamity Her Majesty received every proof of the sympathy of her subjects, to whom she addressed the following touching letter with reference to it:—

" WINDSOR CASTLE, April 14, 1884.

"I have on several previous occasions given personal expression to my deep sense of the loving sympathy and loyalty of my subjects in all parts of my Empire. I wish, therefore, in my present grievous bereavement, to thank them most warmly for the very gratifying manner in which they have shown, not only their sympathy with me and my dear, so deeply

afflicted daughter-in-law and my other children, but also their high appreciation of my beloved son's great qualities of head and heart, and of the loss he is to the country and me. The affectionate sympathy of my loyal people, which has never failed me in weal or woe, is very soothing to my heart. Though much shaken and sorely afflicted by the many sorrows and trials which have fallen upon me during these past years, I will not lose courage, and, with the help of Him who has never forsaken me, will strive to labour on for the sake of my children, and for the good of the country I love so well, as long as I can.

"My dear daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Albany, who bears her terrible misfortune with the most admirable, touching, and un murmuring resignation to the will of God, is also deeply gratified by the universal sympathy and kind feeling evinced towards her.

"I would wish, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to all other countries for their sympathy; above all to the neighbouring one, where my beloved son breathed his last, and for the great respect and kindness shown on that mournful occasion.

VICTORIA R. and I."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, FRANÇOIS

PAUL JULES GREVY,

WAS born in 1807. His native place is Mont-sous-Vaudrez in the Jura.

He studied first in the college at Poligny. He afterwards proceeded to Paris to read Law, beginning his career, like so many distinguished French politicians, as an advocate. He played a part in the famous July days (1830), and won renown as counsel in the Law Courts for offending Radicals. After the revolution, 1848, he was Commissary of the Provisional Government in the Jura, and was returned by that department to the Constituent Assembly, in which he was a Member of the Committee of Justice and a Vice-President. He soon distinguished himself as a firm uncompromising Radical, yet withal moderate. When the question of the Presidency cropped up, M. Grevy was mainly concerned in the amendments that Articles 41, 43, and 45 of the Constitution should run thus:—"Article 41: The National Assembly delegates the Executive power to a citizen, who shall have the title of President of the Council of Ministers. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the National Assembly by secret ballot, and an absolute majority of votes." "Article 45: The President of the Council is elected for an unlimited period; the appointment is always revocable." This effort of the Radical party failed, and in the end it was determined that the President's term of office should be for four years, and that he should be elected by universal suffrage. During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M. Grevy was eloquent in opposition to the policy of the future Emperor. During the latter's reign he confined himself almost solely to the pursuit of his profession of the Law, and refrained from meddling with politics. After the Franco-German war, he again came to the front, and from 1871 to 1873 was

President of the National Assembly. In 1876 he was returned to the National Assembly for an *arrondissement* in the Jura, and was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. This office he filled till 1879, having been re-elected twice. When Marshal MacMahon was foiled in his policy of opposition to the popular will and compelled to resign the Presidency of the Republic, M. Grevy was elected to the vacant post of power for a term of seven years dating from 29th January, 1879. M. Grevy has performed so far his presidential duties with moderation and success. He is said, however, to carry his dislike of pomp and show almost too far for the taste of the French people. He is the author of a pamphlet published in 1873 entitled "The Necessary Government," the gist of which work is, that a pure democracy is now the only possible Government for France.



WILLIAM I., EMPEROR OF GERMANY,

WAS born March 22nd, 1797. He is the son of Frederick William III., king of Prussia, who married the Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whose memory in Germany is so much revered as "the good Queen Louise." The venerable Emperor's training was military, and he played a part in the War of Freedom, for which the songs of Arndt and the organisation of Stein were a preparation. He was engaged in the campaign of 1813 and 1815, and recently received a deputation from the Russian court to congratulate him on distinctions which he obtained seventy years ago when campaigning with the Russian armies. From 1840 to 1848 he was Governor of Pomerania, but the revolution of the latter year compelled him to fly to England. In the same year he was chosen a member of the Constituent Assembly which sat at Berlin; and about the same time he took command of the forces sent to operate against the revolutionists in Baden. From 1858 to 1861 he was Regent of Prussia, as his brother, the then king, was incapacitated for his duties by a mental affection. During this period the present Emperor's policy was liberal; but when he came to the throne in 1861 his absolutist proclivities soon made themselves apparent. When he himself placed the crown on his head at Königsberg, he, in the most outspoken way, declared his belief in the Divine right of kings, a faith which led to so much controversy and bloodshed in the England of the seventeenth century. He now entered on a struggle with the Parliamentary parties in Prussia—a struggle still further accentuated by the appointment, in 1862, of Count (now Prince) Bismarck to the post of Prime Minister. This statesman, as is well known, has ever since exercised a controlling influence over the destinies of Germany, and has always retained the confidence of his Royal and Imperial master. Now began that series of foreign wars that so effectually diverted the Teutonic mind from the too close consideration of its internal affairs. First came the war with Denmark, which practically

ended in the absorption of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in the Prussian kingdom. The diplomacy of Count Bismarck brought about the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, which amounted to a contest between Prussia and Austria for the supremacy in Germany, and ended in the complete humiliation of Austria at the battle of Sadowa. The main outcome of the strife was the formation of the North-German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia, the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, and the increase of the anti-German feeling in France, which Power could not brook the blow given to its military supremacy by the result of the war of 1866. The relations between France and Germany grew more and more strained, and on one occasion, over the Luxemburg question, war was with difficulty averted. However, in 1870 General Prim despatched an embassy to Prussia, requesting Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to accept the Crown of Spain. The French Government and people were immensely excited at the news of this step on the part of Spain. Explanations between France and Prussia followed, and Prince Leopold withdrew his candidature; but in spite of this circumstance war was declared by France against Prussia. The events of that war are so well known as to need only a brief statement. Three German armies invaded France. The victory of Wörth drove the French army of Alsace back upon Nancy, and Marshal Bazaine delaying too long his retreat from Metz, was shut up in that fortress with 200,000 men, who were eventually obliged to capitulate. The Emperor Napoleon attempting to relieve Bazaine, was out-manœuvred and compelled with his whole army to surrender at Sedan on September 2nd, 1884. The Prussian king now advanced with his forces on Paris, which he besieged, and which finally fell in spite of repeated attempts from the north-east, the north-west, the south-east and the south-west to relieve it. In the full flush of victory, with the capital of his ancestral foes surrounded by his soldiery, King William of Prussia was crowned first Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the old Bourbon Kings of France in the Palace of Versailles. Previously, it is true, there were Emperors in Germany, but they were Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, and this dignity, which for more than two centuries was with the House of Austria, perished in 1805 at the battle of Austerlitz. At the close of the war in 1871 France lost the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and had to pay to Germany an indemnity of £200,000,000. Since this date Germany has had a preponderating military influence on the continent of Europe, and the personal influence of the Emperor William as well as the diplomacy of Prince Bismarck, has been influential in securing what is known as the triple alliance between Russia, Austro-Hungary and Germany, which has practically made France helpless in Europe, and driven her into a course of wild colonial enterprise in different parts of the world. Two attempts have been made to assassinate the Emperor William since 1870: the first, on May 11th, 1878, by a Socialist named Hoedel, in Berlin, who fired two revolver shots, both of which failed to take effect; the second on June 2nd, 1878, when two shots were fired by a Dr. Nobiling from a window in the Unter-den-Linden, and the Emperor was wounded in several places. The Emperor's wife, the Empress Augusta, is a daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Weimar. By her he has had two

children ; a daughter, married to the Grand Duke of Weimar, and a son, Prince Frederick William, who is married to the eldest daughter of our own Queen, and whose life occurs in No. 5 of this series of biographies. When we remember that the Emperor fought in the War of Freedom—when we remember the love which the patriotism of his mother evoked in the Prussian people, and the glory he has achieved in war, it is little to be wondered that his name is revered by the German nation.

The total population of the vast Empire of which the Emperor William is the head is 45,194,177, and the area is 208,744 square miles. The total imports in 1881 amounted to £141,857,630, and the exports to £154,756,030. On its army the German Empire expends the sum of £18,094,429, and on its navy the sum of £1,962,882. The German army in time of peace numbers 427,274 men and 18,118 officers ; this force in time of war can, without reckoning the “landsturm,” or last reserve, be increased to 1,456,677 men, 35,427 officers, with 312,731 horses, and 2,808 guns.

Germany holds a foremost place on the continent of Europe with regard to Education. She possesses 21 universities, employing 1,800 professors and teachers, whose lectures are listened to by 16,600 students. Berlin, the capital of the Empire, has a population of 1,123,000.

GEORGE I. (CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FERDINAND ADOLPHUS GEORGE), KING OF GREECE,

WAS born in 1845. His father is the present King of Denmark, Christian IX., and he is therefore brother of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. He ascended the throne of Greece in 1863, in succession to King Otho I., who in that year abdicated. The crown was, indeed, offered in the first place to the present Duke of Edinburgh, but the English ministry declined the flattering proposal. The next Prince whose desire for rule was stimulated by the insidious Greeks was Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, but he, like the Duke of Edinburgh, refused it. At last Prince Christian's turn came, and with the general approval of Europe, he became King of Greece. Before he came to the throne he was a sailor, having served in the maritime forces of Denmark. His wife is a Russian Princess. She was, before her marriage in 1867, the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine. By the Congress of Berlin an extension of territory was granted to Greece, which is now enclosed by more capacious frontiers than when King George mounted the throne.

WILLIAM III., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND), PRINCE OF ORANGE-NASSAU, GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBURG,

WAS born in 1817. He succeeded his father, the late King William II., in 1849. His mother, Queen Anne Pauline, was the sister of the late Czar Nicholas I. of Russia. His Majesty is an energetic liberal, and

has done his best to mitigate the burdens of his people, generously reducing his civil list one half. He also put an end to the Concordat arranged with the Holy See in 1827. He has done what he could to foster liberal institutions in his country. During his reign he has endeavoured to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in international complications. His first wife was the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., Duke of Wurtemberg. She died in 1877. He married in 1879 the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and sister of our own widowed Duchess of Albany, who has recently been so suddenly and sadly bereft of her husband. By his first wife His Majesty had issue, Prince William Nicholas Alexander Charles Henry, born in 1853, who died in 1879, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, born in 1857.

HUMBERT THE FOURTH, KING OF ITALY,

WAS born in 1844. He was the eldest son of the late patriot King Victor Emanuel, who did so much for Italian unity, and whose name is so much revered by the Italian people. It was only to be expected that one who was his father's companion in the glorious war of Independence, although a mere youth, should still be imbued with the grand enthusiasms of that time. He took an active part in the efforts to unite Italy. He helped to reorganise the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and he enjoyed great popularity both in Naples and Palermo. Prior to the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, the present King of Italy went on a mission to the Emperor Napoleon to learn the views of that potentate on the coming alliance between Italy and Prussia. He was, when the war broke out, a Lieutenant-General, commanding a division in the army that marched under General Cialdini; and at the battle of Custoza he proved himself by personal valour a worthy son of his gallant father.

King Humbert ascended the throne in succession to his father in January, 1878. Ten months after, a person named Giovanni Passanante attempted to assassinate the king; but the Italian monarch only received a very slight wound, although his Premier, Signor Cairoli was severely injured in the thigh. The assassin, who was condemned to death, had his sentence commuted by the clemency of King Humbert into penal servitude for life. Like King Alfonso of Spain, King Humbert has been invested with the Order of the Garter; the investiture he received at the hands of the Duke of Abercorn. His Majesty married in 1868, at Turin, the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, his cousin, and the daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand, of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emanuel. King Humbert's eldest son was born in 1869, and is known as Victor Emanuel Ferdinand Mary Januarius, and bears the title of Prince of Naples. The king is deservedly popular with his subjects, and his wife, the Queen Marguerite, is universally beloved. His Majesty has now entered on the forty-first year of his life and the seventh of his reign.

MUTSUHITO, THE PRESENT MIKADO OF JAPAN,

WAS born in 1852. He ascended the throne in 1867, and is said to be the 123rd monarch of his race, which has occupied the throne since 660 B.C. His Imperial Majesty is married to the Princess Haruko. He has steadfastly pursued a very liberal policy, and has done away with the feudal system, by which a numerous nobility was allowed to interfere with the general progress of the country. The advance made by Japan in the knowledge of Western arts and civilization during the reign of His Majesty Mutsuhito, has been amazing and enormous. The estimated public revenue in 1883-84 was £15,123,398, and the estimated public expenditure £15,122,565. Their trade with us is by no means inconsiderable, the imports from the United Kingdom in 1882 amounting to £2,407,663. Tokio, the capital, where the Mikado resides, has a population of 800,000. The soil of his territory is rich in all kinds of agricultural products, and there is plenty of iron, copper, and sulphur. Timber, too, abounds, and the sea about the isles teems with fish. He has an army of 61,881 men on a peace footing, which in time of war he can increase to 68,880 men.

GENERAL MANUEL GONZALES, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,

WAS elected to his present post of dignity in July, 1880, for a term of four years. He has exerted himself since he has been in office to restore to Mexico the prosperity which long civil wars have done so much to injure; and he has tried to renew the diplomatic and friendly relations with England which have so long been interrupted. Foreigners, chiefly Italians and Germans, have been introduced into the country with a view to developing its resources. American companies are intersecting the land with railways. Travellers have been so much impressed with what they have seen, that with the promise of orderly government now existing they predict a bright and promising future for the Hispano-Aztec Republic. There can be little doubt that the cheerful outlook in Mexico to-day is largely due to the firmness, patriotism, and judgment of General Manuel Gonzales. The estimated revenue of Mexico is now £7,128,000 and the estimated expenditure £7,031,000.

PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO

WAS born in 1841, and is therefore now forty-three years of age. He was proclaimed Prince in 1860. The principality over which he rules is small, having an area of only 1,710 square miles. The population numbers 245,380. There are 10,000 Mohammedans and 15,000 Roman Catholics in the dominions of Prince Nicholas; the rest of his subjects belong to the Greek Church. The surface of Montenegro is very rugged, wild and mountainous, and is largely forest-covered. The products of the country are chiefly maize, potatoes, sumac sevranzas (sardines), castradina (smoked mutton), and hides. The Montenegrins are proverbially brave, and for centuries have maintained amid their mountain passes a desperate conflict with the Ottoman power. The Capital of the country is Cetigne, a small town of 1,400 inhabitants. As a result of the Congress of Berlin, Montenegro received an important extension of territory. Prince Nicholas has no standing army. All males over fourteen years of age are expected to bear arms for their country.

NASSER-ED-DEEN, SHAH OF PERSIA,

WAS born in 1829. He ascended the throne in 1848. He is the son of the late Mehemet Shah. At the time of the Crimean war he was at first neutral; but in 1856 he occupied Herat, and in consequence, an expedition was despatched against him from India under General Outram, which was attended with brilliant success, and Persia was compelled to sign a peace at Paris on terms favourable to England. Altogether the Shah's reign has not been an unsuccessful one. In his operations against the wild tribes on the outskirts of his dominions he has generally had the best of it. In 1873 he visited Europe, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. In London the Eastern Monarch was almost as much the hero of the hour as Garibaldi had been some years before. One thing is certain, that in his four months' absence from his kingdom the Shah travelled much and saw a great deal, and his impressions were published in diary form on his return to Teheran, and have since been translated into English. The Shah is undoubtedly a man of no mean intelligence, and appreciates more or less the relative importance of the forces at war with each other in Europe, and their bearing on the interests of his country. Eastern rulers are generally supposed to be somewhat objectionable tyrants, yet it is distinctly to be remembered to the credit of Nasser-ed-Deen, that during his absence from Persia no domestic sedition disturbed the peace of that country. In the event of our being engaged in military operations against Russia on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, the alliance of the Shah would be eagerly sought for by the opposing countries; and it would be by no means valueless, as the Shah

has devoted himself for some years past to the task of forming an efficient army trained by European officers. A treaty for uniting Europe and India by telegraph across Persia was signed in 1866 at Teheran.

It may be interesting to our readers to learn that Persia is known to its inhabitants as Iran, and that it has an area of 636,000 square miles. The population amounts approximately to some 5,000,000. The country is rich in agricultural productions; wheat and cereals abound. The vine, rice, sugar, tobacco and opium are also grown. Silk is the principal manufacture of the country, and Persian silk is of very superb quality. The principal outlets for the trade of the country are by way of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. The revenue of the Shah's government amounts to £3,000,000 a year, and its annual revenue to £2,750,000. His Majesty is said to be the happy possessor of a marvellous treasure of gold and jewels, the accumulation of many years. Teheran, the capital, contains some 85,000 inhabitants. In this country his Majesty the Shah is well represented by Mirza Malcolm Khan Nazim-ed-Dowleh, who resides in Holland Park, Kensington.

LOUIS I., KING OF PORTUGAL.

LOUIS I. (Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Pierre d'Alcantara Antoine Michel Raphael Gabriel Gonzague Xavier Francois d'Assise Jean Jules Auguste Volfando de Braganza Bourbon), King of Portugal, was born in 1838. He ascended the throne in succession to his brother Pedro V. in 1861. In his youth he served in the Portuguese navy and as Duke of Oporto, and before he ascended the throne had attained the rank of Captain. His Majesty, like his kinsman and brother, monarch of Brazil, is devoted to literature. He has translated into Portuguese at least three of Shakespeare's plays,—*Macbeth*, the *Merchant of Venice* and *Hamlet*. He has visited this country, and his son and heir Prince Carlos was recently in England, where he was hospitably entertained and had for himself an opportunity of viewing the grandeur of the country which has so often proved a good friend to Portugal, while ready to rebuke its mistaken colonial policy. His Majesty, married, in 1862, the youngest daughter of the late Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, the Princess Pia, by whom he has, besides Prince Carlos, another son, Prince Alfonso.

ALEXANDER III., EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL
THE RUSSIAS,

WAS born on March 10th, 1845, and has consequently just entered his fortieth year. He is not the first-born son of the late Emperor, but the Grand Duke Nicholas, born September 20th, 1843, and who died at Nice in April, 1865, after a lingering illness, was the first-born. The present Emperor was married in November, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, sister to the Princess of Wales and to the King of Greece. She is known, since assuming the orthodox Greek faith, as Maria Feodorovna. By her the Emperor has four children—Nicholas, the heir apparent, born May 18th, 1868; George, born May 10th, 1871; Xenia, born April 18th, 1875; and Michael, born December 5th, 1878.

She was affianced at an early age to the late Czar's first-born son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and—as in the case of Catherine of Aragon—espoused the brother of her betrothed husband shortly after the term of mourning prescribed by etiquette for the death of the latter at Nice, in 1865, had expired. An alliance with the reigning House of Denmark appeared at that time desirable to the deceased Czar's political advisers, and thus the bride of the youthful Czarewitch, whose premature death inflicted a blow upon his mother, the late Czarina, from which she never entirely rallied, was transferred to his robust and vigorous brother, become Heir to all the Russias by his death, by a family arrangement that, at the time, provoked a good deal of criticism and comment.

Like most Crown Princes during the lives of their fathers the actual occupants of thrones, Alexander Alexandrovich, from the time he attained his majority, passed for a Liberal in politics, and is even believed to have coquetted, as lately as five years ago, with the more advanced Pan Slavistic organisations, which were not lacking in points of contact with the associations formed for the promotion of a revolutionary movement in Russia. Upon more than one occasion the Grand Duke's relations with native patriots of the advanced Pan Slavistic school are stated to have led to distressing differences between himself and his deceased father, to whom, moreover, his admitted dislike to Germany was particularly painful.

When, however, it became evident, not only to the Imperial family and all loyal Russians, that the chief aim of the Nihilistic conspiracy was the assassination of the late Czar Alexander, there is reason to believe that his son, the present Emperor, broke off all communications with every description of secret society in and out of Russia, and identified himself unreservedly with the line of action adopted by his father's advisers for the restoration of order and tranquillity to the Russian realms.

Since his accession to the throne he has been himself the object of many Nihilistic plots, whose success has only been averted by the extreme watchfulness of the Russian police. Still the Czar's life during the last three years must have been much else than altogether pleasing. Last year (1883) he visited Copenhagen, and while there received a visit from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. (now Lord) Tennyson. The Czar is on friendly terms at present with his august relative—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. Recently he has extended his authority in Central Asia by accepting the submission of the Merv Turkomans.

CHARLES I. (CHARLES EITEL FREDERICK ZEPHERIN LOUIS), KING OF ROUMANIA,

WAS born in 1839. His father was the Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He succeeded to the throne of Roumania in 1866, replacing Prince Alexander John, who had been expelled from the country. In his early years he was an officer in a regiment of Prussian dragoons. In 1877 he made a convention with Russia, by which the Muscovite troops were allowed to cross the Danube and invade Bulgaria. In the war with Turkey that then ensued the army of King Charles fought side by side with that of the Czar Alexander, and he himself appeared in the field as titular commander of the army of the West. In 1881 he was proclaimed King of Roumania, having previously borne the title of Prince. He was chosen to this dignity unanimously by the votes of the Roumanian representatives. The internal history of Roumania under this monarch has not been altogether tranquil; moreover, it has been disgraced by a very shocking persecution of the Jewish people. He married, in 1869, the Princess Pauline Elizabeth Attilie Louise of Wied. She is a lady of some literary capacity. Among other works may be mentioned "Ein Gebet," which first appeared at Berlin. Her *nom de plume* is "Carmen Sylva." His Majesty is honoured by possessing the Russian Cross of St. George, which he received at the hands of the Emperor Alexander II.



MILAN OBRENOVITCH I., KING OF SERVIA,

WAS born in 1854. His native place is Jassy, in Moldavia. From 1864 to 1868 he studied at Paris at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his second cousin Prince Michael procured his recall to Serbia, where he was proclaimed Prince at the age of fourteen, a Council of Regency administering the Government till 1872, when the Prince came of age. He played a very prominent part in the war for the freeing of the Balkan peninsula from Turkish misgovernment. He first, on account of the troubles in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, placed his people under arms, and at last openly joined in the war with Turkey. He was much aided in the struggle by Russian volunteers under General Tchernaieff (*quod vide* No. 5 of this series). The war was not successful for the Servians, who suffered two defeats at Alexinatz, and were compelled to make peace with Turkey, though not on disadvantageous terms. During the struggle Prince Milan had been proclaimed king at Deligrad. When Russia entered upon the war with Turkey, the army of King Milan joined in the fray. Serbia scarcely got as much as she wanted by the Treaty of Berlin. Still her independence was recognised and her boundaries defined. In diplomatic matters, and in those where statesmanship of a high order is needed, King Milan has been much aided by M. John Ristich, who was one of the Council of Regency in the beginning of his reign, and has ever since enjoyed the confidence of King Milan. His Majesty, like so many

other crowned heads, has been a mark for the assassin's bullet, having been fired at in October, 1882, by a widowed lady, whose husband had been executed some time before for conspiracy against the family of the king. King Milan married, in 1875, Mademoiselle Natalie, a daughter of Colonel Keschko, a Russian, by Pulcheria, Princess of Stourdza. By his queen he has one son and heir, the Crown Prince Alexander, who was born in 1876, and is therefore eight years old. During the stormy period of the Russo-Turkish war, and the troubles that preceded it, King Milan's name was much before the European public, and is probably more familiar to English readers than those of monarchs of much mightier kingdoms.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that the dominions of Prince Milan have an area that has been estimated at 18,787 square miles, and that their population, 1883, numbered 1,820,000. The imports in 1882 were valued at £2,000,000, and the exports at £1,763,863. The soil, so far as it is cultivated, produces corn and cereals, but as yet a great deal remains to be brought under the plough. The mineral wealth of Serbia is supposed to be not inconsiderable. King Milan in time of war can dispose of a military force that numbers 100,000 men. The annual revenue in 1882-83 amounted to £1,378,572, and the expenditure to £1,299,526. Serbia's ambition would be to become a powerful Slav State, with a maritime outlet on the Gulf of Salonica; but any aspirations of this sort will probably be checked by the Powers of Central Europe. Much sympathy was felt with the Servian Slavs by the Radical party in England during the years 1877 and 1878. The capital of the country, Belgrade, has a population of 30,000.

PHRA BAT SOMDETH PHRA PARAMINDO MAHA CHULALON-KORN PHRA CHULALHOM KLAS YU HUA, KING OF SIAM,

WAS born in 1853, and is therefore now thirty years of age. His Majesty ascended the throne in 1868 in succession to his father King Chao Pha Mongkout. As King Chulalon-Korn was too young when he was crowned to administer the affairs of his kingdom, they were committed for the time to the care of Chao Pha Skî Sury Wongse, the War Minister. His kingdom has an area of 309,000 square miles, and a population of 5,700,000. The products of the country are many and varied, and the present king, however much his formidable name may be against him in the estimation of prejudiced Europeans, is doing his best to develop and civilise his country. He has adopted a generous policy towards Western culture and civilisation, and is in every respect an agreeable contrast to his unamiable neighbour and brother monarch the King of Burmah. It may be mentioned that Siam has two kings: the first is King Chulalon-Korn, etc.; the second is the nominal head of the

army, and he bears the comparatively more graceful and pleasing name of Khrom Phra Rajwang Pawar Sathan Morgal, and was born in 1838. The government is hereditary and absolute, the only form that would seem to be suited to Oriental peoples. The principal products of King Chulalon-Korn's kingdom are sugar, rice, tobacco, guava, mango, coffee, dauries, cocoa-nuts, sago, gums, teak, sandal wood, rosewood, and the aquila tree. There is no doubt that Siam affords an excellent opening for commercial enterprise, and in the interests of humanity at large there is matter for congratulation that His Majesty is so enlightened and intelligent as he is.



ALFONSO XII., KING OF SPAIN,

WAS born November 28th, 1857. He rejoices in the following right royal array of names: Alfonso, Francesco de Assesi Ferdinando Pio Juan Mario de la Concepcion Gregorio, etc. He is now (1884) in his twenty-seventh year.

When his mother was driven from the throne of Spain in 1868 by the revolutionary party, he fled with her into exile at Paris. After residing in that city four years, he went to Vienna in order to prosecute his studies in the Theresianum, or noblemen's academy, where he remained but three months, a period sufficiently long to allow of his falling beneath the shadow of his present bride, who was moreover his first love.

Although Queen Isabella formally renounced all claims to the throne of Spain in 1870, which step was taken by her in the interest of her son, yet no efforts were made to place Alfonso upon the throne. Of course, his youth formed a reasonable excuse for delaying the invitation to him to occupy the throne of his fathers. A Republic was tried and failed, and afterwards the monarchy was restored under Prince Amadeus, second son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy. At the time of the election of this prince to fill the throne, Alfonso was also a candidate, but while Amadeus received 191 votes, only two were recorded for Alfonso.

After a short but troublous reign of three years, Amadeus resigned the crown of Spain. A series of family disputes arose among the various claimants to the throne, which continued until December 29th, 1874, when General Martinez Campos, in his capacity of dictator, proclaimed the Prince of the Asturias, as Alfonso was then called, as King. The prince at that period occupied a place on the students' roll at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the third of a trio of royal and imperial students there, the other members of the trio being the Duke of Connaught and the late Prince Napoleon. Duty and death have now widely separated these fast friends, but between the living members of the trio the strong friendship then cherished yet continues.

When the news of his proclamation as king reached him, Alfonso was

on a visit to his mother in Paris, whither he had gone in order to spend New Year's Day with her. He was most enthusiastically received in Madrid on January 14th, 1875, and on February 15th, 1876, left that capital to take the command of the army, which had been obliged to be put in the field to operate against Don Carlos, his cousin, who had ever since 1873 been fighting, at the head of a large army of Ultramontane adherents, for the throne of Spain. Within a month the young king returned to Madrid in triumph. Don Carlos had been discomfited and fled; some of his adherents, who were called Carlists, were banished, and others made submission to Alfonso.

In the same year (1876) his mother was allowed to return to Spain. Two years afterwards, June 29th, 1878, he married his cousin, the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, Infanta of Spain, and daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. She was, at the time of her marriage, eighteen years of age, and died five months afterwards of typhoid fever.

The ex-queen showed her aversion to the king's first marriage by leaving Spain, to which she afterwards returned. That marriage was possibly one of policy. King Alfonso married on November 29th, 1879, Maria Christina, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria. Two attempts have been made to assassinate the present King of Spain, but both have been providentially foiled. King Alfonso is a Knight of the Order of the Garter, having been invested by the Marquis of Northampton in 1881. He was also, in 1883, made a Colonel of Uhlans, when on a visit to the Emperor of Germany. This act of courtesy was made the occasion of a disgraceful demonstration on the part of the Parisians, when the young monarch was on his way home to Spain and was stopping at Paris to pay a visit to the President of the French Republic. This outrage led to a diplomatic correspondence and much unpleasant feeling between Spain and France. King Alfonso has, by his queen Christina, two daughters, Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias, born in September, 1880, and the Infanta Maria Teresa Isabel, born in November, 1882. His Majesty is widely esteemed both in his own country and in Europe.



OSCAR THE SECOND, KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,

WAS born in 1829. He ascended the throne in 1872 in succession to his brother Charles XV., who died in that year. In the earlier period of his life before he became king he was in the army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. His Majesty has literary taste of no mean order. He has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish, and in recognition of this literary performance the Frankfurt Academy of

Sciences elected him a corresponding member. Besides this work, His Majesty has written two others, "A Memoir of Charles XII." and "Poems and Leaflets from my Journal." He is now engaged in what promises to be an obstinate struggle with the Norwegian Republican party. In 1857 he married the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has as issue four sons: Gustaf, Duke of Wermland; Oscar, Duke of Götland; Carl, Duke of Westergötland; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike. It is impossible to forecast the issue of the constitutional conflict in which he is engaged, but it may not improbably seriously affect the connection which subsists between Sweden and Norway.



ABD-UL-HAMID II., SULTAN OF TURKEY,

WAS born on August 6th, 1842, and is the fourth son of Abd-ul-Mejid, who died on June 25th, 1861. He was proclaimed Sultan on the 31st of August, 1876, as successor to his younger brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity to transact the slightest business. His installation was attended with all the usual congratulations and rejoicings. Hamid's mother dying young, he was adopted by a childless lady of his father's harem who, out of the strongest affection for his mother and himself, made him heir to considerable wealth, which she possessed.

Like his brother Murad, Abd-ul-Hamid was very dissipated during his father's lifetime, but his robust constitution enabled him to withstand those enervating excesses which utterly prostrated his brother. At the time of his accession to the throne, a Turkish correspondent gave a very interesting account of this prince, whom he described as "thin and sinewy-looking, with bright dark eyes and a quick flashing glance."

In 1867 his uncle, Abd-ul-Aziz Khan, who was then Sultan of Turkey, concluded a treaty of commerce with France and England, and in July of the same year visited the Exhibition at Paris, and a few days afterwards came to London, where he met with the most flattering and enthusiastic reception. The present Sultan accompanied Abd-ul-Aziz on his European trip and contracted a taste for French clothes and French customs, many of which he has since introduced into his own household.

He is exceedingly fond of maps, both celestial and terrestrial, while the study of military, geological, and statistical charts constitutes his favourite pastime. It is reported, also, on trustworthy authority that he is neither a drunkard nor a spendthrift; indeed, if anything, he is somewhat "near" and parsimonious; he is fond of animals, of which he has a considerable menagerie, and is the husband of only one wife, living until just before his supreme investiture at a small palace at Kiahat Hane with her and his children, and, according to the European custom, eating at the same table, and playing with the little ones like a model paterfamilias.

Nevertheless, he is a staunch member of what is called the orthodox Old Turkey party, and is very punctilious in his religious ceremonial observances, though "many-tongued rumour" says that he is not quite so strict a Mussulman and disciple of Mohammed as he professes to be. Though strenuously opposed to what is designated the Young Turkey party, he is no unreasonable fanatic, and is said even to be well disposed towards the Giaours—a term meaning infidels, and applied by the Turks to all disbelievers in the religion of Mohammed as the Prophet of Allah, and especially to Christians. He entertains, however, neither toleration nor consideration for the Greeks, whom he cordially and undisguisedly detests.

During the latter days of his brother's rule he was kept as carefully under surveillance as he, and little was accurately known concerning him, save that, with commendable prudence, he persistently refused to ascend the throne until Murad's state was authoritatively pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, and that as a member of the "Old Turk" party he advocated war with Russia to the death rather than countenance in the most distant manner any compromise which should bring about a disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

Since the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, he has shown the greatest reluctance to carry out the reforms, both in Europe and Asia, which were therein expressly stipulated. But upon pressure being put upon the Sultan, in 1879, by her Majesty's Government, the Porte submitted, and new pledges were obtained for the speedy and thorough performance of its treaty engagements.

Promissory notes are the well-known diplomatic coinage of the Sultan's ministers. For twenty years they have been pledging themselves to ameliorate the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey, with what results the world is but too familiar.

All anxiety arising from the reluctance of the Porte to honour its stipulations being allayed, and the task of reform appearing to have been fairly commenced, Englishmen were beginning to breathe freely again, when, at the beginning of the year 1880, Europe was suddenly startled by the announcement that the British Ambassador had suspended official relations with the Porte. The reason for the movement on the part of Sir H. Layard was the utter disregard which the Sultan showed to his demands for the release from prison of a Mussulman schoolmaster, named Ahmed Tewfik, who had been condemned to death for assisting Dr. Koelle, a British missionary, in the translation of the English Prayer-Book into Turkish. Dr. Koelle himself was returning home from the schoolmaster's house one evening in September, 1879, when he was arrested and taken to the police station. All his papers were impounded at the same time and retained by the Chief of the Police.

Under the circumstances, the Porte was expostulated with by Sir H. Layard, and an application made for the restoration of Dr. Koelle's papers, but no notice whatever was taken of the request. Our Ambassador therefore, on the 24th of December following, presented an ultimatum to the Porte demanding three things—that the missionary's papers should be returned, that the schoolmaster should be liberated, and that Hafiz Pasha, the Police Minister, who had been instrumental in securing the death sentence on Ahmed Tewfik, should be dismissed from office.

Every kind of pressure was used to induce the Sultan to yield. Even Germany and Austria united with England in asking the Porte to comply with the British demands. It was apparently felt that the time had come to let Turkey know in the most emphatic manner that Europe must have her will, and that Christendom would not tolerate the putting to death of a man in Europe for assisting a Christian in translating a Christian book.

On the 2nd of January, 1880, news arrived from Constantinople that Sir H. Layard had had a long audience of the Sultan on that day, and that the result had been satisfactory. The confiscated papers were gracefully handed over to Dr. Koelle by the Sultan on the following day, and the official relations were resumed as soon as the requisite formalities had been observed.

This is but one among many instances of the difficulties which beset European statesmen in dealing with Oriental politicians at Constantinople. At present (1884) Abdul-el-Hamid was reported to be discontented with the proceedings of our agents in Egypt and the Soudan, and not improbably may give us some trouble.

GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR, UNITED STATES PRESIDENT,

WHO, by the lamented death of General Garfield, became the President of the United States until the close of the Presidential term on March 4th, 1885, is a native of New York State, having been born at Albany, the capital of the State, in 1831, and is now fifty-three years of age. He is the son of a Baptist minister, and was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all branches of study, and where he graduated in due course. He entered the Albany Law School, a branch of the college, and after studying law for a short period was admitted to the Bar at an early age.

He commenced business life by becoming a partner with Mr. E. D. Culver, a well-known lawyer in New York, and soon obtained considerable legal celebrity. He was the associate of Mr. Evarts in impeaching the right of masters to ship slaves from the border States through the free part of New York, and it was through his advocacy that coloured people were first allowed to ride on the cars.

During the War of Secession he took an active part on the side of the Federals, and in the course of its progress was appointed Quartermaster-General of the State of New York. It is said that, although he transacted during the war the Commissariat of New York State, he left office a poor man.

Upon the conclusion of the war he again resumed practice, forming a law partnership with Mr. Ransom—Mr. Philips, the District Attorney of New York, afterwards being added to the firm—and is now head of the law firm of Messrs. Arthur, Philips, Knevals and Ransom. Appointed

Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant in November, 1872, in succession to Thomas Murphy, he held the office until July, 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes, on the ground that he stood in the way of the success of the reform of the Civil Service.

In politics he has always taken a leading part in the movements of the Republican party, and his choice for the Republican nomination for Vice-President was made as a concession to the section of that party of which Mr. Conkling is the leader. Under the management of Messrs. Conkling and Cameron, the political machine known as the "Caucus" system has been brought almost to perfection, and these two leaders could dictate the choice of delegates in a considerable majority of the districts. They, together with Senator Logan, made the campaign last year for the re-nomination of General Grant for a third term of Presidency of the United States, and nearly succeeded in forcing it through.

It was fortunate that they did not quite succeed, for Grant's nomination would have been forced on the majority of the party against the open protests of many of the voters, and a defeat of the Republican candidate would have been inevitable. Mr. Conkling and his associates were beaten in the great work of their lives, and their overthrow was due to the fact that the Convention which they packed asserted its independence and did its duty.

General Arthur, however, who was a warm personal friend of Senator Conkling, received the nomination for Vice-President, and the fact that he was a "Stalwart" opponent of the Civil Service reform, inaugurated by General Garfield, caused at first great anxiety in the public mind as to the probable course he would pursue, should he be elevated to the Presidential chair; but this anxiety has now to an extent abated, and, according to latest advices, his dignified bearing since the President's condition became so grave has received general commendation. His determination is, it is said, to govern wisely, not permitting any faction of the Republican party to rule him.

Still the fact remains that he is a "Stalwart," as it is termed, that is, he is in favour of re-electing the holders of all offices of the Civil Service whenever a new President is elected. Guiteau shot President Garfield for the avowed purpose of causing General Arthur to become President, and thus to bring the "Stalwart" party into power.

We can only hope and pray that President Arthur will be animated always by the spirit of piety which is expressed in the following proclamation just issued by him:—"As it has pleased God to remove the illustrious head of the nation, and as it is fitting that the deep grief which fills all hearts should manifest itself towards the throne of God, and that we should seek there consolation in our affliction and sanctification of our loss, therefore in obedience to a sacred duty and in accordance with the desire of the people, I appoint Monday next, on which day the remains of our honoured and beloved dead will be consigned to their last resting-place on earth, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I earnestly recommend all people to assemble in their places of worship, and there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate."

It is interesting to remember that the territory of the United States has an area of 3,002,852 square miles, and that its population in 1884 was estimated at 52,000,000. The revenue of the United States amounted, in 1881-82, to £80,705,052, and the expenditure to £51,394,085. President Arthur's yearly salary is, however, only £10,000. Washington, the capital of the country and the Presidential place of residence, has a population of 109,199; but New York is incomparably the largest and most populous city in the States.

CHARLES I. (CHARLES FREDERICK ALEXANDER), KING OF WURTEMBERG,

WAS born in 1828. He ascended the throne in 1864 in succession to his father William I., King of Wurtemberg. The beginning of his reign lay in a stormy period; and he in the Austro-Prussian war threw in his lot with Austria. He, like his brother-monarch of Bavaria, signed in 1866 a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Prussia as the head of the North German Confederation. This of course was one among the many important consequences of the victory of Sadowa. In the great Franco-German war of 1870-71, the army of King Charles I. of Wurtemberg marched into France with the other armies of Germany. His Majesty is connected with the Russian Imperial family, by his marriage, in 1846, with the grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., Czar of Russia. He is also an officer in the Muscovite army, being a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons. His Majesty is scarcely distinguished in any other way than by having been placed by nature in the exalted position which he occupies.

HIS HIGHNESS BARGHASH BIN SAED, SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR,

WAS born in 1835. He ascended the throne in succession to his brother, Seyyid Majid, in 1870. The most important parts of His Highness's dominions are the islands of Zanzibar and Bemba, distant some twenty-five miles from the coast of Africa. Zanzibar Island itself contains some 400,000 acres of land, and produces cloves, rice, sugar-cane, cocoanut, millet, manioc and fruits. The population of this one island amounts to 150,000 souls. The dynasty of which the Sultan is the head has been

in Zanzibar at least a hundred years, and is an Arab one. The lords of the soil in his dominions are chiefly Arabs, who employ negroes as labourers. In 1873, Sir Bartle Frere, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, concluded a treaty with the Sultan for the suppression of the slave-trade, which on Barghash Bin Saed's part was not very faithfully observed. However, in 1875 His Highness visited England and France, and presumably was much impressed by what he saw of the opulence and wealth of the Western nations. In any case, he now concluded a second treaty with England, with a view to dealing a more effectual blow at the slave-trade, and its signature has been attended with satisfactory results. This will be familiar to everyone who has perused the voyages of Livingstone and Stanley, how useful to them the Sultan was, affording to the two heroic discoverers every facility in his power in their efforts to penetrate the mysteries of the "Dark Continent." His services have not wanted recognition on the part of Her Majesty the Queen, for His Highness has been invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Nor is he an insignificant sovereign; for Zanzibar, his capital, contains a population of 80,000 souls. The imports into his dominions amount in value to £600,000, and the exports to £700,000. His army is certainly not very formidable, and in number only 1,200 men. At the court of His Highness our Government maintains a Consul-General, Sir John Kirk, with a salary approximately of £2,000 per annum. Slavery is not extinct in Zanzibar, neither is the slave-trade; but there are a great many free blacks.





CAPTAIN NARES.



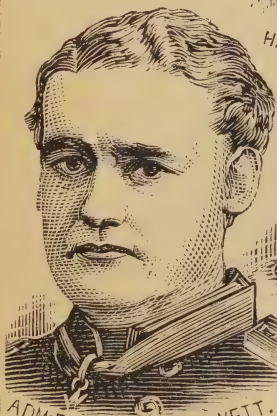
ADMIRAL SARTORIUS.



PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



ADMIRAL SIR W. HEWETT.



HOBART PASHA.



ADMIRAL LORD ALCESTER.

THE LIVES OF

Eminent Naval Men

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

PERSONAL Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, the second son of Her Majesty the Queen, was born at Windsor Castle, August 6th, 1844, and is now (May, 1884) in the fortieth year of his age. His early education was entrusted to private tutors; and in 1856 he was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and spent the winter of 1856-57 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the Naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, August 31st, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined H.M.S. "Euryalus." On October 27th of the same year he joined his ship for active sea-service, and visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In December, 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made him to become King of Greece. In February, 1866, Parliament granted him £15,000 a year, payable from the day on which he attained his majority, with an additional £10,000 on his marriage. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster on May 24th, 1866, and took his seat in the House of Lords on June 8th. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the "Galatea," which sailed from Plymouth on February 26th. Since then, he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception on the part of the inhabitants, and great indignation was felt at the dastardly attempt of an Irishman, named O'Farrell, to assassinate the Prince at a picnic, held at Clontarf, near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March 12th, 1868. The Prince, however, was only slightly wounded

by a pistol shot in the back. O'Farrell was tried, found guilty, and executed on April 21st. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Japan, China, and India. His marriage to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, was celebrated with great pomp at St. Petersburg on January 23rd, 1874; and three months later the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by the Queen, made a public entry into London amid much popular enthusiasm. He has since maintained the good reputation he has won by suavity of manners, geniality of disposition, and a desire for the public weal. The following is a complete and accurate list of the dates of His Royal Highness's appointments in the Royal Navy :—Naval Cadet 31st August, 1858; Lieutenant 24th February, 1863; Captain 23rd February, 1866; Rear-Admiral 30th December, 1878; Vice-Admiral 30th November, 1882. His Royal Highness was appointed to the Command-in-chief of the Channel Squadron on the 3rd of December, 1883. His flagship, the "*Minotaur*," is one of the finest vessels in the British Navy. She is a screw, armour-plated iron ship, of 10,690 tons burden, carrying 17 guns, and having 6,700 horse-power. His Royal Highness is an honorary Colonel of the Royal Marines, and Master of the Trinity House.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM ARTHUR, C.B., F.R.G.S.,

WAS born on the 4th July, 1830. Having entered the Royal Navy in 1845, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 17th September, 1853; a Lieutenant 8th March, 1854; a Commander 1st April, 1861; and a Captain 15th April, 1867. He served as Midshipman from 1845 to 1847 on board the "*Calliope*" at New Zealand during the whole of the Maori War, for which he has the New Zealand medal. In 1851–52 he was Midshipman and Mate on board the "*Styx*" in the Caffir War. In the Russian War, 1854, he was Gunnery-Lieutenant on board the "*Hannibal*" at the taking of Bomarsund, and he possesses the Baltic medal. He was in the "*Hannibal*" in the Black Sea from the latter part of 1854 to 1856. He witnessed the taking of Kertch, Kinburn and Sebastopol, and witnessed the occupation of Anapa. He was gazetted for services at the taking of the latter place. At the close of the war he obtained the Crimean and Turkish medals and the Sebastopol clasp. At the end of 1857 he commanded the gunboat "*Drake*" at the taking of Canton. He also commanded the "*Algerine*," "*Nimrod*," and "*Corromandel*" successively during the whole of the operations in China, extending from the capture of Canton, in 1857, to the capture of Peking, in 1860, during which period, amongst other services, he was engaged as follows :—In August and September, 1858, he was with the "*Magicienne*," "*Inflexible*," and "*Plover*" in a series of extensive captures of piratical junks and strongholds. During these operations he received a severe contusion of the right leg. He was honourably mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In June and July,

1858, he commanded a successful expedition for the recovery of an opium boat taken from Hong-Kong and found in the district of Typoong, for which he received complimentary letters from the Admiralty, the Commander-in-Chief, and Governor of Hong-Kong in Council. He was specially mentioned in despatches for services at the taking of Chik-Tsing in January, 1859. In 1860 he was actively engaged at the capture of the Taku forts and of Tim-tsin. For these services he has the China medal and the Canton and Taku clasps. He received the gold medal from the Imperial Government of China. He was promoted to the rank of Commander, and received the thanks of the Admiralty for his services as Acting-Commander of the "Nimrod," in the capture and destruction of a piratical fleet of six vessels, mounting forty European guns, in December, 1860. In this severe engagement he was wounded. He was created a C.B., and became an F.R.G.S. in 1881. He was Naval Attaché at Washington 1879 to 1882. He is an Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty the Queen. As an author, he is known for his work, "The Active List of Admirals and Captains."



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES LOUDON BARNARD, C.B.,

OF the Royal Marine forces, was born on the 21st May, 1823. He became a Second-Lieutenant on the 17th August, 1841; a First-Lieutenant 18th August, 1845; a Captain 24th February, 1854; a Brevet-Major 15th February, 1861; a Lieutenant-Colonel 27th March, 1863; a Colonel 27th March, 1867; Colonel-Commandant 1st April, 1870; a Major-General 6th March, 1868; a Lieutenant-General 1st October, 1877. He served in the Royal Navy in Syria in 1840-41, including the blockade of Alexandria. For his share in these operations he has the Turkish medal, the Naval War medal with one clasp. From 1844 to 1848 he served as Lieutenant of Royal Marine Artillery on board H.M.S. "Firebrand," on the south-east coast of America. He took part in the combined operations of the English and French Squadrons in the River Parana, in 1846, including the action of Obligado, the landing, storming, and capture of batteries, subsequent operations on the River Parana, concluding with the action of St. Lorenzo, where he constructed a masked rocket battery on an island eight hundred yards from the enemy's guns, remaining concealed for two days and nights, and materially aiding the passing of the batteries of St. Lorenzo by men-of-war and a large convoy of one hundred and twenty merchant vessels (25th May, 1846). He was consequently mentioned in despatches. He afterwards served on shore with a battalion of Royal Marines at Monte Video, when that city was besieged by General Orb, performing the duties of Acting-Adjutant for thirteen months. In 1859 he went to China to take charge of Royal Marine Artillery serving on shore, and was senior officer of the corps in the rocket-boats at the

bombardment and capture of the Taku forts on the 21st August, 1860. He was senior officer of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines on board the gun-boat flotilla which proceeded up the River Peiho two days after the capture of the Taku forts, and in advance of the allied armies took possession of the Tim-tsin forts, and afterwards of the principal gate of that city, and was placed in command of the same till relieved by a force sent forward by the army. He was appointed on the 10th September, 1860, to the command and charge of the siege-train flotilla employed in transporting the siege-train from the Taku forts to Tungchow, sixteen miles from Pekin. His services were officially acknowledged. On the 4th October, 1860, he was appointed to the staff of the Second Division Royal Artillery, and served during the advance on Pekin, and was senior officer of Royal Marines at the surrender of the capital of the Chinese Empire (medal and two clasps). For his share in the campaign he was created a C.B., and was made a Brevet-Major.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD CHARLES WILLIAM DELAPOER BERESFORD,

CAPTAIN in the British Navy, was born on the 10th February, 1846. Having entered the Royal Navy in 1859, he became a Sub-Lieutenant in January, 1866; a Lieutenant 21st September, 1868; a Commander 2nd November 1875, and a Captain 11th July, 1882. On 13th September, 1863, this gallant officer won the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society while still a Midshipman. A Mr. Richardson fell overboard from the "Defence," in the Mersey, and Lord Charles jumped overboard and supported him till picked up. On the 31st of October in the same year he received the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society for having jumped overboard after a man who had fallen out of a boat whilst going to the "Defence," in Dublin Bay; and on the 24th of February, 1871, he obtained the clasp of the Royal Humane Society for having jumped overboard from the steamer "Commodore," with heavy shooting clothes on and pockets filled with cartridges, and assisted to save a marine. In 1875-76 he accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Naval Aide-de-camp to India. From 1874 to 1880 he was M.P. for Waterford. He commanded the "Condor" at the battle of Alexandria, and made himself conspicuous for his bravery and naval skill. He was mentioned in the despatches, and received the Egyptian medal, the Alexandria clasp, the Khedive's bronze star, and the Third Class of the Medjidie, and was promoted to the rank of Captain.



REAR-ADMIRAL (RETIRED LIST) JOHN BYTHESEA,
C.B., C.I.E., V.C.,

BECAME a Sub-Lieutenant on the 6th of January, 1848. The dates of his birth and entry into the Navy are not ascertainable. He was a Lieutenant 12th June, 1849; a Commander 10th May, 1856; a Captain 15th May, 1861; Rear-Admiral 5th August, 1877. He was during the Russian War in the Baltic as Lieutenant of the "Arrogant." He witnessed the bombardments of Bomarsund and Sveaborg, where in 1855 he commanded the "Locust" and, for his services, has the Baltic medal. In 1858-60 he commanded H.M.S. "Cruiser" in the war with China, and assisted in the bombardments of Nankin and Ngan-king, and at the capture of the Peiho forts in 1860. He has the China medal and Taku clasp, and on the 2nd June, 1877, was created a C.B. Rear-Admiral Bythelsea earned the Victoria Cross under the following circumstances. On the 9th of August, 1854, he being then Lieutenant John Bythelsea, having ascertained that an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia had landed on the island of Wardo in charge of a mail and despatches for the Russian general, he obtained permission for himself and William Johnson, stoker, to proceed on shore with a view to intercept them. Being disguised and well-armed they concealed themselves to the night of the 12th, when the mail-bags were landed close to the spot where they lay secreted in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort, which passed close to them, and which, as soon as it was ascertained that the road was clear, took its departure. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Lieutenant Bythelsea and the stoker attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners, and brought them in their own boat on board the "Arrogant." Rear-Admiral Bythelsea was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, on the 1st January, 1878.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN EDMUND COMMERELL,
K.C.B., V.C.,

WAS born in 1829, in London. He is the son of Mr. John W. Commerell, of Stroud Park, Horsham, Sussex, and his mother was Sophia, daughter of Mr. William Bosanquet, of Harley Street, London. He entered the Royal Navy in 1842, and in 1845-6 was present during operations at Parana, up the River Plate, and he was also in the boats at the cutting of the chain across the river, under a tremendous fire, when the batteries of the Punta Obligado were attacked and destroyed on the 20th November, 1845. In the Russian War he was Lieutenant (to which rank he was promoted in 1848) on board the "Vulture" in the Baltic Sea, 1854, when operations were proceeding in the Gulf of Bothnia. He

also behaved with gallantry in the Black Sea, and in the Sea of Azoff. He received at this time the Victoria Cross for services thus described in the *Gazette*:—"Commander J. E. Commerell, when commanding the 'Weser' in the Sea of Azoff, crossed the Isthmus of Arabat, and destroyed large quantities of forage on the Crimean shore of the Livash." At the close of the war he received the Crimean and Turkish medals, the Azoff and Sebastopol clasps, became a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Fifth Class of the Medjidie. In 1859 he commanded the "Fury" during the operations on the Peiho, and in the same year was promoted to "Post" rank. In 1860 he received the China medal and the Taku clasp, and as Captain of the "Terrible" assisted in the laying of the Atlantic Cable in 1865-6, for which, in November, 1866, he received the civil C.B., obtaining in 1870 the military C.B. From 1872 to 1876 he was Aide-de-camp to the Queen. From February, 1871, to December, 1873, he was Commodore of the Second Class on board the "Rattlesnake" when the Ashanti War was raging on the West Coast of Africa. On the River Prah he was severely wounded, and for his services received the Ashanti medal. During that anxious period of suspense for our soldiers and sailors during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, Vice-Admiral Commerell was second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet. From June, 1874, to December, 1879, he was Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty. On the 31st March in the latter year he was created a Knight-Commander of the Bath. From the 14th December, 1879, to the 11th May, 1880, he was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. He is a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and at present (May, 1884) he is Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet on the North-American and West-Indian Station. When the gallant admiral was wounded on the River Prah in the Ashanti War, it may be mentioned that he went South to the Cape of Good Hope till his wounds were healed. He was married in 1853 to Matilda Maria, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bushby, of St. Croix, in the West Indies, and of Halkin Street, London.

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FRANCOIS FERDINAND PHILIP LOUIS MARIO D'ORLEANS, PRINCE DE JOINVILLE,

WAS born in 1818, and is one of the sons of the late Louis Philippe King of the French. He entered the French Navy about 1831, having passed with distinction the examination insisted on for naval cadets, at Brest. His popularity with officers and sailors was unbounded, and so was his activity and daring, neither of which were restrained within the bounds of his profession. He was scarcely more than twenty years of age when he was appointed to the command of the corvette "Creole," in which he served under Admiral Bugeot in the operations undertaken at that time against the Republican Government of Mexico.

He distinguished himself when St. Juan d'Ulloa was bombarded by the French fleet, and at the capture of Vera Cruz lead the storming party. The reckless gallantry of the sailor prince imperilled his life, which was only saved by the voluntary sacrifice of an officer who gave up his life to save that of his royal leader. He escorted home the body of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena, being at the time commander of the frigate "La Belle Poula." On being raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, his voice became potent in the councils of the French Admiralty, especially on the then vexed question of the introduction of steam into war-vessels. He commanded the French war-ships which took part in the bombardment of Tangiers and the capture of Mogador. The year 1848 brought to a close the brilliant naval career of the prince. He was at the time in Algeria with his brother, the Duc d'Aumale. When in 1848 the "Ocean Monarch" was in flames near Southampton, the prince made himself conspicuous by his gallant endeavour to rescue the endangered passengers and crew. In the American Civil War he, with his brothers the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, attached himself to General McClellan's staff, and saw much of the hard fighting that occurred in Virginia during the campaign of 1852. The Prince de Joinville has since sat in the French National Assembly. He is not only a prince and a sailor, but a writer of merit. He has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a series of articles on the French Navy, 1844; to the same journal, in 1863, he wrote on his impressions of the military events he had witnessed in the United States. His Royal Highness was married May 1st, 1843, to the Donna Francisca de Braganca, sister of Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. Louis Philippe scarcely succeeded in obtaining the respect of Europe; yet his children are universally esteemed.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU DOWELL, K.C.B.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Fleet on the China Station, was born 2nd August, 1825. He entered the Royal Navy 23rd April, 1839, when he was in his fourteenth year. He became a Sub-Lieutenant 2nd July, 1845; a Lieutenant 25th October, 1847; a Commander 13th November, 1854; a Captain 26th February, 1858; a Rear-Admiral 11th December 1875; and a Vice-Admiral 23rd July, 1880. As a Midshipman this gallant sailor was present in the "Druid" and the "Blenheim" at the bombardment and capture of Amoy; was with the expedition up the Yang-tse-kiang, and witnessed the bombardment of Nankin and the capture of Woosung and Chin-kiang-foo, in the years 1840-42. He obtained the China medal and clasp. In 1846-47 he was with the Naval Brigade from the "Eagle" that landed at Colonia and Monte Video. In the Russian War of 1854-55 he was in the Black Sea as Lieutenant of the "Agamemnon," and for his services with the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, was promoted to the rank of Commander. At the close of the war he obtained the Crimean

and Turkish medals, the Sebastopol clasp, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In the China War he served as Commander in the third division of the Naval Brigade at the capture of Canton. Here he was wounded, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, receiving the China medal and the Canton clasp. In 1864 he commanded the "Barrosa" in the Straits of Simons-Seki. He was specially mentioned for his services with the advanced squadron engaged with the embarkation of captured guns. On the 30th November, 1864, he was created C.B. for his services in Japan, and was also promoted to be an Officer of the Legion of Honour. From May, 1877, to May, 1878, he was Second in Command of the Channel Squadron. He was Vice-Admiral and Senior Officer in Command of the Channel Squadron attached to the Mediterranean in the Egyptian War, and was made in 1882 a K.C.B. for his services, receiving not only the Egyptian medal, the Khedive's bronze star, and the second class of the Osmanieh, but also the more distinguished honour of the thanks of the House of Commons. He was Aide-de-camp to the Queen 1870-75, and is a J.P. for Devon.

Admiral Dowell was appointed to his present post of Commander-in-Chief on the China Station on the 3rd January, 1884. His flagship is the "Audacious," a double screw iron ship, armour-plated, of 6,010 tons, 18 guns, and 4,830 indicated horse power.



COLONEL SECOND COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL MARINE
ARTILLERY, SIR FRANCIS MORGAN FESTING,
K.C.M.G., C.B.,

WAS born on the 24th July, 1833. He became a Second-Lieutenant 3rd July, 1850; a First-Lieutenant 24th February, 1854; a Captain 6th March, 1862; a Major 22nd April, 1862; a Lieutenant-Colonel 24th March, 1879; and Colonel Second Commandant 3rd September, 1883. Colonel Festing has the Baltic medal for his services in that sea in 1854. From June, 1855, to the close of the Crimean War he commanded a mortar in the flotilla employed against Sebastopol. He took part also in the bombardment of Kinburn, and has for his services medal and clasp. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour and received the Turkish medal. He was Adjutant of Artillery in the China War of 1857-59, and was at the blockade of Canton River and at the bombardment and storming of the city. He now obtained another medal and clasp and the brevet of Major. In the Ashanti war of 1873-74 he much distinguished himself. He was selected in May, 1873, to command the detachment of Marines sent to the Gold Coast to assist in repelling the Ashanti army at this time threatening Cape Coast and Elmina. He commanded the British forces in two engagements at Elmina, in both of which the enemy were defeated. When Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived on the scene of action

Colonel Festing was placed in command of the troops at Cape Coast, and entrusted with the direction of all measures necessary for the defence of the place. Upon the 20th October, 1873, he was taken upon Sir Garnet Wolseley's list of Special Service Officers, and on the 27th October and the 23rd November he was slightly wounded in the engagements near Dunquah, where he was in command. Afterwards he was appointed to command the camp at Prahsu. While in command of the troops he held a dormant commission from the Queen to administer the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, and was at the time a Member of the Executive Council, and for his work in this trying campaign "the Queen was graciously pleased to command that Lieutenant-Colonel Festing be specially promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army for his distinguished services on the Gold Coast, dated 7th January, 1874." He was frequently mentioned in the despatches, and was made a K.C.M.G., a C.B., and obtained the medal and clasp given for the Ashanti War. From 1876 to 1883 he was Assistant-Adjutant-General, and in 1879 he was made Aide-de-camp to the Queen. This gallant officer was awarded the silver medal of the Royal National Life Boat Institution for putting off in an open boat with twelve fishermen, and at great risk saving three of the men of the schooner "Ocean," of Plymouth, which was wrecked during a heavy gale on Woolsnier Shoal, near Hayling Island, on the 14th January, 1865, and for the same services he received a silver medal from the Board of Trade. Colonel Sir Francis Morgan Festing is the second son of Captain Benjamin Morgan Festing, R.N., K.H., by Caroline Jane, only daughter of Mr. F. B. Wright, of Henton Blewett, Somersetshire.



REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM GRAHAM, C.B.,

THE Superintendent of Malta Dockyard and Victualling Yard, was born on the 10th September, 1836. Having entered the Royal Navy 24th August, 1842, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 25th August, 1848; a Lieutenant 2nd March, 1849; a Commander 26th February, 1858; a Captain 12th December, 1863; and a Rear-Admiral 1st February, 1879. He was in command, when Mate on board H.M.S. "Hydra," of her boat in an attack on the armed slave brig "Unaio." The "Unaio" had a crew of 38 men. For his gallant service on this occasion Rear-Admiral Graham was specially promoted, in 1849. In 1851 he was engaged on board H.M.S. "Waterwitch" in the operations against Lagos. In June, 1854, he was gazetted for his conduct during the naval movements in the Gulf of Bothnia, and in 1855, he being still on board the same ship the "Leopard," he was present at the attack on Kertch. Rear-Admiral Graham possesses the Baltic, Crimean, and Turkish medals, and the Sebastopol clasp. He was also engaged in the China War of 1857-58. He then commanded H.M.S. "Lee," and was mentioned in despatches.

He possesses the China medal and the Canton clasp. Rear-Admiral Graham has since held various commands. Moreover, in 1871, he received the thanks of the Colonial Government for services he rendered in connection with the Federation of the Leeward Islands. In June, 1877, he was created a C.B., and in November of the same year he was awarded a Good Service Pension. His present appointment of Admiral-Superintendent of Malta Dockyard bears date January, 1881.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN HAY, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Mediterranean Fleet, was born on the 23rd August, 1827. He entered the Royal Navy on the 13th August, 1840; was Sub-Lieutenant, 2nd December, 1846; Lieutenant, 19th December, 1846; Commander, 18th October, 1851; Captain, 27th November, 1854; Rear-Admiral, 7th May, 1872, and Vice-Admiral, 3rd December, 1877. Lord John Hay served in the China War of 1842, and against the pirates in Borneo. During the Russian War he was Captain of the "Wasp" and the "Tribune" in the Black Sea, and subsequently served in the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, where he was wounded. For his services in that struggle of giants he obtained the Crimean and Turkish medals and the Sebastopol clasp, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Medjidie of the Fourth Class. In the war with China (1859-1860), he was Captain of the "Odin," and was in command of the third squadron of gunboats at the capture of the Peiho on the 21st August, 1860; and for his services here he received the China medal and the Taku clasp. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1866, a second time 1868 to 1871, a third time from May, 1880, to February, 1883. He was Second in Command of the Channel Squadron, 1875, and was Commander-in-Chief from November, 1877, to November, 1879. For his services to his country in taking possession of and administering the Island of Cyprus, he received the approval of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and at the same time an official recognition from the Admiralty. His Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society and his K.C.B. he obtained in 1880. In 1883 he was decorated by the Sultan with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie. His appointment to the Command-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet bears date February, 1883. His flagship is the "Alexandra," a double screw iron ship, armour-plated, and carrying twelve guns. This war-ship took part in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882.



VICE-ADMIRAL HENRY SCHANK HILLYAR, C.B.,

WAS born 1st April, 1820. Having entered the Royal Navy 24th December, 1831, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 14th May, 1838; a Lieutenant 23rd December, 1842; a Commander 25th February, 1853;

a Captain 13th November, 1854 ; a Rear-Admiral 11th February, 1872 ; a Vice-Admiral 16th September, 1877. In the Syrian War he was Mate on board the "Asia," off the coast of Syria, and at the blockade of Alexandria (Syrian medal). In the China War of 1841-42 he was present at the storming of Chapo, and at all the operations up the Yang-tse-kiang, for his share in which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (China medal). In 1845, as Senior Lieutenant of the "Wolverene," he commanded her pinnace in an attack on and destruction of a pirate fort in Malloodoo Bay, Borneo. He was Senior Lieutenant of the "Winchester" and had command of her boats in the attack on Prome in the Burmese War. He was here conspicuous for his daring, which won him the distinguished honour of being three times mentioned in despatches for zeal and gallantry in the attack on stockades and forts. He was promoted, and received the Burmese medal. In the Russian War he was Commander on board the "Agamemnon," flagship of the late Lord Lyons. He joined the Naval Brigade and shared in the hardships and dangers of the work in the trenches before Sebastopol till February, 1855, and was promoted for gallant services, his commission being dated back 13th November, 1854. He also received the Crimean and Turkish medals, the Sebastopol and Inkerman clasps, the Fourth Class of the Medjidie, the Legion of Honour, and the C.B. All his ranks were hitherto gained by services rendered in war. He was Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown from the 20th June, 1876, to the 26th September, 1878. He is a J.P. for the county of Cork.

HOBART PASHA (THE HON. AUGUSTUS CHARLES HOBART),

WAS born on the 1st April, 1822. He is the third son of the sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Williams, Esq., King's Sergeant. He entered the Royal Navy of this country when fourteen years old, and while still a Midshipman attracted attention by his gallantry during the operations for the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. At the beginning of the Russian War, 1854-56, we find him in the Baltic commanding H.M.S. "Driver," and his bravery at the attack on Abo and the capture of Bomarsund obtained for him flattering notice in the *Gazette*. For some time he was in retirement on half-pay, but his bold and restless nature was one to which inactivity was repellent, and from 1861 to 1865 he is prominent as the Captain of that successful blockade-runner the "Don." His Post rank in the English Navy he attained in 1862. Subsequently he attracted the attention of the Turkish Admiralty. He was offered and accepted an important post in the Naval forces of the Ottoman Empire. He commanded the Fleet of Turkey in the blockade of Crete, and proving the truth of the popular saying that an old wolf makes the best watch-dog, he made the Cretan waters too hot for the Greek blockade-runners. For these services and work of a diplomatic kind he was promoted by the

Sultan to the rank of Pasha and Admiral. He now devoted himself to the task of reorganising the Turkish Navy, and his energy and ability bore substantial fruits. The activity he had used against the Greek blockade-runners made him enemies, however, and the Greek Government taking action, the name of Captain the Hon. Augustus Hobart was removed from the British Navy list, that list so full of honourable and glorious names. Hobart Pasha did not remain quiet on this action of the Government of his native country, and in justification of his entry into the Turkish service, wrote to Lord Derby (then Foreign Secretary in Mr. Disraeli's second and final Cabinet) as follows:—"During the seven years that have elapsed since that time, I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I may be justly proud. I prevented by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan Revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish Fleet), much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organised the Turkish Navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the English Fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established Naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably seconded by English Naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." The gallant officer's appeal to the Foreign Office was favourably considered, and, on the recommendation of Lord Derby, his name was restored by the Admiralty to the British Navy list, but on the Retired List. To come down to a more recent date, when the Russo-Turkish War broke out—and the memory of the struggle must be fresh in the minds of all readers—Hobart Pasha found himself in command of the Turkish fleet operating in the waters of the Black Sea. England, however, was neutral in the struggle. It was impossible then that an officer whose name was enrolled among the Post-Captains in the service of Her Majesty the Queen should command a Fleet operating against a power with which England was presumably on friendly terms. Hobart Pasha had to make his choice, and he gave his decision in favour of remaining in the Turkish service. His name was once more erased from the British Navy list. He became, in 1881, by the favour of the Sultan, Mushir and Marshal of the Empire, a dignity never before attained by a Christian. Hobart Pasha, it may be remarked, is an author, for he gave to the world the result of his experiences on board the blockade-runner "Don" under the *nom de plume* of Captain Roberts. He married for the first time in 1848, Mary Anne, a daughter of Mr. Colquhoun Grant, and for a second time, in 1879, Edith Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Herbert Hore, of Pole Hore, County Wexford. His first wife died in 1877.

ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY THOMAS PHIPPS HORNBY,
K.C.B.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF at Portsmouth, was born on the 20th February, 1825. He entered the Royal Navy on the 21st February, 1837; became Sub-Lieutenant 1844; Lieutenant 15th June, 1844; Commander 12th January, 1850; Captain 18th December, 1852; Rear-Admiral 1st January, 1869; Vice-Admiral 20th April, 1875; and Admiral 2nd August, 1879. Admiral Hornby served as Midshipman in 1840 on the Coast of Syria during the Syrian War, and for his part in it received the medal. In 1878 he was the recipient of thanks from the Dutch Government for assistance rendered to a Dutch man-of-war in the Dardanelles. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean in January, 1877, and for his services during the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78) he received the distinguished honour of a Knight Commandership of the Bath. He has served as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. From 1881 to November, 1882, he was President of the Royal Naval College. At the latter date he was appointed to his present post as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. He has been presented with the Portuguese Order of St. Bento d'Avio, but has not received permission to accept and to wear it. The "Duke of Wellington" is his flagship, a ship of 3,771 tons.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM NATHAN HEWETT,
K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.,

WAS born in 1834 at Brighton. The gallant officer is the son of the late Mr. William Wrighte Hewett. His mother was Susan Moore, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John Maddy. Having entered the Navy in 1847, he served in the Naval Brigade in Burmah and China. For his services he received the Burmese and Chinese medals. He was in the Naval Brigade also in the Crimean War. For his bravery on two occasions he received the Victoria Cross. The *Gazette* thus chronicles the circumstance:—"On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir de Lacy Evans's division on the 26th October, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then Acting-Mate of Her Majesty's ship 'Beagle,' was in charge of the Eight Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers advancing within three hundred yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minie rifles. By some misapprehension the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that such an order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it till it did." For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 5th November, 1854, at the battle of Inker-

man, Captain Lushington again brought before the Commander-in-Chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice." The Victoria Cross was not the only reward obtained by the gallant officer. He received the Crimean, Turkish, and Sardinian medals, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour, and the Sebastopol clasp. It may here be mentioned that he was in command of the "Beagle" at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and in the Azoff Expedition, for which he received the Azoff clasp. During the Ashanti War of 1873-74, he was Commodore off the West Coast of Africa, and took part in the battle of Amsaful and the capture of Coomassie. For his services he received the Ashanti medal, the Coomassie clasp, and the K.C.B. In 1875 he was on the Congo, whose natives he severely punished for outrages they had been committing. From 24th July, 1874, to 21st March, 1878, he had a good service pension. He was appointed to the Command-in-Chief of the East India Station in April, 1882, and for a time served in the Egyptian War of that year in the Red Sea. For his skill and conduct then he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and the K.C.S.I., the Egyptian medal, Khedive's bronze star, and the Second Class of the Medjidie. In the operations against Osman Digna he was again in the Red Sea, the Admiralty expressing their entire approval of his proceedings, and at the same time thanking him for his zeal and energy in the defence of Souakin. He was present at the battle of El Teb, 29th February, 1884, and is now (May, 1884) on a mission to King Johannes, of Abyssinia, where we may hope his skill in diplomacy may bring him fresh laurels to add to those he has abundantly won in war.

CAPTAIN SIR WALTER JAMES HUNT-GRUBBE, K.C.B.,

WAS born on the 23rd February, 1832. Having entered the Navy in 1844, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 23rd September, 1851; a Lieutenant 23rd May, 1854; a Commander 23rd March, 1861; and a Captain 5th July, 1866. This gallant officer, as Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Scourge," served on the West Coast of Africa at the bombardment of the towns of Pessir and Labadir. He was subsequently landed that he might instruct the Gold Coast Artillery, and in September and October, 1854, he took part in the defence of Christiansborg Castle. From 1854 to 1857 he commanded the "Teazer" on the West Coast of Africa, being engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, receiving the thanks of the Liberian Republic for his assistance during an insurrection at Sinou. He served on various points of the West Coast of Africa till 1866, when he was promoted to Post-Captain's rank, and placed in charge of the Island of Ascension. From May, 1872, to May, 1875, he commanded H.M.S. "Tamar." During the latter part of the Ashanti War he commanded the Naval Brigade. He took part in the capture of Borborrassie, the battles of Amsaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie. He was severely wounded. He obtained the Ashanti medal, the Coomassie clasp, and was

made a C.B. in March, 1874, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen. During the Egyptian War of 1882 he was in command of the "Sultan," and as Senior Captain of the Mediterranean Fleet commanded the off-shore squadron in the attack on the northern division of the forts of Alexandria, 11th July, 1882. For the efficient discharge of his duties he was made a K.C.B. In the feigned attack on Aboukir, undertaken to mask Sir Garnet Wolseley's movement upon Ismailia and the Suez Canal, Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe had charge of the transports and their convoy. Subsequently he was busied during the rest of the campaign in watching the enemy's coast between Damietta and Aboukir. At the close of the campaign he received, in addition to the K.C.B., the Egyptian medal, the Alexandria clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR HENRY KEPPEL, G.C.B.,

WAS born June 14th, 1809. When still a youth he entered the Navy. In 1829 he was a Lieutenant, in 1833 a Commander. When Mooran was blockaded in the war waged by the East India Company against the Rajah of Wanning, the Hon. Henry Keppel commanded a division of boats, as Lieutenant of the "Magicienne." When the Carlist War was raging, 1834-36, he was Commander of the "Childers" off the South Coast of Spain. In the war with China, 1841-42, he was gazetted and received the China clasp for his services in that struggle, where he witnessed the capture of Woosung, Shanghai, and the military and naval operations on the Yang-tse-kiang. Subsequently he was Senior Officer at the Straits Settlements, where he worked hard to suppress and put an end to piracy as carried on upon the Coast of Borneo. It was then that he attacked the very strong fortress of Patusan, with its ninety guns in position, and by his gallantry expelled its defenders and captured the guns. From 1847 to 1851 he served as Captain of the "Meander" on the China, India, and Pacific Stations, in the former year conveying Rajah Brooke to his Government of Labrian. At this time the naval duties of the gallant admiral took him round the world. He achieved great distinction in the Crimean War. He was Captain of the "St. Jean d'Acre" in the Baltic in 1854, and in the Black Sea in 1855. Exchanging to the "Rodney" in the latter year, he received the command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, and he remained in this command till July, 1856. Amongst other operations of war which he witnessed was the capture of Kertch. For his services he was three times gazetted, and thanked in General Orders. He received the Crimean, Turkish, and Sardinian medals, the Sebastopol clasp, a Commandership of the Legion of Honour, and the Second Class of the Medjidie and the C.B. In 1857 he was Commodore on the China Station on board the "Raleigh," a man-of-war unfortunately wrecked that year some twenty miles from Macao, on an unknown rock. In the war with China

he was Second in Command, and leader of the attack on the Chinese flotilla in the Fatshan Creek, June, 1857. Here his boat was sunk under him, and five out of his crew of six were killed and wounded. For his gallantry here he was gazetted with honour and received the China medal, the Fatshan clasp, and also the K.C.B. Sir Henry Keppel on attaining flag rank came back to his native country. In 1859-68 he was Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. In 1870 he was made a D.C.L. of Oxford, a G.C.B. in 1871, G.S.P. in 1870, First and Principal Aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1878. The gallant admiral retired in 1879. He is also a J.P. for Hampshire. A younger son of the fifth Earl of Albemarle, he is as well an author, having written "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," which appeared in 1847, and "Visit to the Indian Archipelago."



ADMIRAL SIR ASTLEY COOPER KEY, G.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.,

WAS born on the 18th January, 1821. Having entered the Royal Navy 13th August, 1833, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 19th August, 1840; a Lieutenant 22nd December, 1842; a Commander 18th November, 1845; a Captain 11th October, 1850; a Rear-Admiral 20th November, 1866; a Vice-Admiral 30th April, 1873; an Admiral 21st March, 1878. In 1844 Lieutenant Key was officially mentioned for rescuing the "Gorgon" when stranded at Monte Video in 1844. He was in the "Fanny" in the action of the Obligado, where he was wounded. After this he was promoted to Commander's rank. In the Russian War he was in the Baltic, and commanded the "Amphion" at the bombardments of Bomarsund and Sveaborg. He has the Baltic medal, and for his services was created a C.B. He was in Calcutta during the Mutiny; also in China, and received the thanks of the Governor-General. He served before Canton with a battalion of seamen, and captured, with his own hand, Commissioner Neh, as he was escaping. The admiral has the China medal and the Canton clasp. He was appointed Director of Naval Ordnance in 1866. In 1870 he was second in command of the fleet on the Mediterranean Station. He was appointed to be President of the Royal Naval College in 1872. From 1875 to 1878 he was Commander-in-Chief of the fleet on the North America and West India Station. He was in command of the squadron for particular service, from 6th June to 16th August, 1878. He was created a K.C.B. on the 24th May, 1873; an F.R.S., F.R.G.S., a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, May, 1879. On the 13th of June, 1879, he was appointed to be first and principal Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was a Commissioner of the Royal Patriotic Fund, and a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, August, 1879. He was created a G.C.B. in November, 1882.



REAR-ADMIRAL ALGERNON McLENNAN LYONS,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of Her Britannic Majesty's Fleet in the Pacific, was born 30th August, 1833, and entered the Royal Navy 25th August, 1847. He became a Sub-Lieutenant 4th October, 1853; a Lieutenant 28th June, 1854; a Commander 9th August, 1858; Captain 1st December, 1862; and Rear-Admiral 26th September, 1878. In the Russian war Rear-Admiral Lyons served in the Black Sea, 1854-55, as Acting-Lieutenant of the "Firebrand." After the fall of his Captain in the destruction of Russian works on the Danube, he commanded the boats of that ship, and was mentioned in despatches. He took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol 17th October, 1854. As Flag-Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief, he assisted in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn. For his services in the war he received the Turkish and Crimean medals, the Sebastopol clasp, and the Fifth Class of the Medjidie. During the Civil War in the United States in 1851-52 he commanded the "Racer" off the North American Coast. From 1875 to 1878 he was Commodore on the West Indian Station, and during the same period he was Aide-de-camp to the Queen. He is a Justice of the Peace for Glamorganshire, and in 1881 he was appointed to his present post of Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific. His flagship is the "Swiftsure," an iron screw ship, armour-plated, carrying eighteen guns, being 3,893 tons burden, and having 4,910 horse-power.

ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, F.R.S.,
F.R.G.S., LL.D., D.C.L.,

WAS born July 8th, 1819. Having entered the Royal Navy 4th June, 1831, his appointments in the public service date as follow:—Sub-Lieutenant 23rd October, 1838; Lieutenant 29th July, 1845; Commander 11th October, 1851; Captain 21st October, 1854; Rear-Admiral 1st October, 1871; Vice-Admiral 5th August, 1877; Admiral March, 1884. Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock served in three Government Arctic Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin between the years 1848 and 1854: (1st) as Lieutenant in the "Enterprise," commanded by Sir James C. Ross; (2nd) as Senior Lieutenant in the "Assistance," under Captain Ommanney; (3rd) Commander of the "Intrepid," tender to the "Resolute," under Captain Kellett, from 1852 to 1854. This last expedition found and rescued Captain McClure and his companions, and the gallant subject of our memoir was promoted to the rank of Captain. While on half-pay Sir Leopold equipped, mainly at the charge of Lady Franklin, in 1857, the yacht "Fox," and by his heroic perseverance finally, in 1859, penetrated the mystery which for so many years had gloomily enveloped the crews of H.M. ships "Erebus" and "Terror," which were despatched in 1845 with a view to discovering the North-west Passage.

This great voyage made the name of Captain M'Clintock a household one wherever the English language is spoken, obtained for him the honour of knighthood, the freedom of the City of London, a grant of public money, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society (Arctic medal), the Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Fellowship of the Royal Society. He also became a D.C.L. of Oxford, and an LL.D. of Cambridge and of Dublin. His subordinate officers in the "Fox" were Captain W. R. Hobson, R.N. (retired), and Sir Allen W. Young. From November, 1879, to November, 1882, Sir Leopold was Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet on the West Indian and Pacific Station. In February, 1884, the gallant Admiral was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. It may be mentioned that most of the improvements in sledge travelling are due to his initiative, he having had large experience of this mode of voyage. On one occasion, in 1851, he travelled 700 miles in 80 days in this way. From 1868 to 1871 he was Aide-de-camp to the Queen. From 1872 to 1877 he had command in the Portsmouth Naval District. He is also an author, having written "The Voyage of the 'Fox' in the Arctic Seas: a Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions." Sir Leopold is a younger son of Mr. Henry M'Clintock, of Dundalk, Ireland, and a cousin of the first Lord Rathdonnell.



CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE STRONG NARES, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.,

WAS born on the 14th April, 1831. Having entered the Royal Navy in 1845, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 24th July, 1851; Lieutenant, 21st October, 1854; Commander, 24th October, 1862; and Captain 10th December, 1869. In 1852-54, he was a Midshipman (Mate) in the "Resolute," in the Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, for which he received the Arctic medal, until he was recalled to take charge of an Arctic Expedition. He commanded the "Challenger" on her scientific cruise. He commanded the Expedition referred to in 1875-76, for which he received the Arctic medal, the K.C.B., Civil Division, 1st December 1876, Knighthood, 1877, the Founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Gold medal of the French Geographical Society, 1879. The two ships composing the Arctic Expedition with which his name is associated were H.M.S. "Alert" and H.M.S. "Discovery." The gallant explorers reached by sledges as far north as latitude 83° 10' 26", and then returned home. Captain Nares was subsequently in command of the "Alert" in a two years' cruise in the Pacific, 1878-80. He is a Professional Member of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade. He is the author of the following works:—"The Naval Cadet's Guide, or Seamen's Companion;" containing complete illustrations of all the standing riggings, the knots in use, &c., &c. This work was subsequently published under the title of "Seamanship," "Reports on Ocean Sound-

ings and Temperature," "The Official Report of the Arctic Expedition," "Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Seas during 1875-76 in H.M. ships 'Alert' and 'Discovery.'" Sir George is a son of the late Captain William Henry Nares, R.N., of Aberdeenshire, and his mother was a daughter of Mr. E. G. Dodd. His great-grandfather was Sir George Nares, at one time a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The gallant explorer married Mary, daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Grant, of Portsmouth, in 1858.

ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP PAGET, LORD ALCESTER, G.C.B., F.R.G.S.,

IS the son of the late Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp Seymour, and was born 12th April, 1821. He is, therefore, now (May, 1884) 63 years of age. Apart from his distinctively professional career, very little information can be gathered concerning him. His school life was passed at Eton, and in 1834, at the early age of thirteen, he entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman, and from the first was characterised by a cool defiance of danger amounting almost to recklessness, and an unflagging determination to qualify himself for the duties of his position in the most thorough manner. He proved himself, even while a boy, to be a hardy son of Neptune—a true child of the sea—and a noble descendant of those naval heroes of bygone days the utterance of whose names continue even yet to awake responsive and ringing echoes in the temple of worthy and well-deserved fame. The daring deeds of Sir Francis Drake were his constant day-dream, and he was animated by the same lofty principle of patriotism as that which glowed in the breast of Admiral Lord Nelson, whose thrilling history was his study, and whose devotion to duty inspired him to untiring emulation. In the year 1842 he obtained a Lieutenancy in recognition of his merits; in 1847 was elevated to the rank of Commander; in 1854 was gazetted a Captain; appointed Rear-Admiral in 1870, and Vice-Admiral in 1876. He served in Burmah and New Zealand during the respective wars of 1852-53 and 1860-61, being very severely wounded in the latter. He was Commodore in command of the Australian Station from 1860 to 1862, was appointed Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty in 1866; a Lord of the Admiralty from 1872 to 1874; and commanded the Channel Squadron from 1874 to 1877. In 1861 he was created a Commander of the Bath, and in 1874 a Knight Commander of the same honourable Order. But though his "blushing honours" fell thick upon him, they were everywhere recognised by the Fleet and Admiralty as being most richly deserved. It is said that his skill and tact in the face of complex difficulties are only equalled by his calm and lion-like courage. Not many admirals, probably, since navies were first invented, have had to perform a more delicate and difficult mission than Admiral Seymour when entrusted with the command of the Allied Squadron which, in 1880, demonstrated in the Adriatic Sea, with regard to the

then existing Albano-Montenegrin difficulty. The Squadron was intended to be in the eyes of the Turks a symbol of the united Sovereignty of Europe, but it has been repeatedly asserted, on what appears to be sufficient and conclusive authority, that if Admiral Seymour, as Commander-in-Chief, had not exercised the most masterly address and tact, this unity would have been seriously imperilled, if not destroyed, for the crews of several of the vessels representing the different nationalities, would far sooner have engaged in hostilities with each other than concentrate their forces for the overthrow of the "unspeakable Turk." It used to be said of the skippers of the old East Indiamen, a century ago, that it was far harder for them to settle questions of precedence at the cuddy-table than to sail their ship round the Cape; and a good deal of this sort of delicate arrangement fell to Admiral Seymour's share. The war cloud in Egypt, which for some weeks had been growing larger and darker, was rendered still more portentous when, on July 4th, 1882, the Commanders of both the English and French Fleets, demanded that the defence works at Alexandria should be stopped during the sitting of the European Conference at Constantinople. For some time past the military preparations on the Egyptian shore were carried on at the instigation and under the superintendence of Arabi Pasha, on an extensive and threatening scale, and the rebel himself arrogantly boasted that "the peculiar construction of the forts will enable me to repel the landing of 20,000 troops." These ominous preparations concurring, as they did, with the movements of suspicious-looking boats in the harbour, induced Admiral Seymour to send a polite intimation to the Governor of Alexandria to discontinue the mounting of guns, as otherwise some "decisive action" might be found necessary. Assurances were at once sent from Arabi that no obstruction of the Suez Canal was intended; but on the same day that this assurance came, new guns were placed on Fort Pharos. On July 6th, 1882, the Admiral wrote to the Egyptian Commandant pointing out what was being done in spite of the assurances sent two days before, and giving notice that unless the hostile proceedings were discontinued he should give twenty-four hours' notice of opening fire. The reply was a denial that any works were going on. But the arming of the forts still went on, and the British Government, on July 8th, authorised the sending of an ultimatum, that unless the fort guns were dismounted they would be fired upon. As no attention was paid to this demand, at about six o'clock on the morning of July 11th, Admiral Seymour gave the signal for the British Fleet to prepare for the bombardment of the forts and earthworks commanding the harbour of Alexandria. A description of these proceedings is given below.

The Admiral had an anxious time, but it was the unanimous opinion of the Fleet that he conducted the difficult negotiations with tact, judgment, and dignified firmness, while the manner in which he arranged the action of July 11th, proves his high capabilities for command. From the beginning to the end there was not a single hitch or the slightest confusion. Everything had been arranged and foreseen, and each ship knew exactly what to do and did it.

As this bombardment of Alexandria is the most considerable naval achievement of recent times, and won a peerage for the British Admiral, it is described at some length.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA.

The first important operation of war in which the English Fleet was engaged after a period of twenty-five years from the Crimean war, and indeed, the first occasion on which the famous British ironclads, broad-side and turret ships have been put to the test of actual fighting, was the engagement of the forts of Alexandria on July 11, 1882. Eight ironclads, supported by five gunboats, represented the effective English force. The ironclads were:

Name.	Tonnage.	Armour.	Men.	Guns.
Inflexible	11,880 ...	16 to 24 in. ...	349 ...	4 81-tons.
Alexandra.....	9,490 ...	8 to 12 in. ...	671 ...	2 25-tons. 10 18-tons.
Sultan	9,290 ...	6 to 9 in. ...	400 ...	8 18-tons. 4 12-tons.
Superb	9,100 ...	10 to 12 in. ...	620 ...	4 25-tons.
Téméraire.....	8,450 ...	8 to 10 in. ...	534 ...	4 25-tons. 4 18-tons.
Invincible.....	6,010 ...	6 to 8 in. ...	450 ...	10 12-tons.
Monarch	8,320 ...	3 to 10 in. ...	515 ...	4 25-tons. 2 6½-tons.
Penelope	4,470 ...	5 to 6 in. ...	— ...	10 12-tons.

These eight powerful fighting ships were supported by the gunboats "Beacon," "Bittern," "Cygnet," "Condor," and "Decoy." All the thirteen vessels were fully manned, and in addition to their heavy armament, most were fitted with torpedoes and machine guns of the modern Nordenfeldt and Gatling patterns. The whole fleet was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., the Flag Officer on the Mediterranean Station.

Admiral Seymour's plan of attack consisted of dividing his vessels so as practically to bombard simultaneously the whole of the Egyptian positions. The British men-of-war steamed into their allotted positions at five a.m. on July 11th. The "Alexandra," "Sultan," and "Superb" moved to the east, the first-named vessel opening fire on Fort Ras-el-Tin. The "Monarch," "Penelope," and "Invincible" engaged the forts guarding the Western Harbour. They went right inside, and fought at close quarters, being supported by the "Téméraire" in their heavy cannonade upon Fort Meks. The "Inflexible," from the great range of her 81-ton guns, was able to assist both the eastern and the western squadrons of the British Fleet, and meantime gunboats were on the extreme west, engaging the Adjimi Fort and Marabout Island. The great power of the naval guns, and the skilful way those guns were worked soon took effect. The "Alexandra," "Sultan," and "Superb" were continuously engaged with the forts along the northern front of the town from Fort Pharos to the Lighthouse. Fort Marsa-el-Kanat was destroyed by the fire of the "Monarch" and "Invincible" at half-past eight in the morning, and blew up with a terrible explosion. The gunboats were able to silence the Marabout forts soon after eleven o'clock. The "Téméraire" anchored in the Central Pass, and aided in the direct cannonade upon Forts Meks at a distance of a mile and three-quarters. The "Téméraire" did great execution, while the "Inflexible" from a longer range, kept up a good fire, assisting the closer bombardment of the batteries by the "Monarch," "Invincible," and "Penelope." The reply from the forts was feeble and ill-directed, the missiles either falling short of the ships or

flying above their mast-heads. Fort Meks was unable to withstand the combined attack; for the gunboats, after silencing the Marabout guns, ran close in and shelled Meks, which was captured by a landing party and reduced to ruins. On the West the fleet had thus completely succeeded, and on the East the force assaulting Fort Ada was now strengthened by the "Inflexible." This vessel brought her heavy guns to bear upon the fort, the whole face of which was blown away by the shot from the 81-tonners. About a quarter past one the magazine of Fort Ada blew up, and no further danger was to be apprehended from that part of the defences. Fort Pharos and the adjacent batteries, however, still held out, so the "Inflexible" and "Téméraire," the most powerful vessels in the Fleet, turned the full force of their fire upon these positions, and by four in the afternoon the fort and batteries were silent ruins. The gunners on shore judged the distance ill at first. Some of their shot flew under, some over, the ships, but in time they found the range, and though the old smooth-bore Armstrong guns did little but rattle their shot against the iron-clads, the 9-inch and 10-inch rifled guns pierced the armour in many places, wherever it was weak. Both sun and wind were against the fleet, so that the smoke of their guns was driven back upon them, and prevented accuracy of aim. "Cease fire" was ordered, and when the cloud passed off, both sailors and Egyptians took better aim. Between decks or within turrets the brave fellows, stripped to the waist, worked their cannon sitting down quietly between the moments of their duties.

While the outer bombardment was still in progress, Admiral Seymour determined to destroy the shore guns to which his ship had been opposed. Volunteers were called for, and offered themselves at once. Twelve were selected and sent ashore, accompanied by a very active staff officer, Major Tulloch, who had reconnoitred all the forts for several weeks past. This duty was skilfully carried out. To effect a landing they had to swim through the surf. They took with them charges of gun-cotton, which were laid on the guns and exploded. Never more will those pieces threaten an English Fleet. They lie in fragments strewn over the batteries, and will act as a salutary warning to the people of Alexandria. The offending forts are in ruins; the guns which Arabi persisted in mounting and pointing against the ships in a threatening manner are shattered, and the fragments dispersed. The general result of the day's engagement seems to have been that the whole of the outer defences of Alexandria were rendered useless. In fact, the fortifications protecting the approaches to the town are in ruins. Fort Napoleon occupies a strong position commanding the entrance to the inner Western harbour. This fort, which is said to mount one 80-ton gun, still stands. The English losses were five killed and twenty-seven wounded. Though there were several hours' continuous firing, and many forts were blown to pieces, no injury of importance was received by any one of the English ships. Eleven shots burst on board the Alexandria and twenty shots struck the ship. One man was killed and four wounded in the commander's own cabin. Another shot smashed the captain's cabin. Five gunboats were engaged not merely as supports to the ironclads, but actually in the serious fighting at Marabout and Meks, and yet there was not a single casualty on board any one of the five. Dynamite was used for blowing up the heavy guns in Fort Meks, the operation being performed after the silencing of the

fort by a small party from the "Invincible." Thus ended the first Naval fight in which England had been engaged since the time of the Crimean War. On the following day, Wednesday, the British sailors and marines landed, and a large number of Europeans, chiefly Greeks and Levantines, who had hidden all day and night in town from the time of the bombardment, came running down. Some French ladies were amongst them, whose sad condition was very pitiable to behold. They said that the Arabs killed all the Christians they could find. These fugitives had hidden in cellars as best they could. They said the noise of the bombardment was most awful, but even more dreadful still were the cries of the many wounded Arabs and soldiers who ran through the streets cursing, screaming, and vociferating vengeance. Then in post-haste came tearing along a *posse* of the Khedive's servants to announce that the Khedive himself was coming up the road from Ramleh, attended by Dervish Pasha in a carriage, seeking shelter on board one of Her Majesty's ships. His highness was put aboard of the little steamer, and conveyed round to the harbour, where, thank Heaven, this faithful and courageous Prince was at last, all safe. Arabi had gone to Kefr-el-Dewar, a place about an hour from Alexandria, where he was reported to be entrenching his troops, and had blown up the railway between himself and Alexandria.

Just before the bombardment the Khedive and Dervish Pasha had both quitted Ras-el-Tin for the palace at Ramleh. There they had stayed all day, the Khedive being terribly anxious and despondent. Next morning Arabi suddenly ordered a detachment of soldiers to surround the palace where the Khedive and Dervish were awaiting the issue of events, with full intent to kill them both. Thereupon Raghieb Pasha went to Arabi, and demanded sternly what this manœuvre meant. Arabi replied that it meant no particular harm, but that the troops only wished to keep the Khedive. He, however, promised to order the soldiery away, but did not keep his word, and at the last moment he actually told his men to kill the Khedive. The soldiers, however, by that time heard the English were coming, and were bribed by the Khedive to remain loyal to him. But his life was in considerable danger. His Highness sent word to tell the English where he was, asking how he could come off safely; whereupon the Admiral quickly arranged everything, and got him on board an Egyptian steamship, from whence he returned to Ras-el-Tin.

Alexandria was almost destroyed. The European quarter was nearly all burnt to the ground, and all the best houses in the Arab quarter looted. The fires spread with terrible rapidity. There had occurred a vast destruction of property everywhere.

On board the "Alexandra" a most gallant deed was done by a gunner, Mr. Israel Harding. A lighted shell came through upon the main deck, and the brave gunner picked it up and immersed the burning fuse in a bucket of water, coolly putting it out. It is described as a wonderful piece of devotion, more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled. This fearless man received the Victoria Cross for his daring and heroism.

If the Admiral had only had at his command as many as 1,000 or 1,200 troops, this magnificent emporium of commerce might have been saved. As the matter stood, it was nearly destroyed. The English church became a mass of smoking ruins; almost all the other English buildings shared

its fate. The destruction of property was simply immense. As many as 2,000 Egyptians perished by shots, shells and explosions. One of the Foreign Correspondents wrote: "Alexandria presented a terrible sight. A vast conflagration was raging in the European quarter, and flames were ascending from other parts of the city. The mob were plundering and burning the city. It was terrible, with the great sheets of flame and the clouds of smoke lit up by innumerable sparks and flakes of fire."

Arabi, before he left with the troops, had the prisons opened, and the convicts, joined by the lower class of the town and by some of the Bedouins, who have been hovering round for some days, proceeded to sack the city, to kill every Christian they could find, and to set the European quarter on fire. Scores of wretched fugitives were cut down or cruelly beaten to death, and hundreds must have been massacred. Eye-witnesses describe how they saw parties of soldiers with their officers pillaging shops; and when they had wrecked everything, and seized as much as they could carry off, they would tear the paper wrappings from pieces of manufactured goods, make a heap of them, and set it on fire. When English marines landed, the looters retreated before them, and dropped their booty. Those caught were at once shot. Women were setting fire to the houses with petroleum. The square, extending over a circle of nearly half a mile was a complete wreck, with the exception of the English Church and the Law Courts. The Bourse street was unburnt, but the shops on the ground floor were looted. Cherif Pasha street was almost destroyed. The Ras-el-Tin forts as they were left by their defenders—a complete ruin. Signs of the presence of Europeans were manifest. French newspapers lying about, some unopened, some read. European clothing, and other circumstances go to prove the truth of the report that the gunners were directed by French and Italian artillerymen.

Proclamations in Arabic were at once issued in the name of the Khedive, ordering all soldiers to leave their regiments and go back to their native villages. It is certain that the number of desertions was very large.

The Khedive was joined by most of the other members of the Ministry, these having remained in the town instead of retiring with Arabi; and the machinery of Government was again set in motion. Five hundred of the Egyptian troops remained loyal to the Khedive.

All sorts of reports were current as to the number of Christians who had been killed. The estimates varied from 200 to 2,000, but there does not appear to be any data to go upon. The fact that so large a portion of the city was in flames hindered any investigation from being made, but it may be hoped that the number of victims did not really much exceed 500.

After the bombardment of Alexandria Lord Alcester rendered great services in the subsequent operations along the Northern coast of Egypt, and was also present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was in supreme command at the occupation and arrangement of affairs in Egypt until the arrival of the army under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley. For his services he was raised to the Peerage, received from Parliament the thanks of the House of Commons and a grant of £25,000. He was presented with the honorary freedom of the Cutlers' Company, 1883, and in the same year he received the freedom of the City of London, a sword of honour, and an address of congratulation and of thanks. Besides, he has the Egyptian medal, the Alexandria and Tel-el-Kebir clasps, the Crown and Star of the

Damanieh, the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, and the Khedive's bronze star. His Lordship was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, March, 1883. He is a corresponding member of the R.U.S. Institute.

GENERAL PENROSE CHARLES PENROSE, C.B.,

WAS born on the 22nd June, 1822. He became a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry 19th December, 1837; First Lieutenant 3rd July, 1841; Captain 22nd September, 1851; Brevet Major 15th September, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel 8th May, 1862; Colonel 8th May, 1867; Colonel Commandant 29th November, 1872; Major-General 24th December, 1868; Lieutenant-General 2nd September, 1878; General 4th June, 1879. He served with the Royal Marine Battalion on the North Coast of Spain in 1838. In 1841-42 he was in China, and took part in the operations on the Yang-tse-kiang. On the 24th October, 1856, he landed for the protection of the British factory at Canton, and commanded the Royal Marines at the storming of the breach in the wall of Canton on the 29th October. For his gallantry and conduct he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal with clasp, and his brevet of Major. He served with a battalion sent out for service in Japan in 1864-66. He took part in the bombardment of the batteries at the Straits of Simono-Seki, the entrance to the inland sea of Japan. He commanded a battalion of Royal Marines at the assault, capture and destruction of the five batteries, stockade, magazines and barracks, and during the shore operations from the 5th to the 8th September, 1864. He was mentioned in despatches, was created a Commander of the Bath, and a Colonel's good service pension was bestowed upon him.

VICE-ADMIRAL EDWARD B. RICE, C.B.,

WHO is Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, was born on the 30th October, 1819. He was, in 1842, Mate of the "Dido" in the operations on the Yang-tse-kiang, for which he received the medal. When commanding the "Hastings" and a flotilla of boats in the Irrawaddy during the Burmese War, he fought the Burmese at Mathed, destroyed their magazines and war-boats, and dispersed their troops. He commanded the seamen and Naval guns on shore when Prome was captured, and was gazetted in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, November 4th, 1852, receiving the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and the

Burmese medal. In 1854, while commanding the "Prometheus," he attacked the Riff Pirates on shore near Cape Tres Forcas, recapturing the English brig "Cuthbert Young." This service was so much appreciated at home that for it Parliament voted £1,000 to the officers and crew of the "Prometheus," and the circumstances were published in the *London Gazette*. The Governor of Gibraltar, in bringing the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State, said: "I have the honour to draw the attention of your Grace and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the conduct of the Commander, officers, and crew of the "Prometheus," and to the admirable manner in which this duty was fulfilled," &c., &c. Vice-Admiral Rice was Commander on board the "Leander" at Balaclava from January, 1856, till the Peninsula was evacuated, and he received for his services the Crimean and Turkish medals, and the Sebastopol clasp. From 1869 to 1875 he was Aide-de-camp to the Queen. He is a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire and Kent. His C.B. he received in 1881. His appointment as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore bears date June, 1882.

REAR-ADMIRAL NOWELL SALMON, C.B., V.C.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, was born on the 29th February, 1835. During the Russian War he served as Lieutenant (1854-55), on board the "James Watt" in the Baltic, and for his services received the Baltic medal. He belonged to the "Shannon" Naval Brigade in India during the Mutiny. He was present at the relief of Lucknow, and for conspicuous gallantry there he was promoted and received the Victoria Cross. The circumstances that led to the bestowal of this honour are thus briefly referred to in the *Gazette*:—"Lieutenant Nowell Salmon. For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, 16th November, 1857, in climbing up a tree, touching the angle of the Shah Nujiff to reply to the fire of the enemy, for which most dangerous service the late Captain Peel, K.C.B., had called for volunteers." Rear-Admiral Salmon took part in the action at Kudjwa, 1st November, 1857, and he received the Indian medal and the Lucknow clasp. He was Aide-de-camp to the Queen from the 12th December, 1875, to the 2nd August, 1879. His present appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station he received in March, 1882.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, SIR GEORGE ROSE SARTORIUS, G.C.B.,

WAS born in 1790. Having entered the Royal Navy in 180, he became a Lieutenant 5th March, 1808; Commander 28th February, 1812; Captain 6th June, 1814; Rear-Admiral 9th May, 1849; Vice-

Admiral 31st January, 1856; Admiral 11th February, 1861; and Admiral of the Fleet, 3rd July, 1869. This venerable and gallant sailor was midshipman on board the "Tonnant" at Trafalgar, that victory the mention of which still causes the hearts of the most callous Englishmen to throb, and for his share in the glorious Naval battle of 1805 he received the Trafalgar medal. In 1806-7, he was Midshipman on board the "Daphne" in the operations on the Rio de la Plata, and in the attack on Monte Video. As Lieutenant in the "Success" he commanded her boat, at the destruction of two vessels near Castiglione, in the face of a heavy fire of musketry, and assisted in the capture of a ship and three barges under the Castle of Terracina in the year 1810. He served in the boats at the taking of Ischia and Procida, and he assisted at the destruction of two gunboats, at the capture of a French privateer of ten guns and a hundred men, and a ship carrying four guns and having a crew of seventeen men. He was engaged in the defence of Cadiz in 1810-11. He received the public thanks of the United States Congress in 1842 for the assistance he rendered to the United States frigate "Missouri," when she was destroyed by fire at Gibraltar (war medal). Admiral Sartorius is Count of Pentafirme, Knight Grand Cross of St. Bento d'Avio, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, and Vice-Admiral of Portugal. He received his Portuguese honours for services he rendered to Donna Maria when he commanded the Portuguese Fleet. His K.C.B. he received on the 28th of March, 1865; his G.C.B. was conferred on the 23rd of April, 1880. Admiral Sartorius is the son of the late Colonel J. C. Sartorius, R.E., of the East India Company's service, by Annabella Rose, granddaughter of Admiral Harvey. Sir George foresaw among the first of our Naval men the revival of the ancient practice of ramming in maritime warfare.

CAPTAIN EDWARD HOBART SEYMOUR,

OF H.M.S. "Inflexible," was born on the 3rd of April, 1840. Having entered the Royal Navy in 1852, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 4th May, 1859; a Lieutenant 11th February, 1860; a Commander 5th March, 1866; and a Captain 13th February, 1873. During the Russian War Captain Seymour served as Midshipman on board H.M.S. "Terrible." He was present at the bombardments of Odessa and Sebastopol, besides minor engagements, at the capture of Kertch and the bombardment of Kinburn, 1855; and he has the Crimean and Turkish medals and Sebastopol clasp. In 1857 he witnessed the capture of Canton, and previously he was Midshipman of the "Calcutta's" launch, which was sunk in the destruction of the Chinese flotilla in Fatshan Creek. He was also at the taking of the Peiho forts. For his services he received the China medal, the Fatshan, Canton and Taku clasps. In the Chinese War of 1860 he was Lieutenant of the "Chesapeake." He commanded a small-arm party of the "Impérieuse" at the relief of Singpoo and the capture

of Kah-ding, 1862. When Commander of the "Growler" he rescued an English vessel from pirates in the River Congo, January, 1870. Here he was severely wounded, and was especially approved by the Admiralty. During the Egyptian War of 1882 he was Captain of the "Iris," a double-screw steel despatch vessel carrying ten guns, and 3,730 tons burden. He obtained the Egyptian medal, the Khedive's bronze star, and the Third Class of the Osmâniyeh. In 1860, when a Mate, Captain Seymour obtained the Royal Humane Society's medal under the following circumstances:—Private T. Parks, of the Royal Marines, fell overboard at Rhio Straits, China, and Mr. Seymour gallantly sprang into the water after him and tried to save him. Captain Seymour has now the honour to command perhaps the most powerful ship in the British Navy, the "Inflexible," which did such good service at the bombardment of Alexandria. This vessel is 11,880 tons burden, has a crew of 349 men, has 16 to 24 inches of armour, and carries four 81-ton guns. She is a double-screw iron turret-ship, and her horse-power is 8,010. She belongs to the Mediterranean Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HOUSTON STEWART, K.G.B., F.R.G.S.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF at Devonport, was born on 7th September, 1821. He entered the Royal Navy 29th April, 1835; became a Sub-Lieutenant 30th April, 1841; Lieutenant 28th June, 1842; Commander 19th May, 1848; Captain 9th July, 1854; Rear-Admiral 1st April, 1870; Vice-Admiral 18th June, 1876; and Admiral 3rd January, 1881. The gallant Admiral served in 1840 on the coast of Syria, during the Syrian War, and took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, receiving the Syrian and Turkish medals. In the Crimean War he received honourable mention for his services, particularly for towing the "Albion" to the attack of sea defences. In this operation he was severely wounded. For his work in the war he received the Crimean and Turkish medals, the Sebastopol clasp, and the Fourth Class of the Medjidie. His C.B. is dated 5th July, 1855, and his K.C.B. 2nd June, 1877. He was Comptroller of the Navy from April, 1872, to November, 1881. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Devonport in 1881. His flagship is the "Royal Adelaide."

CAPTAIN GEORGE LYDIARD SULLIVAN

WAS born in 1832. He entered the Royal Navy in 1846; became Sub-Lieutenant 27th January, 1853; Lieutenant 26th September, 1853; Commander 28th October, 1862; and Captain, 1st June, 1869. As a Midshipman, Captain Sullivan was present at the attack on

the Fort of Angoza and the destruction of a slaver under its protection. He was also Midshipman in the Naval Brigade during the Kaffir War, for which he has the Kaffir medal. During the Russian War he served as Lieutenant on board the "Vesuvius" in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. He helped to destroy the wreck of the "Tiger," under heavy Russian fire, was at the capture of the Russian fort at Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, and obtained mention in despatches. During the battle of the Alma, he was with the vessels engaged in shelling the left of the Russian position. He served in the attacks on the forts of Sebastopol on the 16th and 17th October, 1854, and till the spring, 1855, was employed in the defence of Balaklava. He witnessed the capture of Kertch and Nevikale, and the bombardment of Arobat, Taganrog, Mariopol and Petrovskay, and many other minor incidents of the war, and for his conduct in these affairs was mentioned in despatches. When the "Jasper" gunboat was wrecked on the Russian coast, he performed an act or series of acts of the most heroic daring. In the presence of a Russian force, when no diver or diving apparatus could be obtained, Lieutenant Sullivan volunteered his services, and during four days recovered, by diving, a 68-pounder weighing 95 cwt., and lying in two fathoms of water; dived into the engine-room (the ship being under water) and shut the valves, and into the magazine to see if the Russians had cleared it of ammunition; and finally, in opposition to the surgeon's advice, because of Lieutenant Sullivan's exhausted condition, he placed powder cases under the wreck to blow it up; and for all this he was specially and honourably mentioned in despatches. At the close of the Crimean War he obtained the Crimean medal, two clasps, Sebastopol and Turkish war medals, and the Fifth Class of the Medjidie. Captain Sullivan commanded the "Daphne" in the Abyssinian War, 1868. He commanded the "London" to suppress the slave trade. In 1877 he commanded the "Sirius" and the squadron blockading Dahomey. Lord Derby wrote, referring to this business, to the Admiralty thus:—"That he" (Lord Derby) "entirely concurs in their Lordships' opinion that Captain Sullivan has throughout conducted this business with zeal, ability, and discretion." This gallant officer adds to his other distinctions the possession of the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, which he won when a Midshipman under the following circumstances: "On the 25th May, 1852, four days after the departure of H.M.S. 'Megæra' from St. Vincent, an act of great daring was performed. The ship was going seven knots an hour through the water, when William Tizzard, captain of the fore-top, in the performance of his duty, unfortunately fell overboard from the mainyard. Mr. Sullivan, Midshipman of H.M.S. 'Megæra,' with all his clothes on, immediately jumped from the poop, a height of twenty feet, into the sea, and happily succeeded in seizing the man, who could not swim, conveyed him to a life-buoy, and kept him above water until they were both secured by the ship's boat." Captain Sullivan is in command at present of the "Repulse," a screw armour-plated ship carrying twelve guns. The "Repulse" is 9,190 tons, and her horse-power is 3,350 (indicated). She is a ship of the First Reserve Coastguard Service, and is stationed at Hull.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM SULLIVAN,
K.C.B., C.M.G., F.R.G.S.,

DIRECTOR of Transports, was born on the 31st May, 1834. Having entered the Royal Navy 15th February, 1848, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 27th August, 1854; a Lieutenant 22nd February, 1856; a Commander 28th June, 1859; a Captain 9th November, 1863; and a Rear-Admiral 31st December, 1878. During the Kaffir War of 1851-52, Sir Francis Sullivan was Midshipman on board the "Castor." He was Mate of the "London" at the Siege of Sebastopol, and was in the boats at the landing at the Old Fort. He served on board the "Glatton," "Sphinx," and "Bocuda," in the Black Sea, and, at the close of the war, received the Crimean, Turkish, and Sardinian medals, and the Sebastopol clasp. He has served on the West Coast of Africa, and during the Maronite and Druse disturbances in Syria (1860-61), he was Commander of the "Greyhound," on the Syrian coast. During the New Zealand War (1862-64), he commanded the "Harrier," and at first was senior officer commanding and organising the Waikaito Flotilla, prior to the arrival of Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, and was for a time Chief of the Staff to that officer. Sir Francis Sullivan took part in the action on Koheron Heights, and in the battle of Rangariri. After the war he was promoted to the rank of Captain, was created a C.B., and obtained the New Zealand medal. From January, 1877, to December, 1878, he was Aide-de-camp to the Queen. In 1877-78 he was Commodore of the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Stations, and at this time earned his C.M.G., and the thanks of both Houses of the Cape Parliament. For his services in Natal, during the Zulu War, 1878-79, he obtained the thanks of Sir Bartle Frere and of Lord Chelmsford for his co-operation. He was created a K.C.B., and has the Zulu medals. In December, 1881 he received the command of the Detached Squadron, with which he joined Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour off Alexandria, 19th July, 1882. From the 20th August, 1882, till the close of the war, he was senior officer at Port Said. For his services in the Egyptian War he has the Egyptian medal, the Khedive's bronze star, the Medjidie of the second class, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Till March, 1883, he was second in command of the Channel Squadron; but in April of that year he received his present appointment of Director of Transports. Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan is also a Justice of the Peace for Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR PROVO WILLIAM PARRY
WALLIS, G.C.B.,

WAS born on the 12th April, 1791. Having entered the Royal Navy in 1804, he became a Lieutenant 30th April, 1808; a Commander 9th July, 1813; a Captain 12th August, 1819; a Rear-Admiral 27th

August, 1851; a Vice-Admiral 10th September, 1857; Admiral 2nd March, 1863; Admiral of the Fleet 11th September, 1875. The venerable and gallant Admiral was Midshipman on board the "Cleopatra" when that ship of war was captured by the French frigate "Ville de Milan;" but the "Cleopatra" fought steadily and long before our gallant tars cared to haul down the British flag. This misfortune occurred so long ago as 1805. In 1810 this brave officer had his revenge upon the French, for as Lieutenant of the "Curieux" he, in 1810, cut out a vessel lying at anchor in St. Anne's Bay, Guadeloupe. The "Curieux" was afterwards wrecked, and Lieutenant Wallis in her, on the enemy's coast. However, those were active times, and we find the subject of our memoir on board the "Gloire" assisting to destroy two 44-gun French frigates at Ause-la-Barque, and of the batteries which protected them. He witnessed the surrender of Guadeloupe (Guadeloupe medal). He was in the famous fight of the 1st June, 1813, being Second Lieutenant on board the "Shannon," when she captured the United States frigate "Chesapeake." He took command of the "Shannon" after the action, for her First Lieutenant was killed, and her Captain dangerously wounded. For these services he was promoted to the rank of Commander and received a special letter of thanks from the Admiralty. He was Captain of the "Madagascar" when, in 1838-39, the French were warring in Mexico. He was at Vera Cruz, and received a letter of thanks from the British merchants for attention and care of their interests. He was Captain of the "Warspite," when the French, in 1844, sent an expedition to Mogador. From both the Governments of England and France, for his judicious arrangements on that occasion, he received thanks. In 1845, when Civil War was raging in that now peaceful country, Admiral Wallis served there (war medal, three clasps). From 1847 to 1851 he was Aide-de-camp to the Queen. In 1857-58 he was Commander-in-Chief on the South-eastern Coast of America. He was created a K.C.B. in 1860, and a G.C.B. in 1873.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN CRAWFORD WILSON,

SECOND in Command of the Channel Squadron, was born on the 27th October, 1834. Having entered the Royal Navy in April, 1847, he became a Sub-Lieutenant 27th January, 1854; a Lieutenant 31st October, 1855; a Commander 30th January, 1861; a Captain 17th February, 1865; and a Rear-Admiral 23rd November, 1881. This gallant officer, as mate of the "Algiers," was present at the capture of the forts at Bomarsund in the Baltic, and he has the Baltic medal. During the operations in the Sea of Azoff, he commanded the launch of the "Algiers" in the attack on Taganrog, and was mentioned in despatches. He also, as Acting-Lieutenant of the "Spiteful," witnessed the attack on and capture of Kinburn. At the close of the Crimean War he obtained the Crimean and Turkish medals, the Sebastopol and Azoff clasps, and the fifth class of the Medjidie. As Lieutenant of the "Chesapeake," he, in 1857, landed with a diving party on the coast of Ceylon to recover treasure from the

wreck of the steamer "Ava," belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and in five weeks recovered £40,000. In the China War he was Acting-Gunnery Lieutenant on board the "Chesapeake," and took part in blowing up and cutting the booms under the Peiho forts. In the landing and attempt to storm the forts he also took part. He also helped in the recovery and destruction of vessels sunk during the engagement, and was on many occasions honourably mentioned in despatches. In 1860 he was Acting-Commander of the "Fury," and still shared in the dangers and honours of the China War. When the army landed at the Petang River, he was Beach Master under Captain Borlase, C.B., and was in command of the boats ordered to clear away obstructions between the forts of the Peiho River. As Commander of the "Gorgon," he was for three years busily engaged in endeavouring to repress the slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa. In December, 1864, he was Commander of the "Bombay," when that vessel was destroyed by fire. His gallant conduct on this occasion drew to him special notice, and obtained for him promotion. Since then he has been Flag Captain to the late Admiral George Ramsay, C.B., Lord Dalhousie, and Flag Captain to Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B. He has also been an Inspector of Training-ships. On the occasion of the boiler explosion on board the "Thunderer," which caused the death of forty-five officers and men, Rear-Admiral Wilson was severely scalded (July, 1876). When Commodore on the Australian Station in 1879, he, in the "Wolveren," inflicted punishment by destruction of native villages, &c., at Maran Sound, at Ferguson Island, and at Brooker's Island, for the murderous and piratical behaviour of the aborigines. From 1878 to 1881 he was an Aide-de-camp to the Queen. In March, 1883, he was appointed Second in Command of the Channel Squadron, and so has the honour of serving under H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Rear-Admiral Wilson possesses a very flattering token of his bravery, displayed otherwise than in war. On the 1st January, 1871, he received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, for jumping overboard and saving the life of a Greek boatman, who was capsized from a boat near Athens. His present flagship is the "Agincourt," a screw armour-plated iron ship of 10,690 tons, 6,870 horse power, and carrying seventeen guns.



QUEEN OF SPAIN.



BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.



MME SARAH BERNHARDT.



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.



MME ADELINA PATTI.



OUIDA.



MISS ELLEN TERRY.



MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

THE LIVES OF Eminent Women

MISS MARY ANDERSON.

ON the 28th of July, 1859, Miss Mary Anderson was born, who has been the reigning star of the London Lyceum Theatre, and the most successful leading lady that America has ever sent over to our boards in exchange for the innumerable luminaries that have shed their lustre on the theatre of the United States. This auspicious dramatic event took place in the Californian city, San Francisco.

General Anderson, her father, was killed in battle during the Civil War of the United and the Confederate States, when Miss Anderson was not much over two years old. But long before that her parents had moved to Louisville, the principal city of the State of Kentucky, where the child was educated.

The martial sire had strong dramatic proclivities, and as Mrs. Anderson is possessed of a similar taste, the choice of the offspring's career seems to have been rather a matter of predilection. Ever since she was able to speak, she seems too, to have been inspired with that truly American proclivity for "rearing up and orating" which startles the intelligent foreigner in that astonishing country of precocity. These dramatic recitations began to attract notice in the family circle, and the future Queen of "Comedy and Tragedy" was often placed on the centre table to give them "The boy stood on the burning deck," and similar popular specimens of what Artemus Ward called "spokes" in the wheel of Thespian fortune.

As the girl was in her teens, this flattered vanity had the logical sequence: the youth felt the love for the study of things theatric so engross her that she would shut herself up in a small quiet room for almost a whole day, in order to devote her time uninterruptedly to hard and earnest if unguided study.

That fine old English actor of the old and best school, Mr. George

No. VIII.]

Vanderhoff (who, it may be remembered, threw up a London engagement and returned to America rather than bow the knee to Baal, in a time when burlesque was supreme), had his attention directed to the promising child. Miss Mary became his pupil in 1873, and in such capable and well-informed control lost much of the crudity of nature and of the faults induced by independent study. Indeed Miss Charlotte Cushman (the first actress to make Meg Merrilies the leading part in "Guy Mannering," which, until she came to England, was the show-piece of the tenor and low comedian), no sooner heard her recite than she predicted that the principal actress of America stood before her. Only, with that very different idea of what constitutes the thoroughly fit performer to that which hails the six months' pupil of the Juliet-trainer as worthy all the honours of a Faucit or Miss Heath, Miss Cushman prescribed five years' practical study and all the wearisome but necessary training.

Nevertheless, two years [of the closet were pronounced sufficient by other advisers, and so on the 27th of November, 1875, Miss Mary Anderson made her first appearance on any stage upon that of Macaulay's Theatre, Louisville (named not, alas! after our noted historian, but after the local celebrity the manager). The character was Juliet, that lodestar of dramatic aspirants.

A little pause occurred after this before the novice plunged into the real battles of the campaign initiated by her young ambition.

Then her regular engagements began, on the 20th day of the second month in the next year, when she appeared at the same theatre.

The virginal beauty, the grace, the intelligence, the pure look out of the eyes, the chaste smile, and the evident desire of the *débutante* to do her "level best," which always wins an American audience, captured the Kentuckians, who admire a fair woman only a little less than they do a fine horse. Besides, the birth of the new divinity in California was ignored, and the Southerners claimed her as their own.

Never were panegyrics more extravagant. All that has been said in praise of Rachel, Garrick, Edmund Kean, Malibran, Grisi—all was outdone by the Wild Western dramatic critics.

This is smothering an idol with smoke, whilst incensing her.

Cooler heads, though welcoming any one who did not fall on the Scylla of melodrama and the Charybdis of burlesque, regretted, however, the training which was incommensurate with undoubtedly great natural talent. When contrasted with the European artistes who visited the United States, the unprejudiced saw that the truant was inferior to the regular scholar. Whilst Miss Anderson often fell short or went aside of her aim in a stroke of inborn vigour, the perfected actress, such as Madame Modjeska, for example, surely reached the point with the steadiness of dramatic education.

But the masses did not have opportunities of seeing such finished contrasts, especially those along the route of Miss Anderson's first tour through the Southern States. Out of town, all was enthusiasm, but the press in the great cities spoke the truths to which theatrical people are always peculiarly sensitive. In Chicago, the Queen City of the West, rival inveterate of St. Louis, the Queen City of the South-West, the criticisms seemed merely embittered because the lady had been hailed so heartily by the latter. In San Francisco, too, the plea of Miss Anderson's birth thereabouts availed very little.

The fact is, the Americaness is so independent that she (more particularly than her brother American) chafes at being encumbered with extraneous learning. At the same time, also, there is much in a profession which no instinct will provide. And the cavillers were quite right in many of their comments.

In travelling through the Western and Southern States, where the mode of lighting varies in every theatre, only the expert in making-up the face could have met the different requirements, and, at that time, the new Juliet hardly knew what the word meant, and was too proud or diffident to ask any old stager to give half a dozen lessons. The beauty unadorned, therefore, did not always look her best in the stage glare.

Her *répertoire* was in course of extension, and, hence, her wardrobe was exceedingly limited, especially when compared with some foreign importations, whose Paris dresses almost formed one transatlantic steamship's cargo.

Baltimore, somehow or other, never lauded the young Siddons, although her manager, Mr. Ford (the honourable manager who has paid English authors for acting their pieces, though in no wise legally bound), was "native and to that *manor* born."

In Boston, however, the city which is gradually fading into unimportance, just as the New England States generally lose the best part of their population annually by the exodus westwards, the "people of culture" went raving, in their calm, stately raving, over "the highly intelligent, statuesquely beauteous young Southerner." Anyone would have thought they were trying to quench their remorse at having been most active in manufacturing ammunition to be employed in the war against the Southerners, as beauteous and intelligent, who became, thanks to Concord shells and Springfield rifle balls, very statuesque indeed. Whatever the reason, Miss Anderson says—"I have never been in any place in which I have met with a more generous reception, or made more enthusiastic friends." Longfellow, the poet, was notably kind to her. He not only came time after time to see her play, but visited her and became her warm personal friend.

So her theatrical line was unwound off the reel; all the cities acclaimed her, and the country looked forward to the Anderson Week, with the classical plays to which she confined herself, and which were hardly ever seen, and only then to hem and haw at, during some Gaiety *matinée*, as a consolation after "the Terrible Ten Thousand" melodramas with real live crocodiles and the so-called British Blonde Burlesquistes who are burlesques of poor forked mortality, true, but neither Blonde nor British, thank the gods!

Then came the reconnoitring before the conquest of London, that preliminary European tour of observation, which every American actress who respects herself must find time to execute. Miss Anderson came over and saw, but did not linger to conquer, that time.

It was a delightful voyage. The Paris theatres were open to the great young American tragedienne, whose beauty was of a rare type to their managers' eyes. Madame Sarah Bernhardt-Damala and Madame Ristori, both of whom had travelled in "the States," were ever so obliging and cordial.

Paris was the place to learn all about make-up and dresses, and when

the American Tragedy-queen returned among the children of the Spread-Eagle, they ceased to find flaws in any of her brand new Worthy costumes, you may be sure.

For awhile, then, the triumphant lady's life passed smoothly; and her range of characters widened into great extent. We have yet to see her, therefore, in many an almost novelty to the play-goer of this generation, such as Bianca in "Fazio," Meg Merrilies in "Guy Mannering," Bertha in "Roland's Daughter," Evadne in "the Statue," &c., &c.

To the theatrical comet-finders who calculate the appearance in our meridian of foreign "children of fame," the advent of Miss Anderson in London was a foregone conclusion.

Indeed, when the enterprising impresario, Mr. Henry E. Abbey, arranged for Mr. Irving to cross the Atlantic with his company and its paraphernalia, it was surmised that the Lyceum would not be long vacant. The devotees of Shakspeare and the poetic drama were accordingly gratified by learning in July, 1882, that Mr. Abbey's lease ran from September, 1883, till the June following, and that the subject of our memoir would mainly occupy the stage.

The usual pilot balloons were seen overhead; no one can tell, so dark are the ways of the theatrical manager, what truth was in an alleged refusal of the author to let Miss Anderson appear in his "Pygmalion," when her Galatea had been the most impressively beautiful and suitable impersonation of all her rôles.

Whatever the cause, it was in an obsolete blank-verse play, Lovell's "Ingomar," that the new goddess of the Irving Temple was first seen.

The *World* said that the new-comer was "quite the most complete and charming actress that America has given to England." In fact, Miss Mowatt was merely a society lady; Miss Cushman best in masculine and eccentric parts; Miss Bateman had a small stature, and her voice had been broken by her severe course as an infant phenomenon; Miss Reignolds, Miss Davenport (an English woman, however, by birth), and others, came here too late in their days. The *World*, this time, spoke with *Truth*.

Nevertheless, some objected to the "reserved force" of the passionless vestal, which was only the more apparent in the Galatea which Mr. Gilbert allowed to be unveiled and tread the stage with attitudes which would have inspired Landor, and ought to have fired Mr. Swinburne. But all this vague murmur was diverted to swell the universal chorus of rapturous admiration, when, in "Comedy and Tragedy," a one-act "show" piece, which gave the *artiste* opportunity to run up and down the whole gamut of passion, Miss Anderson went straight to the heart of the British Lion.

And besides becoming "beloved of the gods," the Lyceum star attracts society. Is not the cup full?

It is, perhaps, needless to add that Miss Anderson's genius and conduct on our stage have won her not only enthusiastic but respectful applause.

MADEMOISELLE ROSINE (SARAH) BERNHARDT

WAS born in 1844, at Paris. She is, perhaps, the most distinguished French actress of her day, and is said to possess many charming peculiarities, owing in some sort it may be to genius, in some sort possibly to her mixed origin; for, of Jewish blood, her father was French, and her mother Dutch. She combines in herself, therefore, the gravity of the gravest portion of the Teutonic race with the vivacity of the Gael. At the age of fourteen she entered the Paris Conservatoire, where she was privileged to enjoy distinguished tuition in the study of the arts of tragedy and comedy, as they are understood in France. She early joined the staff of the Théâtre Français, where she first appeared in Racine's "Iphigénie," and in Scribe's "Valérie." As she was not very successful she retired from the stage for a time. She again appeared in burlesque. Her first grand success was in Marie de Neuberg, in Victor Hugo's play of "Ruy Blas." She was so much the popular favourite now that she was restored to the staff of the Théâtre Français, and justified the judgment of those whose favours she had regained by the manner of her appearance in "Junie," in "Andromaque," and in "Le Sphinx." She became the rage in London in 1879 when, in company with other members of the Comédie Française, she visited the metropolis, and played with them at the Gaiety Theatre. The undertaking was very popular and financially successful. Since then Mdlle. Bernhardt has twice played alone at the Gaiety, having retired from the Comédie Française; but her retirement was so abrupt that she was condemned to pay £4,000 for her breach of engagement with that company. She has also, like so many European celebrities, made a business tour in the United States, and not found such a tour unprofitable. She has lately been engaged in a more or less unpleasant quarrel with Mdlle. Colombier, who is supposed to have made a somewhat personal attack on the talented actress in a book entitled "Sarah Barnum." Mdlle. Bernhardt married, in 1882, M. Damala at St. Andrew's, Well Street, London.

MISS AMELIA BLANDFORD EDWARDS,

NOVELIST, has deservedly obtained high repute in fictional literature. Her father served under Wellington, in the campaigns carried on by that great commander against Napoleon's marshals in the Spanish peninsula. Like "Ouida" and other lady writers, she, from her early years, placed her imagination at the service of the Magazines. She has travelled much, and her articles, on a vast variety of subjects, are keenly appreciated and sought for by the editors of the daily and weekly Press. Her novels are distinctly above the average, both in point of style and of dramatic interest. As a traveller, she has adventured much in Nubia and on the Nile. Among her works may be mentioned, "My Brother's Wife," "Hand and

Glove," "Barbara's History," "Half a Million of Money," "Debenham's Vow," "In the Days of my Youth," "Monsieur Maurice," "Miss Carew," "An Abridgment of French History," "Ballads," "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," "A Thousand Miles up the Nile." Miss Edwards has also made a collection of extracts from the chief English writers in verse and prose. Her work in every department of English literature is characterised by good taste and by a vigorous English idiom.

MADAME BLAVATSKY

IS a lady of whom it is not easy to write a memoir, as very little is known of her. She is one of the heads of the Theosophical Society, a religious body of whose tenets not much is known, except that it rejects Christianity, aims at purifying Buddhism from the corruptions that have grown up around the teaching of the great Gaudama, and whose leaders claim to have communication with the unseen. The faith has many adherents in every capital in Europe, and has spread extensively in India, in no small degree owing to the influence of Mdme. Blavatsky. This lady is the niece of General Fadazeff, the well-known Slavonic leader, who recently died at Odessa, and she is connected by blood with the Dolgorouki family, which is one of the noblest in Russia. The following extract from a London evening paper may not be without interest to those who wish to know something about this remarkable woman, and the powers she claims for herself, and which are claimed for her by her adherents:—

"Mdme. Blavatsky is a woman who has stood nearer than any other among mortals—outside Thibet—to the secret of the universe. She it is who, after passing through a long and toilsome novitiate, has been selected as the chosen vessel by which the mysterious Mahatmas have determined to communicate some portion of their jealously guarded hoard of spirit-lore to a generation which as yet but dimly perceives the need of it. If we believe one quarter of the stories confidently repeated by those who have the honour of Mdme. Blavatsky's acquaintance, she lives in constant communion with the unseen. Time and space have no existence for her. While she is sitting on the divan in Mr. Sinnett's drawing-room, smoking her accustomed cigarette, she is holding converse with her chiefs and teachers who in actual flesh are residing in the remotest glens of the Himalayas; nor is this communion purely spiritual. At times the message of the Mahatma will be committed to writing, and a small triangular note, neatly folded, bearing the strange Thibetan characters, will flicker into existence from the impalpable air and fall at her feet. To talk to Mdme. Blavatsky is like reading 'Zanoni,' with this difference, that Bulwer Lytton's hero is the creation of the romancing brain, whereas Mdme. Blavatsky in flesh and blood stoutly asserts that she herself has witnessed or exercised all the mysterious powers after which 'Zanoni' sought. As for Vril, that fatal essence with which the

coming race was to be armed, Mdme. Blavatsky is aware not only of its properties and the conditions under which it can be employed, but she sees potential Vril on every side, and can employ it should the need arise for any beneficent purpose. To the uninitiate and to those who as yet are groping darkly about the outer portal of the Theosophic temple, Mdme. Blavatsky can necessarily speak but in enigmas. Even to Mr. Sinnett, the chief Theosophist of the London branch of the true believers, she is but allowed to communicate in part. Secrets too vast to be communicated even to him lie hidden in her soul; nor dare she venture to unfold those occult mysteries which, if grasped by persons whose fitness for such powers has not been tested by a long series of probationary stages, might prove disastrous to the world. She moves among men much as one who knew the secret of dynamite might have lived in the Middle Ages, and she trembles as she thinks of the possibility that this dread secret may some time fall into unhallowed hands."



MISS EMMA BOOTH,

COMMANDANTE of the Women's Training Barracks, has been less known, perhaps, than any of the elder members of General Booth's family. This is partly owing to her delicate health, and partly to the retiring and less public duties she has performed.

From earliest infancy she was much distinguished for a spirit of devotion to God and duty, and for intense hatred to anything bordering on deception, the influence of the Holy Ghost upon her heart being very deep; but it was at eight years of age that she was saved, her realisation of pardon and of God's presence with her being most glorious. For some years past, upon her especially has seemed to fall the duty of acting the mother to the younger children in Mrs. Booth's absence on her frequent preaching excursions, and the fruits of this home ministry have yet to be developed.

Miss Emma has become known to many as the singer of Army songs with her sister, Miss Eva, in the larger meetings of the Army. She rarely speaks in public, but when she does so it is with a fervour that gives to the listener some idea of her incomparable power in close personal dealing with the conscience and heart.

As an instance of her close communion with God, she had a remarkable answer to prayer given to her in reference to the Clapton Congress Hall. Before General Booth purchased the building for £15,000, or had even thought of doing so, Miss Emma went over the building and knelt down in one of the rooms, asking God whether they should entertain the project of purchasing it. The reply came clear from God to her that they would obtain it, and that it would become a source for the diffusion of great blessing.

Two years ago she consented to take charge of the Women's Training Home (in which Miss Clapham is associated with her), and since then over one hundred officers have gone out from the Home. How truly it is a home, and how perfectly maternal is the influence wielded by Miss E. Booth over her cadets, only they who have benefited by her tuition can

fully tell. As to the earnest spirit in which the work is done the following address, issued at Christmas last, will to some extent inform our readers:

"To the Training Home Sisters in the Field."

"MY DEAR GIRLS,—I would much like to write, with my own hand, a Christmas letter to you each, but my time being so limited and feeling far from well, I will ask you to take this letter (although in print) as if it were so written.

"I thank the Lord, with you, for all He has enabled you to do this year towards bringing light, righteousness, and peace into this dark world of ours, and I want this Christmas time to be a fresh starting point, when you may each commence again with more whole-heartedness of purpose and more unfaltering efforts to be and do all He expects you to be and do, growing in your own souls more after His image, and having your lives made more than ever a copy of His.

"Only those who seek can find, and I want you to be among the women who shall seek more earnestly, more desperately, each day you live, that you may indeed be ever finding deep and marvellous power for the work which lies in the hidden future for you each. All things are possible with Him; therefore what may you not be enabled to do, if only you are so dead to all but His will concerning you, that He may find you at any moment fitting instruments for His use, ready, nay, joyfully eager, to leap even into the darkness of seeming impossibility when necessity requires it, and He leads the way.

"You remember, dear girls, it was goodness that we looked upon as the one and all-important necessity when in the training home. On that hangs all the rest. Without it, you, and any effort you may make, must come to nought; but while your hearts are perfectly right, and your lives are being lived with the one view of bringing pleasure and glory to Him, it matters not what may come to any of you before next Christmas, you are blessedly safe in the Master's own keeping, and if He is for you, who can be against you?

"Only look sufficiently into your own inner lives which are lived by each of us openly before Him, from whom no secrets are hid. Be quite certain all is as He would like it to be in your hearts, and then in faith, more confident than you have ever before exercised, lay hold of the strength heaven ever offers to such as take it by force, and rush into the New Year's battles with a heart set upon victory.

"I feel more thoroughly than ever there are great things before us. God still loves the whole world. He sent His Son to live and die that He might seek and save every creature in it, and to-day He wants daughters who shall so catch that Spirit that their entire lives may be lived with no lesser object than to seek the end of that life—the Salvation of all the lost.

"I want my girls to be such—more truly such this coming year than ever He has found them before—more totally blind to all else—more keenly alive to the state of His world. Oh! the honour given us of not only driving away condemnation and sorrow with pardon and peace, and making joy continually amongst the angels, but of bringing satisfaction to the heart of our Sovereign Lord! Is not this enough to keep us from

Christmas to Christmas, choosing the suffering, knowing we shall also reign with Him by and by?

"I write to you not as one who from afar looks down upon your toils; but with a heart full of sympathy for you each in all you do and suffer for Jesus' sake. I want, so far as it is possible, to share with you in it all, knowing no choicer joy than to be

"Your friend in the fight,

"EMMA M. BOOTH."

MISS MARY ELIZABETH BRADDON,

ONE of the most popular of modern novelists, was born in 1837 in Soho Square, London. Her father was Mr. Henry Braddon, a solicitor and man of letters, who wrote in the old *Sporting Magazine* under the *nom de plume* of "Gilbert Forrester," and "A Member of the Burton Hunt." In her early youth Miss Braddon was contributor to the columns of provincial newspapers, before she ventured into the field of literary rivalry in the metropolis. Her first great success was with "Lady Audley's Secret," her most recent one with "Phantom Fortune," which shows that the gifted author's literary power and artistic skill have in no sense diminished. The following is, in chronological order, a fairly complete list of Miss Braddon's works:—"Loves of Arcadia," "Garibaldi," and other poems; "Lady Lisle;" "Captain of the Vulture;" "Trail of the Serpent;" "Ralph the Bailiff;" "Lady Audley's Secret;" "Aurora Floyd;" "Eleanor's Victory;" "John Marchmont's Legacy;" "Henry Dunbar;" "The Doctor's Wife;" "Only a Clod;" "Sir Jasper's Tenant;" "The Lady's Mile;" "Rupert Godwin;" "Run to Earth;" "Birds of Prey;" "Charlotte's Inheritance;" "Dead Sea Fruit;" "Fenton's Quest;" "To the Bitter End;" "Lucius Davoren;" "Strangers and Pilgrims;" "Griselda;" "Lost for Love;" "Taken at the Flood;" "Hostages to Fortune;" "Dead Men's Shoes;" "Joshua Haggard's Daughter;" "An Open Verdict;" "The Cloven Foot;" "Vixen;" "Just as I Am;" "The Story of Barbara;" "Asphodel;" "Mount Royal;" and "Phantom Fortune." "Lady Audley's Secret" has been dramatised, and has been a great success on the stage in every part of the English-speaking world.

MISS RHODA BROUGHTON,

ONE of the most popular English lady novelists, was born in 1837. She is, therefore, forty-seven years of age. Her books are characterised by a certain brightness and freshness of tone, yet her young lady characters are somewhat hoydenish, and talk with a certain brutal frankness about matters that young ladies generally keep to themselves,

Among her works we may mention—"Cometh up as a Flower," "Not Wisely, but too Well," "Red as a Rose as She," "Goodbye, Sweatheart, Goodbye," "Nancy," "Tales for Christmas Eve," "Twilight Stories," "Joan," "Second Thoughts," and "Belinda." Miss Rhoda Broughton has been very freely handled by the critics, but this circumstance has probably not appreciably affected the popularity of her books.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

ANGELA Georgina, the Right Hon. Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was born in 1814, and is therefore seventy years of age. She is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., and granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the banker, who married his servant, having had her previously educated. The marriage was in every way a satisfactory one, and there were three daughters, who married, respectively, Sir Thomas Burdett, the Earl of Guildford, and the first Marquis of Bute.

Mrs. Thomas Coutts died when her husband was nearly eighty years of age, and within seven days of her death he married Miss Harriett Mellon, a beautiful young actress, who was engaged at Drury Lane Theatre. This lady eventually became Duchess of St. Albans, and left her immense fortune to Miss Burdett-Coutts (the present Baroness) at her own death in 1837. Up to that period the heiress had been called Miss Burdett, but after the Duchess's death she affixed the name of her grandfather to her own, as at present.

The Baroness has had an array of suitors for her hand, but preferred a life of single independence—till she met Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett,—making her name universally famous by a life of wise and unwearied benevolence. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures which she possesses, the Baroness has exercised in sagaciously working out her own well-considered projects.

A consistent, liberal Churchwoman, both in purse and opinions, her munificence to the Establishment is historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, she erected and endowed at her sole unaided cost, the handsome church of St. Stephens, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage, and more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed also, at an outlay of £50,000, the three Colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines.

The generous-hearted Baroness also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem, and offered to supply the ancient city with a full supply of water from the Judean hills, and restore the ancient aqueducts of King Solomon; but though the Turkish Government promised to carry out this useful work, the selfish interests of the Turco-Mohammedan officials in Judea combined to thwart its execution.

In no direction have the Baroness's sympathies found fuller play than in schemes to favour and elevate the poor and unfortunate of her own sex

The course of lessons taught at the national schools, and sanctioned by the Privy Council, included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on leaving school; but the more familiar and indispensable arts essential to her after household career were entirely overlooked. By her ladyship's exertions the teaching of common things, such as sewing, &c., was introduced into the curriculum authorised by the Privy Council.

In order, too, that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, the Baroness projected a plan for bringing them under Government inspection by means of travelling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was cordially adopted by the authorities.

In the direction of furnishing opportunities for the reform of fallen young women, she provided a shelter and a means of reform, in a "Home" at Shepherd's Bush. The gratifying result is recorded, that nearly one-half of the number of unfortunate cases which passed through this humane establishment in seven years were won back to virtue, and resulted in new and prosperous lives in the Colonies. At a time, also, when through the failure of the demand for silk weaving which formerly existed, Spitalfields became a groaning mass of helpless destitution, the Baroness, with characteristic sagacity and assiduity, initiated a sewing school in the heart of that locality for adult women, not only to be taught but to be fed and provided with work, for which object large Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed to this day.

From this unobtrusive and unpretending charity, which is situated in Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, nurses are daily sent among the sick, who are gratuitously provided with medical comforts and skill, and all that their exigencies require; while suitable outfits are distributed to poor servants, and clothing to deserving women. From the same populous and impecunious neighbourhood, in 1859, hundreds of destitute boys were fitted out for the Royal Navy, or placed in various industrial homes, to qualify them for lives of after usefulness in the different handicrafts and mechanical trades. As a preliminary test of their fitness and character, she had the lads first tried in a shoeblack brigade, which she established for the purpose. Those who showed least mental ability for higher vocations were drafted into the army, and others found employment as porters at goods railway stations.

The year 1861 culminated in a winter of terrible severity, and in no district of London were its Arctic rigours more keenly felt than in Bermondsey, to whose frozen-out and starving tanners the Baroness administered most substantial aid, continued until the return of spring and trade activity. She suggested, at the same time, the advisability of forming a Weavers' Aid Association for East London, which was at once done, and by its timely assistance many of the sufferers from a declining demand for the silk articles which they manufactured were able to remove with their families to Queensland, many of whom are now doing well in that distant Colony.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has ever been of opinion that the best possible way of doing a thing is "to do it," and in accordance with this maxim, one of the blackest moral plague-spots in the East of London, a very den of the most repulsive and aggressive infamy and crime, known to and dreaded

by the police as Nova Scotia Gardens, was bought by her ladyship, and upon that area of squalor and refuse, over which angels on their ministering errands might well pause to weep, she erected the magnificent model buildings now known as Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at from two to five shillings per week, and which provide decent and comfortable accommodation for about two hundred families. The buildings are in three distinct blocks, each of considerable length, and five stories in height, fitted with baths, washhouses, club and reading rooms. Close to Columbia Square is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments in that part of the metropolis.

In 1862 the Baroness erected a grand drinking-fountain in Victoria Park at the cost of £5,000. A similar work of art and utility for the refreshment of both man and beast adorns the entrance to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; and a third stands in the vicinity of Columbia Market itself. These, with a fourth presented to the City of Manchester, and at the opening of which the citizens gave her ladyship a most enthusiastic reception, are all gifts to the public from the same munificent donor.

Her sympathy is great, but her gifts and money are not lavished indiscriminately, but upon what may be termed a generously utilitarian principle. And in consistency with this commendable determining motive she has always taken great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some twenty years ago in the town of Girvan, Scotland, she advanced a very large sum of money to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia and Canada, supplying them with stores of food and clothing for their immediate wants.

Again, when the same heavy calamity fell on the people of Cape Clear, Sharkin, near Skibbereen, in Ireland, and when they were dying of starvation, they were relieved, by the same charitable hand, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; also by a large supply of efficient tackle, and by a vessel to keep them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing.

Shoals of letters from all descriptions of needy persons constantly reach the Baroness. She, of course, has not time to read them all, but she employs persons to peruse them. It is probable that comparatively only a few of them receive favourable answers.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has æsthetic proclivities as well as strongly defined practical predilections. Taking a warm interest in the reverent preservation and ornamental improvement of our town churchyards, and having, as the possessor of the great tithes of the living of Old St. Pancras, a special connection with that densely populated parish, the Baroness in 1877 laid out the churchyard as a garden for the free use and enjoyment of the surrounding poor, besides erecting a memorial sun-dial to its illustrious dead.

In the same year, 1877, harrowing accounts were constantly reaching this country of the fearful sufferings of the Turkish and Bulgarian peasantry, fleeing from their homes before the terrors of the Russian invasion, and Lady Burdett-Coutts immediately instituted the Turkish Compassionate Fund, a charitable organisation, by means of which the sum of nearly £30,000, contributed in money and stores, was entrusted to the British Ambassador for distribution, and saved thousands from starvation and the pangs of a terrible death.

This is but an imperfect enumeration of the Baroness's "works of faith and labours of love" as a public benefactress. Her greatest delight is experienced in raising the fallen and lessening the misery of the wretched; but her gifts to private institutions and for the amelioration of personal suffering are countless. On this point she maintains a graceful reticence, even among her most intimate friends. Religious and charitable organisations, established on a catholic basis, and managed upon business principles, never appeal to her generosity in vain. Even as we are writing this, Mr. Gawin Kirkham informs us that "the Baroness has given a second donation of £100 to the funds of the Open Air Mission."

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is a liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art, being herself highly accomplished in many of them. Her hospitality is as comprehensive as her charity, not only to the great world, but to the poor. The beautiful gardens and grounds of her villa at Highgate are constantly thrown open to the school-children of London, who flock thither in thousands.

In July, 1862, the Baroness received at her house—Holly Lodge—one of the most numerous dinner parties upon record. Upwards of two thousand Belgium Volunteers were invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some five hundred royal and distinguished guests. All partook of her large and gracious hospitality with as much comfort and social enjoyment as if they had met at a small social or family gathering.

Up to June, 1871, she was only entitled Miss Burdett-Coutts, but in that year the Prime Minister (Mr. Gladstone) offered her from the Queen a peerage. The honour was accepted, with the title by which its worthy recipient is now universally known and respected. On this auspicious occasion congratulatory addresses were presented to her ladyship at Holly Lodge, and in reply to numerous eulogistic expressions which were spoken by the Rev. W. Tennant, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster; the Rev. C. F. S. Money, Vicar of Deptford; the Rev. G. F. Townsend, Vicar of St. Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand; the Bishop of Columbia; and others, the Baroness said:—

"I will do what I have not done before—namely, allude to the circumstances under which my new dignity has been conferred upon me. I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the kind way in which Mr. Gladstone has conveyed to me Her Majesty's wishes; nor, while gratefully acknowledging Her Majesty's favour, can I altogether regard the conferring of the dignity as a personal compliment to myself. I rather consider it as a mark of Royal favour to a class, of which I happily, in my person, am the representative. By one of my names I am connected with the ancient gentry of the country; and my father was content with, and sought nothing beyond, his ancestral honours. By the other I am allied with the important and influential interests which, in a great commercial country, must always have weight. To this union in my person—to those advantages—rather than any personal merit, I attribute the favour shown me by the Queen, the fountain of all honour in this country."

This, then, is the noble, generous, and high-minded lady whose rumoured betrothal and intended marriage to Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett has caused such a flutter of excitement in all circles of society during the past few weeks. The fact of Mr. Bartlett's birth, as an American, it is said, may possibly bring the "forfeiture clause" of the Duchess of St.

Alban's will into play, by which, in event of marrying a foreigner, she is to lose the valuable partnership in Coutt's Bank, and, as a consequence, the Baroness would not be allowed to remain at the head of Coutt's Bank after the marriage; but it is our opinion that the Bank, which has now a solid reputation and a solid business, would suffer considerably in the very improbable contingency of her ladyship withdrawing from it.

What her real fortune is by this time no one can estimate, for she cannot spend even her yearly income, and she could afford to appear at Court on one occasion in a dress which she told Tom Moore, the poet, might be worth, she supposed, a quarter of a million!

The marriage of this noble lady with Mr. William Ashmead-Bartlett took place on February 12th, 1881, at Christ Church, Down Street, Piccadilly, London, which is not far from the residence of the Baroness. The religious service was performed by the Rev. William Cardall, M.A., incumbent of that church, assisted by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The bride was given away by her cousin, Sir Francis Burdett. When the ceremony of marriage was over, the wedding party adjourned to the residence of Mrs. Trevanion, sister of the Baroness, at 10, Chester Square, for breakfast. Among the guests present were Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, and the Misses Burdett, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Keppel and Miss Keppel, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., (for whose life see No. 2 in this series), Mr. Lacaita, Mr. Bryant, &c.

MRS. ELIZABETH SOUTHERDEN BUTLER

WAS born at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Her father was Mr. Thomas J. Thompson, and her mother was Christina, daughter of Mr. J. B. Weller. From the age of five to that of eight Miss Thompson resided at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, when she moved to Italy with her parents. When six years old her aptitude for art began to show itself, and at Florence, in Italy, she prosecuted her studies with ardour. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson returned to England with their daughter in 1870. Soon after this Miss Thompson's picture of the "Roll Call" made a profound sensation, and the family came to reside in London. The dates of her great pictures are as follow:—"Missing," 1873; "The Roll Call," 1874; "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras," 1875; "Balaklava," 1876; "Inkerman," 1877; "'Listed for the Connaught Rangers: recruiting in Ireland," 1879; "The Defence of Rorke's Drift," 1881; "Floreat Etona," 1882, an incident in the attack on Laing's Nek; "Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo," 1882. The "Roll Call," perhaps the most famous of all these works of art, was purchased by Her Majesty the Queen. Miss Thompson married, on June 11th, 1877, Major William Francis Butler, C.B.

MISS MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH

WAS born 1819. Her father was the late Rev. Dr. John Charlesworth, who, for some time, was rector of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, London. Like Miss Marsh, the works of Miss Charlesworth are strongly tinged with religious sentiment. Among other books with which her name is associated may be mentioned the following: "Ministering Children," "The Female Visitor to the Poor," "A Book for the Cottage," "A Letter to a Child," "Letters to a Friend under Affliction," "The Light of Life, dedicated to the Young," "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," "The Sabbath Given, the Sabbath Lost," "England's Yeomen," "Ministering Children; a Sequel," "Where Dwellest Thou? or, the Inner Home," "Eden and Heaven," "Oliver of the Mill," and "The Broken Looking-glass." Although the influence of the religious novelist does not extend over such a wide area as that of the secular writer, yet if the devout writer of fiction has any talent, he or she is comparatively free from the risk of failure.



QUEEN CHRISTINE OF SPAIN.

THIS distinguished lady is a scion of the ancient and historically great reigning family of Hapsburg, of which the Emperor of Austria is the head, and in which this handsome bride held the position of Archduchess. It is surely a singular coincidence that she should have become the consort of the King of Spain, as her family were so intimately associated with Spain in the height of its ancient grandeur in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella.

She was born in 1860, and is the second daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria, the son of the famous archduke, who stayed the progress of Napoleon I. in his march eastward in 1812. The queen's mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, is now a widow for the second time: her first husband was the Duke of Modena. Her eldest daughter is the Dowager Princess Louise of Bavaria. There are four daughters still resident in Vienna.

The Queen is of commanding mien and person and exceptionally prepossessing, recalling vividly the form and beauty of her unfortunate ancestress, Marie Antoinette, the beautiful wife of Louis XVI., who was beheaded by a revolutionary mob, and who, as Carlyle remarks, ascended the scaffold with as much grace as if she were entering a ball-room.

Christine is beloved in Vienna, her charities having been as conspicuous as her beauty. Though perhaps accustomed only to the flattery of courtiers, she has never forgotten the poor, and has been always on the alert to render help to those who were afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. This benevolence will be a lasting memorial of her when the honours and pageantry with which she is surrounded have been forgotten.

With these titles to honour the archduchess arrived in Madrid on November 24th, and was received with great demonstrations of welcome by the Spanish people. The king and his sisters, the ministers of state, and the principal civil and military authorities were present at the railway station, and joined in the public welcome. The temporary residence of the archduchess was the Pardo Palace, which is about five miles from Madrid, whither she was accompanied by the Archduchess Elizabeth, her mother, who laid aside her widow's dress for the occasion, by her sister and her husband, and by the Archduke and Duchess Renier. She was dressed in a black and orange costume, yellow being the national colour of Spain.

She was reported to have caught a cold in travelling to her future kingdom. Great anxiety was manifested by the ex-Queen Isabella about her daughter-in-law on this account, but the archduchess had to bear up in the presence of the public. Louis XIV. did the same until nature at last gave the lie to his state-born affectation of health. He used to say that "The man in him was always suffering, but the king was never ill."

From the palace the bridal procession returned to Madrid to the church of "Our Lady of Atocha," where the marriage was celebrated in the presence of all the dignitaries of Spain. The nobles assembled in their official robes, which for splendour are unrivalled in the world. A much larger company of these representatives of the ancient families of Spain were present than on the occasion of the former marriage of the king, a fact that showed plainly that the country is more settled, and that the revolted grandees of "proud Castile" who had rallied round Don Carlos are now disposed to return to their allegiance to King Alfonso.

Readers may be interested in learning that the trousseau of the Queen of Spain was exhibited in the palace of her uncle, the Archduke Albrecht, in Vienna, for a few days. It was, of course, an object of great attraction. Many of the ornaments were copied from ancient patterns in the royal wardrobes of Europe, and on every article the Spanish crown surmounts the archduchess's monogram. There is enough house-linen to furnish a whole palace, and lace is lavished in profusion on everything. Some of the handkerchiefs are embroidered in pure gold, and the various costumes are most magnificent, several being trimmed with real silver lace.

A national Spanish costume was shown among the collection. There is a story attached to it that the archduchess had her portrait taken in it and sent it to the king as her private answer to his proposal of marriage, which among persons who breathe the atmosphere of palaces is done in an official manner, quite the opposite of the blushing, coy reluctance shown by humbler wooers. The wedding toilet was not exhibited, neither were the twelve dresses which the king, according to an old Spanish custom, presented to his bride. The Queen of the Belgians gave the wedding veil, which was made of Brussels lace, with the Spanish royal arms forming the chief design. The bridal dress was of silver brocade.

Special envoys were present at the wedding from every Court in Europe, General Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor of Gibraltar, representing England.

Her Majesty since her marriage has continued to grow in popularity with her subjects, and in the esteem of those privileged with a closer acquaintance than ordinary persons are privileged to have with ladies

who wear a crown. She has borne to King Alfonso (for whose life see No. 6 in this series), two daughters, Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias, born September 12th, 1880; and the Infanta Maria Teresa Isabel, who was born November 12th, 1882.

MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE,

AN author who has written much on social and religious questions, was born in 1822. Her father was the late Charles Cobbe, D.L., J.P., Esq., of Newbridge House, County Dublin. Miss F. Power Cobbe was educated at Brighton, and from the earliest period of her life her literary activity has been great. Among the works which she has published may be mentioned, "The Workhouse as an Hospital," "Friendless Girls, and How to Help Them," "Female Education," "Thanksgiving: a Chapter of Religious Duty," "The Red Flag in John Bull's Eyes," "Essays on the Pursuits of Women," "Broken Lights: an Enquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith," "The Cities of the Past," "Religious Duty," "Italics: Brief Notes on Politics, People, and Places in Italy," "Studies, New and Old, of Ethical and Social Subjects," "Hours of Work and Play," "The Confessions of a Lost Dog," "Dawning Lights: an Enquiry concerning the Secular Results of the New Reformation;" "Criminals, Idiots, Women and Minors. Is the Classification Sound? A Discussion on the Laws concerning the Property of Married Women;" the Preface to "Alone to the Alone," prayers for Theists, by several contributors, "Darwinism in Morals," "Re-echoes," "Moral Aspects of Vivisection," and "Duties of Women."

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

THE Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia is sister of Alexander III., the Emperor of Russia, and only daughter of his late father. She was married to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on January 23rd, 1874, in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, amid much pomp and splendour. The alliance was hailed as an additional guarantee of peace and concord between Russia and England. The august personages present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The religious service of the wedding was performed, first, according to the ritual of the Greek Church, in the Imperial Chapel of the Winter

Palace ; and then, immediately afterwards, in the Alexander Hall of that palace, by the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, according to the forms of the English Church. The prayer-book from which the Dean of Westminster read the first part of the service was the same volume which was used at the coronation of William IV., and in the after-part of the office Dean Stanley read from the prayer-book which was used at the marriages of George III., Princess Charlotte, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, William IV., the Duke of Kent, and the Prince of Wales.

The signing of the register took place in the Malachite Hall. The register of the Chapel Royal, St. James', London, being justly regarded as too valuable a volume to be removed entire from the metropolis, a leaf of it was taken to St. Petersburg, in order that after their Royal Highnesses had signed it, the page might be subsequently reinserted in the historic book.

Her Royal and Imperial Highness has had five children, one son, and four daughters, since her marriage.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

HARRIET GEORGINA, Countess of Dufferin, is the eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, County Down. The present representative of the Hamilton family is Major Hamilton, D.L. The Countess of Dufferin has often been mistaken for the authoress of the popular ballads, "The Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "I'm Sitting on the Stile, Mary," and "Katty's Letter," but we believe these truly Irish productions were written by her distinguished mother-in-law, a lineal descendant of Sheridan. The Countess has her own claims to fame and honour. She is the great-grandniece of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, who once occupied a large space in the public eye, for he was remarkably tall of stature, and ennobled in mind. He loved his country not wisely, but too well, for he was involved in the webwork of the rebellion of 1798, and became a foremost man amongst the United Irishmen—was prosecuted on an ex-officio information by the Attorney-General for Ireland for the publication of a libel alleged to be seditious, and imprisoned for two years, from the larger part of which punishment he escaped in an open boat to France, and having lived for some years in that country, and also in America, returned to Ireland, obtained from the king a complete and honourable pardon, and henceforward divided his time between his residence at Killyleagh Castle and Rathcoffey, County Kildare, till his death in the year 1832.

In the Countess of Dufferin personal charms and domestic excellence, combined with much grace and affability of manner, form the principal characteristics of her ladyship, and amongst her achievements may be recorded having won the heart of the chivalrous and gifted Earl of Dufferin, to whom she was married in 1862. She is two or three years younger than her husband. Her ladyship now resides at Constantinople with her husband, where her husband is the British Ambassador. She has borne him several children. (For the sketch of the life of the Earl of Dufferin, see No. 1 in this series, "Lives of Liberal Politicians.")

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.

EUGÉNIE, Countess of Teba, is descended from the family of Guzman, one of the most renowned houses in Europe, for it is the parent-stock from which have sprung great Dukes and Grandees of Spain.

The Empress Eugénie is not the first of her race who has been raised to a throne, for in 1663 Donna Louisa Francesca de Guzman married the King of Portugal, Don Juan IV. of Broganzo. Her Majesty is fond of recounting that she is lineally descended from the family of the great St. Dominic. Her maternal grandfather had been a Scottish gentleman, Consul to his Britannic Majesty at Malaga; her father was a Spaniard, who had served the Empire, and had been among those nominated to defend Paris against the allies in 1815.

The life of the Empress, after she had been raised to Imperial rank by her marriage, which took place in 1853, will hold a conspicuous place in the continental annals of the nineteenth century.

When the Empress was ascending the throne, the city of Paris offered to her a magnificent *parure* of diamonds. She refused the jewels, and begged that she might be allowed to dispose of their value for the good of the city. With the proceeds she established in one of the worst parts of Paris an orphanage, which is still flourishing under her patronage; and when the Emperor died, the children sent a superbly embroidered memorial-wreath, which is now one of the ornaments of the tomb at Chislehurst.

In 1864 the town of Amiens was desolate and terror-stricken by the presence of cholera, which was slaying its victims by hundreds. Half the population had fled in sheer fright; nurses and doctors had lost their self-possession. The Emprsss Eugénie left her home in the Tuileries—the young mother, the happy wife—without hesitation and without fear, and hurried to the city. She entered the hospital and the homes of the poor; she stood by the bedside of the dying; she poured words of consolation and encouragement into their ears; she personally soothed their last moments. It had its reward. Fresh courage, new hope, sprung up in consequence in the Minster city, and those who had fled returned to their homes. From that time the disease slowly died away.

In the absence of the Emperor during the Austrian campaign, the Empress was appointed Regent, and on the return of the victorious monarch the Ministers unanimously requested that Her Majesty should assist at the Cabinet meetings; and from that time dates the undoubted influence which she obtained by sheer force of talent and power of will in the Imperial councils, which influence the Jesuits knew well how to use. But they over-played their part in inducing her to urge on her husband to engage in the disastrous Franco-German War of 1870, which led to her flight from Paris to England.

Since the death of Napoleon III. the Empress has lived in dignified retirement at Chislehurst, almost within the shadow of the tomb of her beloved husband.

The sad death of her son in Zululand has added to the sorrows of her life. At the same time it has fitted her to sympathise with and soothe

the sorrows of others. When Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen was bowed beneath the load of grief occasioned by the death of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Albany, by no one was a more tender and graceful expression of condolence afforded than by the Ex-Empress Eugénie.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT (MILLICENT)

WAS born in 1847. She is the daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and she married the Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, and present Postmaster-General, in 1867. Mrs. Fawcett has written a great deal. Among her works may be mentioned "Political Economy for Beginners," and "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett has taken a great interest in the movement for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women who have the same qualifications of property and residence as those possessed by the male electors. She also is an eloquent advocate of the cause of Female Education, and of the granting to women at our Universities the same facilities for taking degrees as are given to men, even if youth of the same sex study together. On the whole subject she writes eloquently in a Metropolitan daily paper as follows:—

"There is something very extraordinary to my mind in people who imagine that 'a moral revolution' will be accomplished, and that women will be 'unsexed' by letting young men and women learn the same subjects in the same locality. Those who use this language usually speak with much reverence of the order of nature, but they in reality impugn and condemn the order of nature; and reverence for the order of nature is much more practically manifested by those who act on the assumption that nature is strong enough to take care of herself, who believe that, as Sydney Smith said long ago, a woman who has learnt mathematics will not cease to love her children, that she will not abandon her infant for a quadratic equation. And if we are to learn from nature, and not dictate to her, what do we see? We do not see one family consisting entirely of boys and another entirely of girls; the boys and the girls come together in the same family as if, for all the world, the order of nature suggested that they should continue to be comrades and companions through life.

"The Dean of Chichester speaks of the present 'lofty position' of women, and says that he desires 'as much as any to see women well educated.' But he can scarcely shut his eyes to the fact that before the present movement for the higher education of women began the standard of female education in this country was contemptibly low. The Schools' Inquiry Commission, reporting in 1867, spoke of the characteristics of the education of girls at that time as being slovenliness and 'showy superficiality, inattention to rudiments, undue time given to accomplishments, and these not taught intelligently or in any satisfactory manner.' There

is nothing 'lofty' here, and the vast improvement that has recently taken place in girls' education has been made possible by the supply of duly qualified teachers who have year after year left the women's colleges at Cambridge. It is of no use for any one to say he wishes to see women well educated, and then to shut them out from the means of education. The Universities owe much in times that are gone to women's munificent liberality and enthusiasm for learning. Many a stately college at Oxford and Cambridge has been founded and endowed by noble ladies. I hope Oxford will follow the example of Cambridge, and show its gratitude to its Lady Margarets and other female benefactors by letting the women of England share some of the benefits to be derived from its culture and learning."

MRS. ELIZABETH GARRETT-ANDERSON, M.D.,

WAS born in 1837 at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. She is daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., and sister of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, the wife of the Postmaster-General. She studied privately in her youth; but when she gave her attention to medicine, she attended the Middlesex Hospital. This course of study began in 1868, and she pursued it at Edinburgh, at St. Andrews, and at the London Hospital. In 1865 she obtained from the Apothecaries' Hall the diploma of L.S.A. In 1870 the University of Paris conferred upon her its degree of M.D. In 1876 she was general medical attendant at St. Mary's Dispensary, and in 1870 a visiting physician to the East End London Hospital for women and children. She practises with success in the West End of London, and her services are much appreciated for women and children. In the same year as Mrs. Garrett-Anderson received her M.D. degree from Paris (1870), she was elected a member of the London School Board for Marylebone. In 1871 she married Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, of the well-known firm of steamship owners of the Orient Line.

MADAME ETELKA GERSTER, "THE HUNGARIAN NIGHTINGALE,"

WAS born in 1857 at Kaschau, in Hungary. Like Madame Adelina Patti and Madame Christina Nilsson, she at an early age displayed her musical proclivities and talent. From 1873 to 1876 she studied under the celebrated Madame Marchesi. The rumour of her powers spread; but Madame Gerster refused every tempting offer that she might begin her operatic career in Italy, and she appeared first at Venice in "Rigoletto," an opera by Verdi. Her success was brilliant, but as nothing to

that she achieved at Berlin. Teutonic phlegm gave way. The demand for seats in the Opera House was so great that the directors were obliged to insist on applications for seats being made in writing, and it is said that 21,000 applicants were disappointed. This was in 1876. Her reception at St. Petersburg and Moscow was equally flattering, and she received distinguished honour from the Emperor and Empress of Russia, besides handsome presents. Her success on her appearance in England in 1877 was equally great, when she first played in "La Sonnambula."

MRS. CATHERINE GLADSTONE,

WIFE of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Prime Minister of Her Majesty the Queen, was married to that distinguished statesman in 1839, when he was thirty years of age. She is the eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. She has been Mr. Gladstone's constant companion on his electioneering and other tours, and has interested herself much in philanthropic enterprises, maintaining and supporting an extensive orphanage. She has borne Mr. Gladstone several children, two of whom—Mr. Herbert and Mr. W. H. Gladstone—are in Parliament. (For the life of her husband, see No. 1 in this series, "Lives of Liberal Politicians.")

LADY JOHN MANNERS (JANETTA)

WAS married to Lord John Manners in 1862, and is his second wife. She is the eldest daughter of Thomas Hughan, Esq. Lady Manners has contributed to the reviews, and can say much that is interesting on social questions. Recently she spoke with effect at an influential gathering in the City of London, where Lord John Manners was the object of a flattering demonstration of popular esteem. Some of the remarks made by Lady Manners on this occasion will be found in the memoir of her husband in No. 2 of this series, "Lives of Conservative Politicians."

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE
CAROLINE ALBERTA, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE,

WAS born on the 18th of March, 1848. She married, in 1871, when twenty-three years of age, John, Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. The marriage took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where the ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester. The Princess Louise has since travelled with her husband in Canada, where he was Governor-General, succeeding the Earl of Dufferin, now at Constantinople. Her Royal Highness was deservedly popular in America; and, as she has great artistic and literary skill, she has been enabled to give expression in the pages of *Good Words* to the many thoughts suggested to her by exceptional opportunities of travel. Her Royal Highness's sketches of scenery are characterised by a very high degree of merit indeed.

MISS CATHERINE MARSH

IS an author very much appreciated by the Evangelical party in England, and one or two of her productions are household books. She was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, Rector of Beddington, who for many years held a patriarchal position of influence among the Low Church Clergy of the Establishment; and who, in fact, succeeded to the place of esteem held by Simeon. Her father died in 1864. Miss Marsh has interested herself much in efforts to better the condition of the working classes. She is the founder of the Blackrock Convalescent Hospital at Brighton, and of an orphanage at Nonnington, in Kent. Among the works with which the name of Miss Marsh is connected may be mentioned, "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," which has enjoyed an enormous circulation, "Life of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D.," a biography of her father, characterised by great beauty of style, and an amiable and unaffected piety; "Memory's Pictures," a volume of poems; "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman." Some of Miss Marsh's verse is really very pretty.

MISS DINAH MARIA MULOCK (MRS. CRAIK)

WAS born in 1826, in Staffordshire, at Stoke-upon-Trent. Her husband is Mr. George Lillie Craik. Of her private life comparatively little knowledge is obtainable. Her published books are, however, "The Ogilvies," "Olive," "The Head of the Family," "Alice Learmont," "Agatha's Husband" (a somewhat improbable story descriptive of life in Dorsetshire), "John Halifax, Gentleman," "A Life for a Life," "Christian's Mistake," "Two Marriages," "A Noble Life," "Romantic Tales," "Domestic Tales," "Nothing New," "Studies from Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," "How to Win Love, or Rhoda's Lesson," "Cola Monte, or the Story of a Genius," "A Hero: Philip's Book," "Little Lychetts," "One Year," "Bread upon the Waters," "The Unkind Word, and other Stories," "Fair France: Impressions of a Traveller," "Little Sunshine's Holiday; a Picture from Life," "Hannah," "Adventures of a Brownie," "My Mother and I," "The Little Lame Prince and his Travelling Cloak," "Sermons out of Church," "A Legacy; being the Life and Remains of John Martin, Schoolmaster and Poet," and "Plain Speaking." Miss Mulock's (Mrs. Craik's) books are characterised throughout by a sound moral tone. The reader rises from their perusal with all the nobler elements in his or her nature confirmed and strengthened, and yet Miss Mulock deals freely enough, if delicately, with the psychological complications superinduced by the human passions. She has so, as well as by her literary skill, commended herself to the notice of the Government, from which she received, in 1864, the honour and pecuniary reward of a literary pension on the Civil Service List of £60 a year. It was in the succeeding year (1865) that she married, as mentioned above, Mr. George Lillie Craik. Mrs. Craik is at present contributing to the *English Illustrated Magazine* (April, 1884), a very charming series of papers entitled "An Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall."

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,

WHOSE name is revered wherever the English language is spoken, was born in 1820, at Florence, in Italy. Her father was Mr. William E. Nightingale of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire. She was as a girl industrious in the pursuit of knowledge, and early became anxious to mitigate the moral and physical suffering which she perceived around her. Not liking all she saw in philanthropic institutions in England, she prosecuted further inquiries into such matters on the Continent. In order better to carry out her investigations, she, in 1851, went to reside with the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserswerth on the Rhine. Thence she came to England to lend a helping hand to the Governesses' Sanatorium in Harley Street, W., and she succeeded in her

kindly work. Soon after this came the outcry against the mismanagement which wrought so much evil and suffering to our troops during the Crimean winter of 1854-55. Miss Nightingale was requested by Lord Herbert to organise the noble band of lady nurses who went to the help of our wounded and sick soldiers. She accomplished the task with success. It would be hard indeed to estimate the amount of suffering alleviated and of lives saved by Miss Nightingale, and her heroic companions. Their behaviour aroused enthusiasm in this country, and £50,000 was subscribed by the public as a testimonial to Miss Florence Nightingale. This sum she at once, with characteristic generosity, gave away for the founding of an institution, the object of which should be the training and the finding employment for nurses. Miss Nightingale is also an author. Among her works we may mention the following:—"Notes on Hospitals," "Notes on Nursing," "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," "Notes on Lying-in Institutions, together with a Proposal for Organising an Institution for Training Midwives and Midwifery Nurses;" "Life or Death in India: a Paper read at a Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Norwich, 1873; with an Appendix on Life or Death by Irrigation. It may be mentioned that Miss Florence Nightingale has taken an active interest in the volunteer movement for our national interest. She is, in fact "a perfect woman, nobly planned."



MADAME CHRISTINA NILSSON

WAS born in 1843 near Wexio, in Sweden, and is one of the greatest operatic singers of the present day. Her father was a common workman; but the talented daughter soon attracted notice to herself for her vocal powers and for her skill with the violin and the flute. At first she travelled about the country playing and singing at fairs, &c. A Mr. Tornérhjelm was struck by her ability on accidentally hearing her at a fair in 1857. He took upon himself the burden of looking after the general and musical education of the future *prima donna*. At Stockholm, Mr. Franz Berwald was her preceptor; at Paris, MM. Masset and Wurteh. Her first appearance was at the Parisian Théâtre Lyrique, where she had the part of Violetta in the "Traviata." She came out in London in 1867, and in the United States in 1870. She has since sung in Drury Lane, besides making a brilliantly successful tour in the United States 1883-84. In 1872 she married M. Auguste Rouzoud, who died in 1882. Her name is associated in the public mind with that of Madame Patti, her great rival for pre-eminence in the field of operatic art.



MRS. MARGARET OLIPHANT

WAS born in 1818 at Liverpool. She is one of the most brilliant, powerful, and pathetic of English authors in the department of fictional literature. Her reputation is too much a matter of public report, not only in this country, but in all the English lands beyond the sea, to need comment. Her published works are approximately as follow:—"Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside;" "Merckland;" "Adam Graeme of Mossgray;" "Harry Muir;" "Magdalen Hepburn;" "Lilliesleaf;" "Zaidee;" "Katie Stewart;" "The Quiet Heart;" "Chronicles of Carlingford;" "Salem Chapel;" "Agnes;" "The Minister's Wife;" "John: a Love Story;" "Three Brothers;" "Squire Arden," "Ombra;" "At His Gates;" "Innocent: a Tale of Modern Life;" "A Rose in June;" "For Love and Life;" "Mrs. Arthur;" "Young Musgrave;" "The Primrose Path;" "Within the Precincts;" "Life of Edward Irving;" "St. Francis of Assisi;" "Memoir of the Comte de la Montalembert;" "The Makers of Florence: Dante, Giotto, Savonarola, and their City;" "He that will not when he may;" "In Trust; the Story of a Lady and her Lover;" "The History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and beginning of the Nineteenth Century;" "The Ladies Lindores;" "It was a Lover and his Lass;" and "The Wizard's Son." There can be no doubt that Mrs. Oliphant knows, as few writers do, how to evoke the sympathy and even the tears of her readers for the trials and sorrows of the characters in her novels. In few of them, perhaps, is that great gift more strikingly displayed than in "Zaidee," where the narrative, beautiful in its simplicity, carries the reader completely away from himself or herself, completely absorbed in the noble unselfishness of the character of the heroine. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Oliphant is Scotch in her family origin, and that her maiden name was Wilson. She still continues to be an indefatigable contributor to periodical literature.

MISS LOUISA DE LA RAMÉE ("OUIDA"),

WAS born in 1840 at Bury St. Edmunds. She is however, to the outside world, most generally known by her *nom de plume* of "Ouida." This name is not, as some may suppose, the English form of the French ejaculation, *Oui-da*, but is the verbal shape which the future famous novelist gave to her Christian name Louisa when a child. She wrote at an early age for magazines, having come up to London when quite a child with her mother and maternal grandmother. Ouida is now a resident in Florence, and the scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy. Among her works we may mention—"Held in Bondage;" "Strathmore: a Romance;" "Chandos;" "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, and other novelettes;" "Idalia;" "Tricotrin, a story of a Waif and Stray;"

"Under Two Flags;" "Puck: his Vicissitudes, Adventures, &c.;" "Folle Farinè;" "A Dog of Flanders;" "A Leaf in the Storm;" "Pascarel;" "In a Winter City;" "Signa: a story;" "Two Little Wooden Shoes;" "Adriadne: the story of a Dream;" "Friendship;" "Moths;" "Pepistrello;" "The Village Commune;" "In Maremma;" "Bimbi: Stories for Children;" and "Wanda."

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, PRINCESS ROYAL,

WAS born 21st November, 1840. She is the eldest daughter of Her Majesty the Queen, and married, on the 25th January, 1858, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, by whom she has the following children:—1, Frederick William V. A., born 27th January, 1859, and married, 27th February, 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; 2, V. E. A. Charlotte, born 24th July, 1860, married 18th February, 1878 to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; 3, A. W. Henry, born 14th August, 1862; 4, Francis, born 15th September, 1864, died 18th June, 1866; 5, Victoria, born 12th April, 1866; 6, Waldemar, born 10th February, 1868, died 27th March, 1879; 7, Sophia Dorothea, born 14th June, 1870; and 8, Margaret Beatrice, born 22nd April, 1872. Her Royal and Imperial Highness is universally respected and beloved in Germany, no less for the intelligent interest she takes in literature and art than for the attention and kindly thought she gives to every philanthropic movement that may be set on foot with a view to better the condition of suffering humanity.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, the daughter of His Majesty Christian IX., King of Denmark (for whose life see No. 6 in this series), was born at Copenhagen, December 1st, 1844, and is now rather more than thirty-nine years of age. Her parents were married at the Palace of Amalienborg, in Copenhagen, and have ever since been residents in the capital. All their children were born there, their names being, Prince Frederick, born June 3rd, 1843; Princess Alexandra, December 1st, 1844; Prince William (now King George I. of Greece, for whom see No. 6 in this series), December 24th, 1845; Princess Dagmar, November 26th, 1847 (now Empress of Russia; Princess Thyra, September 29th, 1853; and Prince Waldemar, born October 27th, 1858. The early years of the Princess Alexandra were spent at the very modest palace situate in the street called Amaliegade, in Copenhagen. This has been the town residence of her parents ever since the day of their marriage, and all their children were born and educated

here. It has been the home of a most exemplary and happy family, and will be ever full of sweet remembrances to the Princess of Wales.

Those who have written of the early days of the Princess describe her as characterised by pure and refined tastes, and giving evidence of fine mental abilities, but they refer especially to the sweetness of her disposition, and to her early popularity on this account. When the fact was at length made known that the Princess had been betrothed to the Prince of Wales, the feeling of the nation at large was one of lively satisfaction. Of course, the country took a sort of personal interest in the early marriage of the Prince of Wales, the heir-apparent to the British Crown; but beyond that it was felt that his bride was worthy of his choice by her many endowments and accomplishments, and that wedded life would surround him and his court with a halo of purity which would form a barrier against the very approach of temptation.

When it was announced in Copenhagen, towards the close of February, 1863, that the Princess Alexandra was about to quit the home of her early years, the public demonstrations made in her honour sufficiently testified to the high esteem in which she was held. All the houses from the royal palace in the capital of Denmark to the railway station were adorned with garlands and hangings, and decorated with English and Scandinavian flags. Immense crowds thronged the streets through which Her Royal Highness had to pass, and quantities of flowers were thrown from the windows of the houses along the route. She was accompanied by her parents, and her eldest brother, and attended by a numerous suite. All the members of the Danish Royal Family and the chief personages of the suite were accommodated on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, which had been ordered round to Flushing. Many will remember that the Prince of Wales left London to be ready to go on board immediately upon the arrival of the yacht, and he was the first to welcome his bride-elect.

It is not going too far to say that all who saw Her Royal Highness on her progress that day through London were charmed by her beauty. Every view revealed a face the classic proportions of which were in harmony with the grace and queen-like dignity which naturally belonged to her. On the day of the marriage—March 10th, 1863—it is no exaggeration to state that millions in England testified their enthusiastic loyalty to the Queen, and their love for her eldest son and the fair young daughter of Denmark, whom all Britain had adopted. Of course, though all the preliminaries were magnificent, their glories paled before the splendour of the stately ceremonial.

In the midst of all the tremendous demonstrations now surrounding her, almost alarming in their intensity as they occasionally became, it was remarkable that the Princess Alexandra showed herself endowed with rare powers of nerve and endurance. To the deafening welcome which greeted her Royal Highness as she passed through London, the solemnity in the venerable chapel of St. George was a sober contrast. One who wrote of the scene said: "To-day emotions of a far different nature were called into play, softer sentiments prevailed, gentler feelings had the mastery. There was no roaring populace aroused to stun her with rough though hearty acclamations. There was no need, so to speak, to carve a passage

with the sabres of dragoons and the truncheons of constables through dense and seething masses of pent-up humanity."

It may safely be said that the subsequent career of Her Royal Highness has only tended to strengthen and deepen the favourable impressions formed of her from the day of her landing in England. In the touchingly beautiful lines in which the Poet Laureate so well described the character of the lamented Prince Consort, he spoke of him as—

" Wearing the white flower of a blameless life
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne,
And blackens every blot."

All are ready to speak in the same high terms of the life of the Princess Alexandra, who, in her exalted position, has set an example of simplicity and of affectionate devotion to her husband and children. No one will readily forget those agonising days which marked the close of the year 1871 and the opening of the following year. All hearts were then borne down by anxiety in consequence of the dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, and it was with a feeling of dread that almost hour by hour the telegrams from Sandringham were awaited. No one knew but that the next announcement might prove fatal to the nation's hopes, and the shadow of death seemed to be brooding over the country. In every circle of society, from the highest to the lowest, the illness of the Prince formed the one topic of conversation, and fervent were the prayers presented to Him who was alone able to save that the threatened blow might be averted.

It was in this time of national sorrow that the tender devotion of the Princess to her husband became the theme of general and heartfelt admiration. Although the illness under which he was suffering—typhoid fever—was of a dangerously infectious character, the Princess heroically determined, whatever the consequences might be to herself, that her place should henceforth be in her husband's sick-room. Her Royal Highness wrote a touching letter to the Vicar of Sandringham, desiring that prayers might be offered on behalf of the one so dear to her, and stating that if she could possibly be spared from her husband's sick chamber she would come to church to join with those earnestly praying for his recovery. While Her Royal Highness was thus anxious about the recovery of her husband, she was not unmindful of the illness of one of the Prince's servants, to whom the fever eventually proved fatal. One of the pictures of that time represents the Princess of Wales in the chamber of the dying groom with an open Bible in her hand, from which she had been reading to him words of comfort. It showed to all that, while Her Royal Highness could be anxious concerning the one most dear to her and her children, she was not unmindful of those in a lower station, who would be cheered and strengthened by her kindly sympathy.

There can be no doubt that acts like these, although so simple, have tended to give the nation a clearer estimate of the character of the Princess of Wales than many which would be deemed of supreme importance by the Court newsman. Her Royal Highness is known to take a deep interest in several of the great charitable institutions of the day, and it will be remembered that one of these, "The Alexandra Orphanage," at Haverstock Hill, bears her name. On the occasion of the foundation stone of this institution

being laid, the Princess of Wales had kindly undertaken to be present to perform the chief part in the ceremony. Illness, however, prevented her attendance, and the Duchess of Sutherland, who undertook the duty, feelingly referred to the illness which had tended to lessen the brightness of the Royal Princess's life. Happily, however, this is now believed to belong to the past, and all will hope and pray that a life so precious to her husband and children, and not less so to the nation at large, may be long preserved.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has borne to the Prince of Wales the following Princes and Princesses: Albert Victor Christian Edward, born 8th January, 1864; George F. E. A., born 3rd June, 1865; Louise V. A. D., born 20th February, 1867; Victoria A. O. M., born 6th July, 1868; Maud C. M. V., born 26th November, 1869; and Alexander J. C. A., born 6th April, died 7th of April, 1871.

MADAME ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA PATTI

WAS born in 1843 at Madrid. She trained professionally under Maurice Strakosch, her brother-in-law. Her father, Salvatori Patti, had Italian blood in his veins, and from him probably the brilliant *prima donna* inherited the national proclivity for the musical art. Her first appearance on the operatic stage was at New York in 1859. Her voice and power as an operatic artist of the first quality immediately achieved for her success; and when she appeared, on May 14th, 1861, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent Garden, her fame was secure, and she took her position as perhaps the favourite *prima donna* of the day. Her voice is a high soprano, and its quality, together with other accessories, has won her the favour of not only the musical public in London and in New York, but in Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Paris. In 1870 she received from the Emperor Alexander of Russia the order of merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in 1868, M. Louis Sebastian Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Croix, from whom she has since been divorced.

MRS. CHARLOTTE ELIZA LAWSON RIDDELL

IS among the best known writers of the present day. Her maiden name was Cowan, she being a child of James Cowan, Esq., of Carrickfergus, County Antrim. Brought up as she was in the somewhat grim neighbourhood of Belfast Lough, Miss Cowan was not dismayed by the ungraceful surroundings which nature there offers; but found courage to adventure into what are sometimes called "the thorny paths of literature."

She married, it may be mentioned, at an early age a gentleman who is a civil engineer, Mr. J. H. Riddell. Mrs. J. H. Riddell has published the following works:—"Too much Alone;" "City and Suburbs;" "George Geith;" "A Life's Assize;" "Mortomley's Estate;" "Above Suspicion;" "Her Mother's Darling;" "The Senior Partner;" "Daisies and Buttercups;" "The Prince of Wales's Garden Party, and other stories;" "A Struggle for Fame." Mrs. Riddell is a frequent contributor to periodical literature: for instance, producing in last year's "London Society" a very capital story entitled "Three Wizards and a Witch."

MRS. HARRIET ELIZABETH STOWE,

NOVELIST, sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and daughter of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was born in 1811, at Litchfield, Connecticut. In her earlier years she was associated with a sister (Catherine Beecher) in the management of a school at Hartford, Connecticut, U.S. The work with which her name is popularly associated is "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book has had a prodigious circulation in England and the United States. It has also been translated into most European and many Eastern languages, and the story has been utilised for stage purposes. Among Mrs. Stowe's other works may be mentioned: "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin, for Children," "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Christian Slave," "Uncle Sam's Emancipation," "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," "Geography for my Children," "Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," "Our Charlie and What to do with Him," "The Minister's Wooing," "The Pearl of Orr's Island," "Agnes of Sorrento," "Reply on behalf of the Women of America to the Christian address of many thousand Women of Great Britain," "The Ravages of a Carpet," "House and Home Papers," "Religious Poems," "Stories about our Dogs," "Little Foxes," "Queer Little People," "Daisy's First Winter, and other stories," "The Chimney Corner," "Men of Our Times, or Leading Patriots of the Day," "Old-town Folks," "Little Pussy Willow," "Pink and White Tyranny," "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories," "My Wife and I," "Palmetto Leaves," "Bett's Bright Idea, and other tales," "We and Our Neighbours," "Foot steps of our Master," "Bible Heroines," "Poganuc People: their Loves and their Lives," "A Dog's Mission," and "Lady Byron Vindicated." This last work was written in answer to the storm of criticism evoked by an article by Mrs. Stowe, which appeared both in the *Atlantic Monthly* and in *Macmillan's Magazine*, entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life." The nature of the accusation (incest) made by this accomplished lady against Lord Byron, inclined most folk on this side of the Atlantic, at least, to think Mrs. Stowe wanting in delicacy; at any rate it was hard to see what possible good could result from such an attack upon the dead genius. Mrs. Stowe married, in 1832, the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D. Mrs. Stowe, during a large part of the year, superintends the working of an orange plantation in Florida, of which she is the proprietor. Otherwise she lives at Hartford, Connecticut. She is now in her seventy-third year.

MISS ELLEN ALICE TERRY,

THE celebrated actress, was born in 1848 at Coventry. Her connection with the stage dates from her appearance at the Princess's Theatre, then under the management of Mrs. Charles Kean. She played as *Manilius*, *Puck*, *Prince Arthur*, &c., in the presentation of the Shakespearean drama given by the Keans. When the Keans left the London stage Miss Terry acted at the Royalty, and Haymarket, and Queen's Theatres. At the latter she appeared in the late Charles Reade's

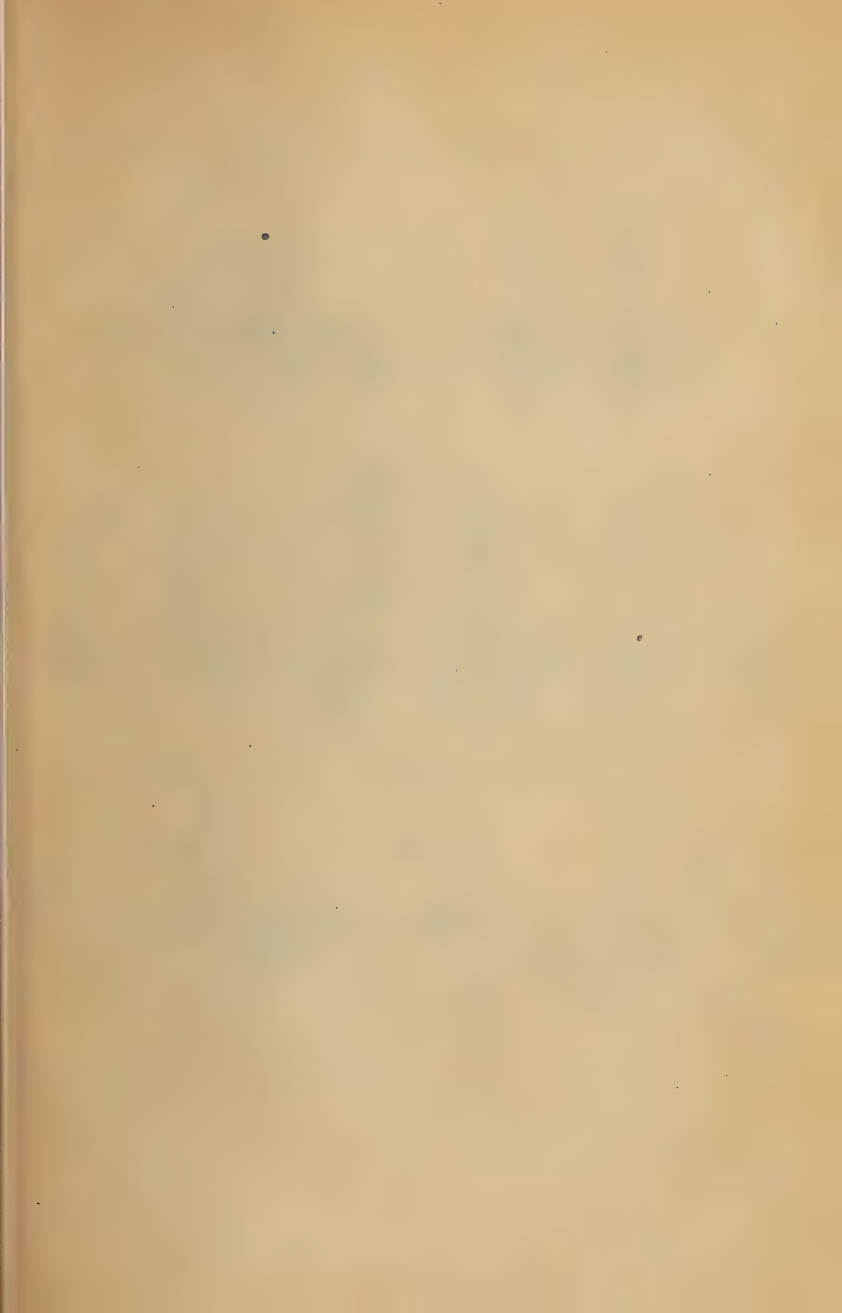
"Double Marriage," "Still Waters run Deep," and she also took the part of *Katherine*, in the "Taming of the Shrew." It was at this theatre, too, that she and Mr. Henry Irving met on the stage for the first time. Miss Terry, after this engagement at the Queen's Theatre, retired from active work in the theatrical profession for seven years. At the end of this period we find her again at the Queen's Theatre, this time as *Philippa Chester*, in the "Wandering Heir," by the late Charles Reade. Later on accepted an engagement from Mr. Bancroft, and played at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, notably as *Portia*. At the Court Theatre, in 1878, she took the principal rôle in "The House of Darnley," a play by the late Lord Lytton. When Mr. Hare retired from his post as Director of the Court Theatre Miss Terry withdrew with him. A great theatrical event occurred in 1878, namely, the taking over the management of the Lyceum Theatre by Mr. Henry Irving. That distinguished actor at once secured the services of Miss Terry, who first stood on the boards of the Lyceum on December 30th, 1878. Since then Miss Terry has given to the genius of the great actor the powerful support of her own genius, playing as *Ophelia*, as *Ruth Meadows*, as *Queen Henrietta Maria*, as *Camina*, as *Desdemona*. Recently, 1883, Miss Terry has been in the United States, with Mr. Irving and the rest of the Lyceum Company; and it is generally believed that their trip through the United States has been a pecuniary and an artistic success. It has certainly evoked a great deal of criticism. The net result to be deduced from it all is that, in America as well as in England, the brilliant actress and actor enjoy a well-deserved popularity and success.



MRS. HENRY WOOD,

EDITOR of the *Argosy*, was born in 1820 at Worcester. Her father, Mr. Thomas Price, was senior partner in one of the most considerable firms of glove manufacturers in her native town. Like "Ouida" and Miss Braddon, she early became a contributor to periodical literature. Among her works we may mention, "Danebury House;" "East Lynne;" "The Channings;" "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles;" "A Foggy Night at Offord;" "William Allair; or, Running away to Sea;" "The Shadow of Ashlydyat;" "Verner's Pride;" "Lord Oakburn's Daughters;" "Oswald Cray;" "Trevlyn Hold; or, Squire Trelyn's Heir;" "Mildred Arkell;" "Elster's Folly;" "St. Martin's Eve;" "A Life Secret;" "Roland Yorke;" "George Canterbury's Will;" "Bessy Rane;" "Dene Hollow;" "Within the Maze;" "Master of Greylands;" "Edina;" "Pomeroy Abbey;" "Johnny Ludlow;" "Court Netherleigh;" "About Ourselves," Mrs. Wood, when she was young, married Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits, that gentleman, we believe, being a shipowner. Her magazine, the *Argosy*, is a great success, and claims to be the best of the Sixpennies.







SERJEANT BALLANTINE



LORD MONCRIEFF



SIR JAMES HANNEN



LORD COLERIDGE



SIR H. HAWKINS



LORD PENZANCE



BARON O'HAGAN



SIR W. MANISTY

THE Lives of Eminent Lawyers.

THE HON. SIR JAMES BACON,

ELDEST son of the late Mr. James Bacon, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, was born in 1798, and being in his 87th year, is the veteran Judge of the High Courts of Justice. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, he subsequently was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and became Q.C. in 1846. In 1868, on the death of Mr. Goulburn, he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, which office he held until December 31st, 1869, when he received the appointment of Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In August, 1870, on the appointment of Sir William Milbourne James as Lord Justice of Appeal, he succeeded to the thereby vacated Vice-Chancellorship on January 14th, 1871. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him, and under the Judicature Act, he, in July, 1870, became one of the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY.

WAS born at Stockwell, Surrey, May 13th, 1816, being the eldest son of Mr. Richard Baggallay, of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, as fourteenth wrangler, taking his B.A. degree in 1839, and proceeding to his M.A. degree in 1842, when he gained the Franklin Fellowship. Called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1841, he obtained an extensive practice at the Equity Bar, and in 1861, was appointed Q.C. From 1869 to 1875, he was counsel to Cambridge University. He also became a J.P. for Surrey and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest in July, 1865. For a short time, from September to December, 1868,

he was Solicitor-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He unsuccessfully contested Hereford at the General Election of December, 1868, and was elected in October, 1870, for Mid-Surrey. In February, 1874, he was again returned by the same constituency, and in April of the same year, he succeeded Sir John Karslake as Attorney-General, in Mr. Disraeli's administration. In November, 1875, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, and a Member of the Privy Council.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BLAIR BALFOUR

WAS born at Clackmannan, in 1837, being a son of the late Rev. Peter Balfour, minister of Clackmannan, by Jane Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Blair, of Perth. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and at the University of Edinburgh. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1861, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1880, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, and in November of the same year he entered Parliament as member for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross. He was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland on the elevation of Mr. McLaren to the Judicial Bench. Mr. Balfour married, in 1869, Lillias Oswald, daughter of Lord Mackenzie, and secondly, in 1877, the Hon. Marianne Eliza Wellwood-Moncrieff, youngest daughter of Lord Moncrieff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. The unbroken success of the Lord Advocate in his profession from its very commencement has few parallels even amongst those brilliant forensic reputations of which the Scottish Bar can boast more than one eminent living example. His devotion to his work has been rewarded by the unbounded confidence of the public. In Scotland there was hardly a town or a parish which had not at one time or another made his acquaintance either as the champion of their claims or as a courteous but formidable adversary. His appointment, therefore, was universally welcomed, and he brought to his administrative duties not only a remarkable business faculty, but, in consequence of his wide experience, an extensive knowledge of the various interests in all parts of the country.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE

WAS born in London, January 3rd, 1812. He is the son of the late Mr. William Ballantine, for many years Magistrate at the Thames Police Court. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, June 6th, 1834, he continued for some years a lucrative practice in the Criminal Courts, and there were few causes of importance in which he was not engaged. In the original suit for the acquirement of the Tichborne baronetage and

estates, he was Counsel for the Claimant. As a successful cross-examiner he bore the palm, and his success in a certain divorce case in the House of Lords, where he was opposed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly (afterwards Lord Chief Baron) and other eminent Counsel, added greatly to his fame. He was a wonderful man with a jury; and that his services were requisitioned in all kinds of civil and criminal cases, and that he was known as a good "verdict-getter" in the days when such forensic giants as Thesiger, Bovill, Edwin James, Hawkins, Hayes, Shee and Parry were to the fore, is a proof of the estimation in which he was held. He was appointed by a special vote of the House of Commons, in 1869, with Mr. Barry, the Irish Attorney-General, to conduct the legal proceedings instituted by the Government against Mr. O'Sullivan, the Mayor of Cork. The Mayor, besides a great deal of violent speech on political questions, had eulogised, at a public banquet, O'Farrell, the Fenian, who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia. The trial, however, was abandoned in consequence of the resignation of the Mayor. But the crowning effort of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's life was his retention as Special Counsel, in 1875, to proceed to India to defend Mulhar Rao, the Gaikwar of Baroda, charged with the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident. The result was an acquittal, the native members of the Commission appointed to try the case considering the Gaikwar's guilt not proven. Her Majesty's Government, however, deposed the Prince for misconduct and incapacity. For his special service as Counsel to the Indian Prince, he received an unprecedented fee, variously stated from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand guineas. In 1882, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine published a very interesting and amusing work, "Experiences of a Barrister's Life;" and having in 1884 visited America, related his Transatlantic experiences in another volume.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ROBERT BARRY

WAS born at Limerick, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Irish Bar in 1845, made a Q.C. in 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin (1865-69). During this time he represented Dungarvan. In 1869 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in January, 1870, Attorney-General for Ireland. On the decease of the Right. Hon. Lord George, in December, 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was, in 1878, a member of the Royal Commission on the Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences, and, in June, 1883, on the death of Lord Justice Deasy, he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.

BARON BLACKBURN.

THE Right Hon. Colin Blackburn was born in 1813, second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, Co. Stirling. Educated at Eton, he graduated B.A. as a High Wrangler at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1835. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, and was for some years on the Northern Circuit. Ellis and Blackburn's Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench are well known, and were conducted by him jointly with Mr. Ellis for several years. He was regarded as a great commercial lawyer, and had acquired considerable celebrity, and published a valuable work "On Sales," when, in 1859, he was made a puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

The appointment of a junior barrister, a "stuff gown," to the bench aroused some feeling of jealousy among the "silks" and serjeants; but the selection has been amply justified by the distinguished judicial career of the recipient of the honour.

When, in 1868, the case of Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor of Jamaica, came before the Court of Queen's Bench, upon a prosecution for high crime and misdemeanour, in acts of alleged abuse and oppression under colour of execution of his office as governor of the island, Mr. Justice Blackburn, as junior Puisne Judge of the Court, delivered the charge to the grand jury. He spoke at considerable length, explained the law relating to the duties and responsibilities of governors of colonies. He said, "Under the Colonial Act, Mr. Eyre had power, in case of apprehended danger, to proclaim martial law in the suspense of the common law, and enabling matters to be tried by summary proceeding, 'such as in armies in time of war.' That power he had to exercise on a proper occasion: consequently, if there was such a state of things that a man of reasonable firmness would have felt that he ought to have done it, then he had the power to do it; and if he had not, under such circumstances, done it, and mischief had ensued, he would have been punishable for not doing it. Then comes the question—putting yourselves into the position in which he then was—knowing what he did, and believing what he did—was he culpable for continuing it for thirty days?" The grand jury returned "No Bill." On the following day Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in open court, repudiated the arguments employed by Mr. Justice Blackburn, and declared that his summing up did not express the views of the Court of Queen's Bench on the matter.

He was made a Lord Justice of Appeal in October, 1876, and created a life peer under the title of Baron Blackburn.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES SYNGE CHRISTOPHER BOWEN,

BORN in 1835, at Wollaston, Gloucestershire, is a son of the Rev. Christopher Bowen, of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight (who was formerly rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester), by Catherine Emily, daughter of Sir Richard Steele, Bart. He was educated at Rugby and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he succeeded in taking three of the great University prizes, including the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, and obtained, in 1858, a first in classical honours. In 1861 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Western Circuit. He was, in 1870, Senior Member of the "Irish Commission," and was appointed Recorder of Penzance and Junior Standing Counsel to the Treasury, in 1872. He never became a Q.C., but acquired considerable celebrity in his profession. On Mr. Justice Mellor's retirement from the Bench, in 1879, he was elevated to a Judgeship of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, and on June 26 of the same year the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In 1882, he was appointed a Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal on the death of Sir John Holker, and sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council. In 1862, he married Emily Frances, daughter of the late Mr. James Medows Rendel, F.R.S. Sir Charles has written a pamphlet "on the Alabama Question," and an historical essay, entitled "Delphi."

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM BALIOL BRETT,

BORN in 1817, is the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, by Dora, daughter of George Best, Esq., late of Chilston Park, Kent. Educated at Westminster School, he passed on to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and M.A. in 1845. He was great at rowing, and was a member in three University crews. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1846, he chose the Northern Circuit, where he distinguished himself in an extensive practice, by his knowledge of ships and other nautical matters, as well as the technicalities of mercantile pursuits. In March, 1860, he became a Q.C., and was made a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1866 he went to Rochdale to oppose Mr. Cobden, and although he met with so much favour among the constituents as to induce Mr. Cobden to go down and defend his seat, Mr. Brett did not succeed. In July, 1866, he contested Helston, Cornwall, on which occasion there was a tie. The Mayor, after four o'clock, giving a casting vote, was summoned before the House of Commons, and Mr. Brett obtained the seat on petition. He held this seat until 1868, and in February of that year was appointed Solicitor-General and received the honour of knighthood. During the short time he held

office he succeeded in passing the Registration Act and the Corrupt Practices Act. In August, 1868, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and on the Judicature Act coming into operation he became, in 1875, a Judge of the High Court of Justice. His judicial career has been rendered memorable by several celebrated trials, notably that of the gas stokers, who had jeopardised the metropolis, by their strike; and the trial of Colonel Valentine Baker, his judgment on whom was much criticised. He was, in October, 1876, made one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, and became a Member of the Privy Council. In place of the late Sir George Jessel he was, in April, 1883, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed Master of the Rolls. In 1850 Sir William married Eugénie, daughter of Louis Mäzer, Esq., and step-daughter of the late Captain Greenwood, C.B., Editor of the *Duke of Wellington's "Despatches."* With regard to his sentence on Colonel Baker in August, 1875, it is worthy of record, in view of an attempt at agitation for the restoration of Baker, that Sir William, speaking of the great military services performed by him, said, "In these circumstances I wish to spare you the physical degradation which would prevent you hereafter retrieving your character, in the hope that at some distant day you may be allowed in this or some other army, by some brilliant service, of which you are so well capable, to wipe out the injury you have done to yourself and the dishonour you have done to your country." More recently Sir William's judgment in the case of *Belt v. Lawes* was, for a variety of reasons, hailed with intense satisfaction both by the legal profession and the public. Even had it been assailed on all hands, it would have made no difference, for Sir William is no popularity hunter: a statement which is, indeed, happily true of all the Judges of our country.

HON. SIR CHARLES PARKER BUTT

IS the third son of the late Rev. Phelps John Butt. He was born in 1830, and received his education at a private school. Having selected the legal profession, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, and received the dignity of Queen's Counsel in 1868. He represented Southampton, in the Liberal interest from April, 1880, till April, 1883, when he was made a Justice of the High Court of Judicature, in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. He was peculiarly adapted for some of the duties of this division, having had a large practice in connection with Admiralty cases. In 1878 he married Anna Georgina, daughter of C. F. Redewald, Esq.

THE HON. SIR LEWIS WILLIAM CAVE,

BORN at Desborough, Northamptonshire, on July 3rd, 1832, was educated at Rugby, two of his contemporaries being Mr. Goschen and Mr. G. Lushington, the Assistant Under-Secretary for Home Affairs. He was elected in 1851 to an Exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford, which he held until 1855, when he took the degree of B.A., being placed in second class classics. He was, in 1856, admitted as a student at the Inner Temple; in 1859, obtained a certificate of honour in the students' examination; and in June of the same year was called to the Bar. Joining the Midland Circuit, where he obtained a large and varied business, and gained the reputation of a sound lawyer, he was in 1865, appointed a revising barrister, an office which he retained until he became Q.C., in 1875. In 1873 he was appointed Recorder of Lincoln. He was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and made a Commissioner of Assize for the Autumn Circuit in 1877. In 1880, he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into alleged corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections at Oxford. In March, 1881, he was appointed one of the Justices of the High Court, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Mr. Cave has throughout his career been devoted to legal literature. In conjunction with the Hon. Chandos Leigh, he edited the Reports of the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved; in conjunction with Mr. Bell, the seventh edition of Stone's "Practice of Petty Sessions;" the sixth and seventh editions of Addison's "Treatise on the Law of Contracts;" and the fifth edition of "The Law of Torts" by the same author. In August, 1856, Sir Lewis married Julia, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.



THE HON. SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM CHITTY

WAS born in London in 1828, being the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, of the Inner Temple. Educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford, he graduated in 1851, and took a first class in classics. He was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1854. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856, he became a Q.C. in 1874. In the Rolls Court, of which he was for some years leader, Mr. Chitty enjoyed a very extensive practice. He successfully contested Oxford, in 1880, and sat in the Liberal interest. In September, 1881, on the transfer of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, to the Court of Appeal, Mr. Chitty was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, and subsequently received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1858, Clara Jessie, sixth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock. Sir Joseph was a muscular student of his college, and while his name is familiar in the mouths of lawyers, he was well known to the public as umpire at the Oxford and

Cambridge boat race, which post he filled for several years with general satisfaction. He was also formerly a major in the Inns of Court Volunteers. The Judge is an excellent musician, playing both violin and pianoforte, and is as popular in private society as on the Bench. As an undergraduate at Oxford his career as a brilliant scholar is respected by a later generation at Balliol College only in a less degree than his prowess by flood and field. He rowed four times in the Oxford Eight against the sister University—three times at Putney, and once at Henley. No mean cricketer, Mr. Justice Chitty was also one of the best lawn-tennis players in the country, and it is only within the last three years that he finally renounced his favourite games as being not altogether compatible with judicial dignity. As a judge Sir Joseph Chitty is remarkably efficient, and, unlike some of his learned brethren who have been trained in the school of Equity alone, he is almost equally at home sitting in a Common Law Court as when dealing with Chancery business. Good tempered, erudite, and quick to grasp difficult points, his lordship is generally popular with the Bar.

LORD COLERIDGE,

THE Right Hon. John Duke Coleridge, the present Lord Chief Justice of England, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, for many years a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and was born in 1821. His lordship was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. Having obtained an open scholarship at Balliol, he graduated B.A. in 1842, and M.A. in 1846, and until that year was a Fellow of Exeter College. It was while he was at Balliol that the young scholar, whose father was one of the intimate friends of Arnold and Keble, developed that taste for theological argument and for High Church principles which has always distinguished him as a politician and as a writer. Indeed so eminent a controversialist was the present Lord Chief Justice that he obtained the undeserved sneer from a modern satirist that "nature intended him for a bishop, but accident made him a judge." Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, November 6th, 1847, he attached himself to the Western Circuit, of which he was for some years leader. He was, in 1855, appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and Q.C. in 1861; and soon after he became a bencher of the Middle Temple. In August, 1864, he unsuccessfully contested Exeter, for which he was elected in 1865, continuing that representation until November, 1873. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in December, 1868, Sir John Coleridge was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood; and on the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to a judgeship in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke succeeded him as Attorney-General. In 1873, on the retirement of Lord Romilly, Sir John Coleridge was offered the appointment of Master of the Rolls, which he declined, and it was conferred on Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor-

General. On November 19, in the same year, Sir John was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; in the following month he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon; and in November, 1880, on the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Lord Coleridge married, in 1846, Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farrington Hill, Isle of Wight, by whom he has had three sons and a daughter.

His lordship has found time to shine in literature as well as in law. His father had been editor of the *Quarterly Review* for some years and to that periodical the son contributed a large number of masterly and critical essays upon literature, politics, and theology, until his elevation to the Bench. In theology he has always been a High Churchman, and in politics a Liberal of a philosophic type, strongly attached to the broad principles of civil and religious order and equality. As a politician he is considered to have not only distinguished himself by the grave and expressive eloquence for which he was already so well known, but he earned the respect of both friends and opponents by his invariable method of directing attention to the graver issues and to the principles which underlie party measures. He was more of a philosophic politician than a debater of details, and the celebrated speech made by him in answer to the attack of Lord Selborne—then Sir Roundell Palmer—on the Irish Disestablishment Bill was a marvel of eloquence, though perhaps not regarded so generally effective as a party address. His protracted efforts in the celebrated Tichborne case will ever be remembered. His lordship has contributed to other periodicals than those above referred to, and his recent tour in the United States, which excited some considerable interest, may probably ere long furnish material for a volume from his lordship's hand.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER,

BORN in 1817, at Mount Tamar, near Plymouth, is a son of the late Mr. John Collier, of Grimstone, formerly M.P. for Plymouth, by Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Parrett, of North Hill House, near Plymouth. Educated at the Plymouth Grammar School, he graduated B.A. in 1841, at Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843; joined the Western Circuit, became one of its leaders, and "took silk" in 1854. For some years he held the Recordship of Penzance; was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841, and sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest from 1852 until he was elevated to the Judicial Bench. A Bill, introduced by him in 1853, for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, was adopted in its main provisions in the Act by which the Probate Court was subsequently established. His resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships formed the basis of subsequent

legislation. Mr. Collier was Counsel to the Admiralty, Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, from December, 1859, till October, 1863; when, on the promotion of Sir Roundell Palmer to the Attorney-Generalship, he was made Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. Retiring from office with the Russell Government, in July, 1866, he was appointed Attorney-General, on the return of the Liberal party to power, in December, 1868. In November, 1871, he was made a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In order, however, that he might be legally qualified for the post, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for two days, and then elevated. This proceeding met with a protest from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and, after attempts at censure in both Houses of Parliament, on the motion of Sir Roundell Palmer, an amendment was agreed to, to the effect that the House saw no just cause of censure in the appointment. The Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was draughted by him, and he has also given to the legal world a very considerable literature. Amongst his works are "The Railway Clauses, Companies Clauses, and Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts: together with an Appendix treating of the formation of a Railway Company, the mode of passing a Bill through Parliament, and an Addenda of Statutes and Forms;" "A Treatise on the Law relating to Mines;" "A Letter to Lord John Russell on the Reform of the Superior Courts of Common Law;" and "The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown." Sir Robert is an amateur painter, and has exhibited several pictures at the Royal Academy.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY COTTON,

BORN at Leytonstone on May 20, 1821, is the younger son of the late William Cotton, Esq., of Walwood House, near Leytonstone. Educated at Eton, where he was Newcastle Scholar in 1838, he graduated B.A. in 1842, at Christ Church, Oxford, obtaining a second in classics and first in mathematics. In January, 1846, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and gained a large practice as a Chancery Barrister obtaining "silk" in January, 1866. In January, 1867, he was made a Bencher of his Inn, and in 1872 Standing Counsel for Oxford University. In June, 1877, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, received the honour of knighthood, and in the following month was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council. In October of that year the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. He married, in 1853, Clemence, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Streatfield, of Chart's End, Kent.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD COUCH

WAS born in 1817; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841; and was for many years on the Norfolk Circuit. For some years Recorder of Bedford, he was, in August, 1862, appointed a puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay, on the retirement of the late Sir Matthew Sausse. In April, 1866, he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay High Court of Judicature, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1870 he succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. On resigning the latter post and returning to England, he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in February, 1881.

THE HON. SIR JOHN CHARLES DAY

WAS born at the Hague, June 20, 1826, being the son of Captain John Day, of the 49th Regiment, by Emily, daughter of Jane Caspar Hartsinek, of that place. He was educated at Fribourg, and at the Benedictine College, at Downside, Bath, and graduated B.A. at London University. Entering the Middle Temple as a student, in 1845, he was called to the Bar in January, 1849, joined the Home Circuit, and "took silk" in 1872. In 1873 he was elected a Benchèr of the Middle Temple. Mr. Day secured for some years a lucrative practice, both in London and the Provinces, until, in June, 1882, he was elevated to a Judgeship in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. The "Common Law Procedure Acts," and "Roscoe's Nisi Prius" are the result of his editorial work.

THE HON. GEORGE DENMAN,

BORN in Russell Square, London, on December 23rd, 1819, is the fourth son of Thomas, First Lord Denman, who was for many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Denman was educated at Repton Grammar School, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar and fellow, taking his B.A. degree in 1842, as senior classic, proceeding to M.A. in 1845. In 1846 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and chose the Home Circuit. In 1857, he was appointed one of the Counsel of his University. Mr. Denman contested the University of Cambridge in 1856, and Tiverton in 1865, but was unsuccessful.

cessful on each occasion. In May, 1859, he was elected for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, except for a short time in 1865-66, during which he was out of Parliament. The Bill for the assimilation of the law on criminal trials to that on civil trials was carried by him in 1864, and in 1869 he also carried through a Bill for further amending the law of evidence and abolishing certain disqualifications of witnesses. In 1872, Mr. Denman was appointed one of the new governing body of the Charterhouse School. In October, 1872, on the death of Mr. Justice Willes, he was appointed to the vacancy, and in November, 1875, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. In 1852, he married Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hope, banker, of Liverpool. His literary works consist of a translation of Gray's "Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse, published in 1871; and in 1873 "The First Book of Pope's Homer's Iliad, translated into Latin Elegiacs."

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD DOWSE

WAS born in June, 1824, being the son of the late Mr. W. H. Dowse, of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone. He received his education at the Royal School, Dungannon, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A. in 1850, being a first honour man. In 1852, he was called to the Irish Bar, and became Q.C. in February, 1863. He was elected for Londonderry in November, 1868, and the next year was appointed Queen's Serjeant in Ireland. On Mr. Barry being promoted to the Attorney-Generalship in 1870, Mr. Dowse became Solicitor-General, and was selected for Londonderry. Mr. Dowse took a prominent part in Parliamentary debates. In January, 1872, he became Attorney-General for Ireland, and in November of the same year he was elevated to the Judicial Bench as a Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM VENTRIS FIELD

WAS born in 1813, being the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Flint Field, of Fielden, Beds. Educated at Burton Grammar School, in Somersetshire, he was first articled to a firm of solicitors in Exeter, but was afterwards transferred to Messrs. Price and Bolton, of Lincoln's Inn. He practised as one of the firm of Thompson, Debenham, and Field, of Salters' Hall Court, from 1840 to 1843, when he entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple and prepared for the Bar, reading in the chambers of Mr. T. Kingdom, of the Western Circuit. His first practice was as a Special Pleader. In 1850 he was called to the Bar and joined the Western

Circuit; but afterwards exchanging for the Midland, he obtained an extensive practice. In London also he was very successful, particularly in commercial cases at the Guildhall and before the Privy Council. In 1864 he was appointed Q.C., and was elected a Bencher of his Inn. He now became leader of the Midland Circuit, and also practised extensively before the Judicial Committee, Railway Commission, and other tribunals. In February, 1875, Mr. Field was nominated a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division in the High Court of Judicature, and, subsequently, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN DAVID, LORD FITZGERALD,

WAS born in Dublin, in 1816, a son of the late David Fitzgerald. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar in 1838, proceeding to Q.C. in 1847. He was for some years leader of the Munster Circuit. He was returned for Ennis in 1852, retaining his seat until 1860. He became Solicitor-General for Ireland, under Lord Palmerston's Government, in February, 1855, and in 1856 he was Attorney-General for Ireland, which office he retained until February, 1858, and resumed in 1859-60, when he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He acted on almost all the Special Commissions, including those for the trial of the Fenians in 1865. In 1881 he presided at the State trials which were held in Dublin. He was, in May, 1882, made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and was appointed a Baron for life. Lord Fitzgerald is LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, a member of the Irish Privy Council, and a Visitor of the Queen's Colleges. He has been twice married:—in 1846, to Rose, daughter of the late Mr. John Donchoe, of Dublin; and, in 1860, to the Hon. Jane, sister of Viscount Southwell.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,

WAS born in 1817, and graduated in 1837, at Oriel College, Oxford, second class in classics. He gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, took his M.A. degree in 1844, and in 1863, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1839, he chose the Northern Circuit, and at the General Election in August, 1847, he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Horsham, which seat he gained in June, 1848, but was in a few months unseated on

petition. In 1854 he was again elected for the same borough without opposition, but was beaten by five votes in the General Election in July, 1865. Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1859 in Lord Derby's administration, discharging the duties of his office with great ability. On the retirement of Lord Derby, Mr. Fitzgerald distinguished himself greatly as a debater on the Opposition benches. In 1866, he was appointed Governor of Bombay and sworn of the Privy Council, December 28th, and leaving for India in February, 1867. In that year he was nominated Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. In March, 1872, he resigned the Governorship of Bombay, and returning to England was re-elected for Horsham at the General Election of February, 1874. In November, 1875, on being appointed Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of the late Sir James Hill, he resigned his seat in Parliament.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD FRY,

SON of Mr. Joseph Fry, of Bristol, was born there November 4, 1827. He was educated at the College, Bristol, and at University College, London, of which institution he is a Fellow and Vice-President. At University College, in 1851, he took a B.A. degree with honours in classics and animal physiology. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, "took silk" in 1869, and, in April, 1877, was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, on which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In 1859 he married Maria Bella, daughter of the late Mr. John Hodgkin, of Lewes, Barrister-at-Law. He is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was an Examiner in Law to the Council of Legal Education and the London University. Sir Edward is the author of several works, those on legal subjects being the most sought after. In 1858 he published "A Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts, including those of Public Companies;" "The Doctrine of Election" (1864); "Essays on the Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man" (1857); and "Darwinism and Theology" in 1872. In April, 1883, on the elevation of Mr. Justice Brett as the Master of the Rolls, Sir Edward was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the vacant Lord Justiceship of Appeal.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT GROVE,

SON of John Grove, of Swansea, Esq., J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, was born July 11, 1811, and is therefore at this time in his 74th year. He was educated by the Rev. E. Griffiths, of Swansea, and the Rev. J. Kilvert, of Bath; after which he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, where in 1833, he took the degree of M.A.

In 1835, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but falling into ill-health, he devoted himself to scientific research, and in particular to electricity, one of the results being the invention of the celebrated "Grove Battery." From 1840 to 1847, he was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution, and at the same time was a member of the Council of the Royal Society, in the direction of the affairs of which he took a very active part. In 1841, he described in the "Philosophical Magazine" a method of engraving the daguerreotype plate by galvanic action. At this time his life was busy and varied. He made several important discoveries in optics and electricity, and delivered a most interesting lecture, printed, in 1842, on "The Progress of Physical Science since the Opening of the London Institution," in which he asserted the mutual convertibility of various natural forces such as heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion, an idea which has since been reduced to practice and is receiving verification every day. In 1847 this doctrine received further development at his hands in his celebrated essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," which went through six editions, and has been translated into French and German. The medal of the Royal Society was conferred on him in 1847 for his lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its Constituent Gases by Heat." He also contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Magazine" and to the "Transactions of the Royal Society," of which he is a Fellow, and he is also a member of several Continental Academies of Science, notably those of Rome and Turin. Mr. Grove became Q.C. in 1853, and was for some years leader of the Chester and South Wales Districts. When, in May, 1856, William Palmer, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, was tried in London for poisoning Mr. Cook and others with strychnine, Mr. Grove was specially retained as one of the counsel for the defence on account of his great chemical and scientific knowledge. During this time he was one of the Royal Commissioners on the Patent Laws, a member of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, and in 1866 was President, at Nottingham, of the British Association, when the subject of his address was "The Continuity of Natural Phenomena." The object of Mr. Grove was to prove that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organised beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, are the result of gradual minute variations. In November, 1871, he was elevated to the Judicial Bench as a Justice of the Common Pleas; on February, 21, 1872, he received the honour of knighthood; and in November, 1875, when the Judicature Act came into operation, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES HANNEN

WAS born in 1821, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen, of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a merchant in the City of London. He received his education at St. Paul's School, and afterwards at the University of Heidelberg. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, he joined the Home Circuit, on which he secured a very

large practice, chiefly in commercial business. He was great in complicated cases, and was counsel for the successful claimant in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords. Having been for some time counsel to the Treasury, Mr. Hannen was, in August, 1868, nominated a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. In succession to Lord Penzance he was in November, 1872, appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, and was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

A glance at the list of the members of the Home Circuit when Mr. Hannen entered upon it will show that the competition in which he joined was no light one. Many have passed away, but most of those who survive have gained brilliant reputations and elevated positions. Amongst these names were to be found the veteran Montagu Chambers, Russell Gurney, late M.P. for Southampton, and Recorder of the City of London, Sergeants Channell and Shee, who both rose to be Judges; Jones, Gazelee, and Dowling, the author of the Reports which bear his name; whilst the powerful array of juniors with whom he had to hold his own included Addison, the author of the "Law of Torts," Arnould, Hurlstone, Petersdorff and Prentice, also distinguished in the walk of legal literature; Ballantine, afterwards the well-known Serjeant; and Bramwell, Denman and Keating, Jurists and Judges whose fame has long been established.

When he was appointed to a Judgeship it was considered a remarkable circumstance that a pronounced Liberal should receive such an appointment at the hands of a Conservative Ministry, and the remarks of a leading journal on the fact are interesting: "The choice," it said, "is the more creditable to the Government because Mr. Hannen was not merely a Whig, but an advanced Liberal, and as lately as the last General Election had at Shoreham opposed Mr. Stephen Cave, one of themselves. The generosity that could recognise professional merit through the mist that political partisanship often throws about the vision of the best of us is so rare—we might say unprecedented—that all who hold with us that judicial appointments should never be determined by political party or personal considerations, will, we are confident, give to this one the most favourable recognition, and thank the Ministry for the good example it has set, but that it can scarcely be hoped that its succession will follow. The last vacant Judgeship was offered to Sir Roundell Palmer, a still more distinguished Liberal. It was then said by some politicians who can see good in nothing that comes from an opponent, that the generosity was stimulated by the desire to secure a powerful rival from Parliament. But it would be difficult for the most spiteful of democratic journals to find any evil motive for the promotion of Mr. Hannen."

In the Queen's Bench Sir James Hannen had for his colleagues Sir Alexander Cockburn, and Justices Blackburn, Mellor, Lush, and Hayes, and no better proof of the golden opinions he won from the profession can be given than that in November, 1872, he was chosen to preside over the Court of Probate and Divorce, in succession to Lord Penzance.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HAWKINS,

SON of John Hawkins, Esq., of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, by Susannah, daughter of Ireed Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, was born at Hitchin in 1816, and educated at Bedford School. He entered the Middle Temple and devoted himself to the business of a Special Pleader until he was called to the Bar in 1843. He rapidly rose into a large practice as a Junior. Attaching himself to the Home Circuit, after becoming Q.C. in 1858, he was, for several years, one of its leaders, and became a Bencher of the Middle Temple. Mr. Hawkins was Junior with Mr. Serjeant Byles, in 1855, as Counsel for Sir John Dean Paul, the forger, of the celebrated banking firm in the Strand; and in 1858, with Mr. Edwin James, for Simon Bernard, tried as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon. After he had taken a silk gown he was engaged in almost every important case which came before the Superior Courts. He was associated with the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill in the great Roupell cases against the claims advanced upon the evidence of Mr. Roupell; in the famous Convent case, "*Saurin v. Star*" in 1869, when he was leader for the defence; he successfully defended the seat of Mr. W. H. Smith, for Westminster, before Mr. Baron Martin; was associated with the present Lord Chief Justice in the first Tichborne trial, particularly distinguishing himself by his cross-examination of Mr. Baigent; and was leader for the Crown in the prosecution of the Claimant for perjury. As leader in the Probate Court, he successfully established the disputed will of Lord St. Leonards, both before the Court and subsequently in the Court of Appeal; and in the Divorce Court the Gladstone and Von Reable cases were among his victories. Mr. Hawkins was Standing Counsel for the Jockey Club; acted for the Crown in the purchase of lands for the National Defences, and for the Royal Commissioners in the purchase of the site for the Courts of Justice; was Counsel in a large number of election petitions; and was engaged in almost every compensation case before the Courts. On the 3rd of November, 1876, he was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division), and shortly afterwards was transferred to the Exchequer Division, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him.

SIR FARRER HERSCHELL, Q.C., M.P.,

WAS born in 1837, the son of the late Rev. R. H. Herschell, of Gloucester Terrace, London, by Helen, daughter of the late William Mowbray, Esq., of Edinburgh. He was educated at University College, London, and the University of Bonn. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1860, he became a Q.C. in 1872, and a Bencher of his Inn the same year. He was appointed Examiner in Common

Law at the London University in 1872, Recorder of Carlisle in 1873, and was appointed Solicitor-General in April, 1880. He has sat, in the Liberal interest, for the City of Durham since 1874. Sir Farrer married, in 1876, Agnes Adela, third daughter of Edward Leigh Kindersley, Esq., of Clyffe, Dorsetshire.

THE HON. SIR JOHN WALTER HUDDLESTON,

THE youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Huddleston, by Alethea, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hitchins, of St. Ives, Cornwall, was born in Dublin in 1817. He studied, but only for a time, at the University of Dublin, and was called to the Bar, at Gray's Inn, in 1839. Eloquence, earnestness, and tact were his distinguishing characteristics, and at the Middlesex Sessions, the Central Criminal Court, and the Superior Courts at Westminster, he soon secured an extensive practice. This success, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cranworth, secured him, in 1857, the appointment of one of Her Majesty's Counsel. In 1865, on the death of Mr. Phinn, Q.C., he was made Judge-Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. He was elected Bencher of Gray's Inn, where he twice served as Treasurer, and was a member of the Council of Legal Education. He attended the funeral of M. Berryer, the celebrated French advocate, as representative of the Benchers of his Inn, on which occasion he delivered an address and was afterwards entertained by the French Bar at a banquet at the Grand Hôtel, under the presidency of M. Grévy. He became leader of the Oxford Circuit, and was engaged in every important case. He was counsel for the Chartist, Cuffy, and for Mercy Newton, who was three times prosecuted for the murder of her mother at Bridgenorth. In the first two trials the jury could not agree, and in the last she was acquitted. He was junior with Sir Alexander Cockburn for the prosecution of Palmer, for the poisoning of Cook, at Rugeley; he conducted, for the Admiralty, the prosecution of the rioters at Newcastle, in the case of the *soi-disant* Countess of Derwent-water; was counsel for Humphrey Brown, in the case of the British Bank; for Mrs. Firebrace, in the memorable divorce suit brought against her by her husband, in which he thoroughly vindicated the character of the lady; and for Major Fitzgerald, in another celebrated divorce case. He successfully defended Pook, in the Eltham murder case; and Mr. Edwards, on a charge of murdering his wife. He was also counsel in several actions brought against different journals, arising out of that prosecution. Mr. Huddleston unsuccessfully contested Worcester in 1852, Shrewsbury in 1857, and Kidderminster in 1859 and 1861; but was elected in 1865 for Canterbury, which city he represented for three years, being defeated at the General Election in 1868. During his sitting he added to the Statute Book the "Hop (Prevention of Frauds) Bill." He was again unsuccessful at Norwich in July, 1870, but in February, 1874, he was elected by a majority of forty-seven votes over his previous

antagonist. On the retirement of Sir John Karslake the Attorney-General, and the promotion of Sir R. Baggallay to that position, the Solicitor-Generalship was offered to Mr. Huddleston by Mr. Disraeli, a post which he declined in consequence of the uncertainty of retaining his seat for Norwich. On the resignation of Mr. Justice Honyman, in 1875, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cairns, to a puisne Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, and on the death of Sir Gillery Pigott, his former companion and co-leader of the Oxford Circuit, he was nominated one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, on which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. On December 18, 1872, Sir John married Lady Diana de Vere Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

SIR JAMES TAYLOR INGHAM,

BORN in 1805, was a younger son of Mr. Joshua Ingham, of Blake Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Martha, daughter of Mr. James Taylor, of Halifax. He graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, he joined the Northern Circuit. He was appointed, in 1849, a Magistrate of the Thames Police Court, and was afterwards transferred to the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts. In July, 1876, he succeeded the late Sir Thomas Henry as Chief Magistrate of the London Police Courts, and received the honour of knighthood.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN INGLIS

WAS born in Edinburgh, in 1810, being a son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, of the Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh. He was educated at Glasgow, and graduated B.A. in 1834, M.A. in 1837, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1859, at Balliol College, Oxford. Called to the Scotch Bar in 1835, he early became celebrated in his profession, being Solicitor-General under Lord Derby's Government in 1852, and was soon afterwards made Lord-Advocate, a position which he resumed on Lord Derby's second advent to power in 1858, when also he was raised to the Bench as Lord-Justice-Clerk of Scotland. He represented Stamford in Parliament from February to July, 1858. He was for many years Dean of Faculty; in 1859 was sworn of the Privy Council, and made Lord-Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in February, 1867. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Glasgow University in 1869, and on the 12th of April of the same year he became Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MOORE JOHNSON, M.P.,

BORN in 1828, is the only son of the Rev. William Johnson, M.A., formerly Chancellor of Ross and Cloyne, and Rector of Glenore, Co. Cork. Graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, he took his B.A. degree in 1849, and M.A. in 1856. In Michaelmas Term, 1853, he was called to the Irish Bar, and was appointed Q.C. in 1872. From 1868 to 1874 he was Law Adviser to the Crown of Ireland. Mr. Johnson was elected for Mallow, in April, 1880, and appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, succeeding Mr. Law, in November, 1881, as Attorney-General for Ireland.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD EBENEZER KAY,

OF Thorpe Abbots, near Scole, Judge of the High Court of Justice and J.P. for the county of Norfolk, was born July 2nd, 1822, at Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, being a son of Robert Kay, Esq., of that place; and married in 1850 Miss Mary French, daughter of the late Rev. William French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1844, and M.A. in 1847. Having prepared himself by reading in the chambers of George Lake Russell, Esq., he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. In the court of Lord Hatherley, then Vice-Chancellor Wood, he was authorised reporter, and published "Kay's Reports," and "Kay and Johnson's Reports." Taking "silk" in 1866, he practised as Q.C. successively before Vice-Chancellors Wood, Giffard, James, and Bacon, until April, 1878, when he relinquished the leadership of that Court, and confined his practice to the House of Lords and special business. On the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Malins, in March, 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, and soon afterwards the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him at Windsor by Her Majesty. Sir Edward is a brother of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., late Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, and of the late Joseph Kay, Esq., Q.C., Judge of the Manchester and Salford Palatine Court.

RIGHT HON. JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON,

BORN in 1817, at Waterford, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was appointed Professor of Political Economy. Called to the Irish Bar in 1840, he "took silk" in 1857, and was appointed Law Adviser of the Crown of Ireland. On Viscount Palmerston's advent to power, in 1859, he was made Solicitor-General for Ireland, and, in 1865,

he succeeded Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General, which office he held until the fall of Lord John Russell's Government in July, 1866. He unsuccessfully contested Dublin University in April, 1857, but at the General Election, in July, 1866, he was returned for Portarlington. In 1868 he was made a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; and on the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1871 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of that Act. He is now the senior puisne Judge in Ireland, having been transferred to the Queen's Bench Division in 1882. It was Mr. Justice Lawson who was fired at on November 11, 1882, by the returned convict, Peter Delaney, while walking to the King's Inns, to dine with the Benchers. Besides contributions on Law Reform to the "Transactions of the Dublin Statistical Society," Mr. Justice Lawson has written "Lectures on Political Economy," and recently a volume of verses and hymns.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR NATHANIEL LINDLEY,

ELDEST son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S. (Professor of Botany at University College, London, and author of several celebrated works on Botany), was born in 1828, at Acton Green, Middlesex. Educated at University College, London, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in Michaelmas Term, 1850, he practised with considerable success in the Chancery Courts. He became Q.C. in 1872, and was, in May, 1875, appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, when he was knighted. In November, 1881, he became one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, and was in the following month sworn of the Privy Council. His contributions to legal literature are an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."



THE HON. SIR HENRY CHARLES LOPES

IS the third son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., of Mariston, Devon. He was born at Devonport, October 3, 1828, and was educated at Winchester, from whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in 1850. Called to the Bar of the Inner Temple June 7, 1852, he for some time practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer; but in 1857 he joined the Western Circuit, of which he became the leading "stuffgown." He was Q.C. in 1869, and shortly afterwards was elected a Bencher of his Inn, having been appointed Recorder of Exeter in 1867. He was elected for Launceston in the Conservative interest in April, 1868, and being re-elected in December, 1868, he continued to sit for

that borough until January, 1876. After a severe contest he succeeded for Frome in February, 1874, and continued to represent that borough until his elevation to the Judicial Bench in November, 1876, succeeding Mr. Justice Archibald, when he received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1854, Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Ewing Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth, and in 1876, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the estate of Heywood, near Westbury, Wiltshire, where he resides.

THE HON. SIR HENRY MANISTY

IS the second son of the Rev. James Manisty, B.D., Vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland, where he was born in 1808. He was educated at the Durham Grammar School, and having practised as a solicitor from 1831, he was in 1845 called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, and joined the Northern Circuit. He was appointed a Q.C., in 1857, and a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division), in November, 1876, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He has been twice married, first to Constantia, daughter of the late Patrick Dickson, Esq., of Alnwick, and secondly to Marianne, daughter of the late Dr. Stevenson, of Berwick-on-Tweed.

In July, 1884, Mr. Justice Manisty, charging the grand jury at Newcastle, took occasion to refer to the new judicial arrangements, by which only one judge was selected to preside at the assizes for Newcastle and the county of Northumberland, with only eight days at his disposal "to do the work that had hitherto been done, with very few exceptions, by two judges in fourteen days." Mr. Cowen, the member for Newcastle, asked in the House of Commons whether the attention of the Government had been called to "the inconvenience and dissatisfaction that the new assize arrangements had caused at Newcastle-on-Tyne." The Attorney-General, Sir Henry James, in reply, referred in rather severe terms to the remarks made by the learned judge. "I know," he said, "how important it is that every respect should be shown to Her Majesty's judges, and I always sincerely endeavour to do so, but it is impossible to avoid saying how much, in my opinion, Mr. Justice Manisty's charge is to be regretted." The Attorney-General went on to say that the learned judge had made a long and violent attack on changes he had himself previously recommended, and wound up by saying that the Government could not be very sanguine of success in their efforts to relieve the block in the courts, "if the judges who have approved of a scheme denounce it, and then proceed to carry out a system they have prophesied will fail." These remarks stimulated Mr. Justice Manisty to a vigorous declaration of the independence of the judges, and protest against the supposition that they should be "called to account in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General in his official capacity." In charging the grand jury at the

York assizes, Sir Henry Manisty said, "I am not amenable to the Attorney-General; I am not amenable to the Lord Chancellor; I am not amenable to the Sovereign, except upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. I consider that the independence of judges is the life of the institution of the administration of justice; and if that independence is interfered with, and if that interference is allowed to pass unnoticed, to my mind the consequences would be grave and serious."

In November, 1884, Mr. Justice Manisty's action was noted in "*Adams versus Coleridge*," in which the plaintiff claimed damages of the son of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge for a libel contained in a letter to the Hon. Mildred Mary Coleridge, sister of the defendant, who communicated it to the plaintiff, to whom she was engaged to be married, much to the displeasure of her father and other members of the family. The judge, although the point had been raised that the letter was a privileged communication, permitted the case to go to the jury, who gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £3,000 damages. The judge then decided that the letter was privileged, and ordered the verdict to be entered for the plaintiff. He was quite justified, from a legal point of view, in so acting, but considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the public, and a newspaper correspondence ensued, in which the conduct of the judge in setting aside the verdict of the jury was blamed. Had he, however, stopped the case, and had his ruling been afterwards set aside by the Court of Appeal, a new trial must have taken place, and all the painful evidence been repeated. By acting as he did, he avoided the possibility of this result, and if his ruling as to privilege was set aside by the Superior Court, the verdict of the jury would stand, and there would be an end of the matter so far as publicity was concerned.



THE HON. SIR JAMES CHARLES MATHEW,

THE eldest son of Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehen House, Cork, was born there on July 10, 1830. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1850, he was Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist, he was, at Hilary Term, 1854, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, having obtained an open Studentship in the previous November. Choosing the South-Eastern Circuit he acquired a considerable practice; was chosen a Member of the Committee on the "Costs of Legal Proceedings;" and in March, 1881, was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, presenting one of the few instances of a Junior Counsel being elevated to the Judicial Bench. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him, and he was created LL.D. by the Dublin University. Sir James married, in 1861, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Biron, Vicar of Lympne, in the county of Kent.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE AUGUSTUS CHICHESTER MAY,

BORN at Belfast in 1815, was a son of the Rev. Edmund May, late Rector of Belfast, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Sinclair, Esq., of Fort William, Co. Antrim. Commencing his education at the School of Shrewsbury, he graduated with honours at Magdalen College, Cambridge. In 1844 he was called to the Irish Bar, and was made a Q.C. in 1865. He became Law Adviser to the Crown in 1874, and Attorney-General for Ireland from 1875 to February, 1877, when he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Queen's Bench Division, in succession to the late Right Hon. James Whiteside.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WELLWOOD, LORD MONCRIEFF,

WAS born in Edinburgh, November 29, 1811. He is the second son of the late Sir H. Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart., of Tulliebole, county Kinross, by Ann, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N. Educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and at the Edinburgh University, he was called to the Scotch Bar in 1833. From February, 1850, to April, 1851, he was Solicitor-General for Scotland, when he was appointed Lord-Advocate, a position which he occupied until the change of Ministry, in March, 1852. He was, meantime, returned to Parliament for the Leith district, as a free-trader, retaining his seat until April, 1859, when he was elected for Edinburgh, and in 1868, when he was returned for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He was appointed Lord-Advocate a second time in December, 1852-58; a third time, from June, 1859 to July, 1866; and a fourth time, from December, 1868, to October, 1869, when he was appointed Lord-Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland. On this appointment he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council and received the courtesy title of Lord Moncrieff. Among his legislative works may be mentioned the "Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act," passed in 1854, and the "Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act," in 1856. Lord Moncrieff was, prior to his elevation to the Judicial Bench, a Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P. for the county of Edinburgh, Dean of the Faculty of Scotch Advocates, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. In 1868 he was elected Rector of Edinburgh University; on May 17, 1871, was created a Baronet; and on January 1, 1874, was elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Baron Moncrieff of Tulliebole, Kinross. In August, 1878, he was one of the Commissioners under "The Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878;" is honourably distinguished by his efforts on behalf of national education in Scotland; and has been a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and to *Fraser's Magazine*.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN, M.P.,

WAS born in 1826, being the son of the Rev. Morgan Morgan, Vicar of Conway, Carmarthenshire. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, obtaining first class in classics, the Newdigate Prize for English Verse, the Chancellor's Prize for English Essays. He gained the Craven University Scholarship while still at school, and afterwards the Eldon Law Scholarship, and the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1853, made a Bencher of his Inn and Q.C. in 1869, and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1880. He is a Magistrate for Denbighshire, for which place he has sat since December, 1868. He is the author of a work on "Chancery Practice," and other legal works, and has also written several political pamphlets. He will be better remembered, however, for his determined action with regard to the Burials Bill. He married, in 1856, Emily, second daughter of Leopold Reip, Esq., of Broome House, Eccles, Lancashire.



THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL MORRIS

WAS born at Galway, in 1827, being the eldest son of Martin Morris, Esq., of Spiddle, Co. Galway. He was educated at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and graduated with honours at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1847, when he was First Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist. Called to the Irish Bar in 1849, he was made a Q.C. in 1863. He was High Sheriff in 1849-50, a Recorder of Galway from 1857 to 1865. In July, 1865, he was elected member for Galway, for which he was subsequently twice returned without opposition, namely, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland in July, 1866, and as Attorney-General in November of the same year, retaining his seat in the Conservative interest until his elevation, in March, 1867, as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. In 1868, he was a Commissioner of National Education, and, in 1868-70, a Member of the Royal Commission on Primary Education in Ireland.



LORD MURE.

THIS is the title, by courtesy, of David Mure, a Scotch Judge of Session, who was born in 1810, being the third son of the late Colonel Mure, of Caldwell. He was educated at Westminster and the Edinburgh University. Called to the Scotch Bar in 1831, he was appointed, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland, Lord-Advocate in 1859, and in January,

1865, was elevated to the Scotch Bench. From April, 1859, he represented Buteshire in the Conservative interest, until he was raised to a Judgeship. He was Sheriff for Perthshire in 1853-58, and is a Deputy Lieutenant for Buteshire.

THE HON. SIR FORD NORTH,

BORN at Liverpool, January 10th, 1830, is the son of Mr. John North of that place. He was educated at Winchester, and graduated at University College, Oxford, as B.A., in 1852, with a second class in classics. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1856, and appointed Q.C. in 1877, he secured a large practice in the Equity Courts, and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts. On the removal of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal in 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

BARON O'HAGAN

WAS born at Dublin in 1812; was educated at Belfast, and called to the Irish Bar in 1836. For several years he was Assistant-Barrister for the county of Longford. In 1860, under Lord Palmerston's second administration, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Attorney-General for Ireland in 1861. In January, 1865, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was elected for Tralee in the Liberal interest in May, 1863, and held that seat until his elevation to the Bench. Under the Gladstone Government in December, 1868, he was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, it being the first time that a Roman Catholic had been in modern times appointed to that dignity. In June, 1870, he was elevated to the peerage. He retained his Chancellorship during the whole time Mr. Gladstone was in office, until February, 1874. He was appointed in October, 1878, one of the Commissioners under the Act relating to intermediate education in Ireland. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, in May, 1880, he was again appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an office which he held until November, 1881, when on his retirement he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. Baron O'Hagan has been married twice:—in 1836, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Hamilton Teeling, of Belfast; and secondly, in 1871, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Towneley, of Towneley, Lancashire. He died on February 1st, 1885.

THE RIGHT HON. CHRISTOPHER PALLES, LL.D.,

SECOND son of Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Mount Palles, Co. Cavan, by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, of St. Margaret's, Co. Dublin, was born in 1831. He took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1852, and in the following year was called to the Irish Bar. Devoting himself to Chancery business he soon found himself in possession of a large and profitable practice, and "took silk" in 1865. In the celebrated case of "*Croker v. Croker*," an appeal before the Court of Chancery, he particularly distinguished himself. He was appointed, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, Solicitor-General for Ireland, and, in November, 1872, he received the Attorney-Generalship for Ireland, which he held until the defeat of the Gladstone administration in 1874, in February of which year he was appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. Dr. Palles took the degree of LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1865.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR BARNES PEACOCK,

BORN in 1810, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, the 29th January, 1836, and joined the Home Circuit. Created a Q.C. in 1850, he was, in 1852, appointed legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, and, on the retirement of Sir James W. Colville, in 1859, Mr. Peacock was appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, was made Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In 1862, under the Act passed in that year, he received a fresh appointment as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal, finally resigning his seat on the Calcutta Bench in 1870, when, on his return to England, he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and in June, 1872, was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE HON. SIR JOHN PEARSON,

BORN at Elvetham, Hampshire, August 5, 1812, is the son of the Rev. John Norman Pearson. Graduating at Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1844, he took the degree of M.A., he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1844, "took silk," and was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1866, when he became one of the leaders in Mr. Justice Fry's Court. On the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Hall, in October, 1882, he was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES EDWARD POLLOCK

WAS born October 21, 1823, and was educated at St. Paul's School. Mr. Pollock acted as Secretary to his father, the late Sir Frederick Pollock, when he was Attorney-General, in 1843-4. On the elevation of Sir Frederick as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1844, Mr. Pollock studied in the chambers of Mr. Justice Willes, where he remained for nearly three years. He was called to the Bar in 1847, became Q.C. in 1866, was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer on the resignation of Mr. Baron Channell, in January, 1873, and subsequently received the honour of knighthood. Before his elevation to the bench, he was the author of several legal text-books, particularly "A Compendium of the Law of Merchant Shipping," and another on "The Law and Practice of the County Courts." The rapid popularity attained by the "Compendium" probably had a good deal to do with the gradual recognition of Mr. Pollock's capabilities as a commercial lawyer, and he became much engaged both as Counsel and Arbitrator in heavy mercantile shipping and railway cases.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ANDREW MARSHALL
PORTER, M.P.,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland, was born at Belfast, in 1837, and is the son of the Rev. John Scott Porter, by Margaret, daughter of Andrew Marshall, Esq., M.D., of Belfast. Having received his preliminary education at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, Mr. Porter became, in the year 1853, a Matriculated Student of Queen's College. In 1856 he obtained his degree from the Queen's University, being one year in advance of his comrade on the North-East Circuit, Mr. John Munroe, Q.C., the unsuccessful candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Monaghan. In 1860 Mr. Porter was called to the Irish Bar, and joined the North-East Circuit. He rapidly rose in his profession, and in the short space of twelve years after his call became Queen's Counsel. Since that time he has figured prominently in most of the *causes célèbres* in the Irish Courts. In November, 1881, on the elevation of the Right Hon. Hugh Law to the Chancellorship, Mr. Porter contested, and was returned for the County of Derry; and in December, 1882, the Right Hon. William Moore Johnson having been made a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, he was appointed to the office of Attorney-General for Ireland. He married, in 1869, Agnes Adinston, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Horsbrugh, of Horsbrugh, Peebleshire.

HON. SIR ARCHIBALD LEVIN SMITH,

WHO, in April, 1883, was appointed one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Sir Edward Fry to the Court of Appeal, is the son of the late Francis Smith, Esq., of Salt Hill, near Chichester. He was born in 1836, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1860, and attached himself to the Home Circuit. In 1878 he received the appointment of Junior Counsel of the Treasury, and retained that post till his elevation to the Bench. He married, in 1867, Isabel, daughter of Charles Fletcher, Esq., of Dale Park, Arundel.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR MONTAGU EDWARD SMITH,

BORN in 1809, at Bideford, Devon, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of that place. He was educated at the Grammar School at Bideford; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1835; and made a Q.C. in 1852. He sat for Truro, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, to 1865, when he received the appointment of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In November, 1871, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and, in December, 1877, in accordance with "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Acts," he was appointed a member of "The Universities' Committee of the Privy Council."

THE HON. SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, K.C.S.I.,

BORN at Kensington Gore, London, in March, 1829, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. Graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., in 1852, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1854. Choosing the Midland Circuit he became Recorder of Newark, which position he occupied from 1859 to 1869. He was Counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams, who was tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred by the Bishop of Salisbury. He unsuccessfully contested Harwich in 1865, and on the resignation of Mr. Russell Gurney was an unsuccessful candidate for the Recordership of London. From December, 1869, to April, 1872, he was a Legal

Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, at which latter date he returned to this country. During these three years he devoted himself to the simplification and consolidation of Indian Law. The following year he contested Dundee, but was again unsuccessful. In December, 1875, he was appointed Professor of Common Law by the Inns of Court. Nominated K.C.S.I. in 1877, he was appointed, in 1878, a Member of the Royal Commission on Indictable Offences. Sir James has been an industrious author on legal subjects. His principal works in this direction are: "A General View of the Criminal Law of England," "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*; "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity;" "The Digest of the Law of Evidence;" "Digest of the Criminal Law," and "A History of the Criminal Law of England." Sir James has not, however, confined his attention wholly to the study of the Law, and in the *Nineteenth Century* for the month of June appears a theological article from his pen in which are the following striking ideas: Deriding the new god "Humanity" set up by Mr. Harrison in opposition to Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed, but which is Unknowable," Sir James declares that "Humanity with a capital H is neither better nor worse fitted to be a god than the Unknowable with a capital U." And he states in the following terse and unanswerable terms: "To expect to preserve the morals of Christianity while we deny the truth of Christian theology, is like expecting to cut down the tree and keep the fruit. If the Apostles' Creed is given up, the Sermon on the Mount and the parables will go too. Parodies of them are inexpressibly dreary; and to try to keep them alive by new ceremonies and forms of worship made on purpose, is like preparing ingredients and charms, which would make Medea's caldron efficacious." Sir James was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, on the resignation of Baron Cleasby, in January, 1879.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD SULLIVAN

WAS born in July, 1822, at Mallow, Ireland. Educated at Middleton School, Cork, and graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1848, became a Q.C. in 1868, and received the appointment of Her Majesty's third Sergeant-at-Law in 1850. He was Law Adviser to the Crown in 1861; Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1865 to March, 1866; and Attorney-General for Ireland from December, 1868, to January, 1870; when he succeeded the late Right Hon. J. E. Walsh as Master of the Rolls. On the 11th of December, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. Up to his elevation to the Judicial Bench, he sat for Mallow, his native place, in the Liberal interest.

LORD WATSON.

THE Right Hon. William Watson was born in 1828, at Covington, Lanarkshire, and is the son of the Rev. Thomas Watson, a minister of that place. Educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, he was admitted in 1851 an Advocate at the Scotch Bar, and in 1875 was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In November, 1876, he was elected, in the Conservative interest, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland from July, 1874, to October, 1876, when he was appointed Lord-Advocate, and created LL.D. of Edinburgh University. On April 2, 1878, he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland. In April, 1880, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal and created a Peer for life as Lord Watson of Thankerton, in the County of Lanark.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, BARON
PENZANCE,

WAS born in London, July 12th, 1816. He was the fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro. He was educated at Winchester School, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, and went the Northern Circuit. He has had a variety of appointments, being Junior Counsel to the Customs and Excise in 1840; Queen's Counsel in 1855; Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859; and a Baron of the Exchequer in 1860, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. On the death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, in 1863, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, which, in 1872, he resigned, being succeeded by Mr. Justice Hannen. He was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1864, and was elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, Co. Cornwall, on April 6th, 1869. He was appointed in June, 1875, Judge of the Public Worship Regulation Court, Judge of the Court of Arches, and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York, appointments which, probably—through no fault of his, however—added no lustre to his former fame. He married, in 1860, Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

THE HON. SIR ALFRED WILLS

IS a son of the late Mr. Wills, a solicitor of Birmingham. He was educated at University College, London, and in 1851 was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He first went on the Midland Circuit, but in 1876, on the rearrangement of the Circuits, he elected to join the North-Eastern Circuit. He had a large amount of business already at York and Leeds. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1872, was appointed a Commissioner of Assize in 1881, and went round the Oxford Circuit with the late Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, whose sudden death at Nottingham, in July, 1884, was the occasion of the elevation to the bench of Mr. Wills, who was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division on the 21st of July. He is a bencher of his Inn, and in 1880 was appointed the first Recorder of Sheffield. He is the author of a work cited as an authority, "Wills on Circumstantial Evidence."

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE YOUNG

WITH the courtesy title of Lord Young, a Scotch Lord of Session, was born in 1819. He is the eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, Kirkcudbright. Educated at Edinburgh, he was called to the Scotch Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and again in 1868; and in October, 1869, he was appointed Lord-Advocate. He was Sheriff of Inverness-shire, 1853 to 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington, 1860 to 1862. He was elected for Wigton in April, 1865, and again in 1865 and 1868, but was defeated at the General Election in February, 1874; when he was, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, made one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, and a Lord of Session.

THE LIVES OF Eminent Foreign Literary Men.

M. KARL BLIND,

ANGLO-GERMAN author, was born on the 4th September, 1826, at Mannheim. He studied in the universities of Heidelberg and Bonn; and at a very early age began to be active both on the press and in public life. He took a prominent part in the Baden insurrection of September, 1848, and of the spring of 1849. He represented the revolutionary Government of Baden at Paris. He was accused of complicity with Ledru Rollin's movement on behalf of the Roman Republic, was arrested, and in the end banished from France. At first he resided in Brussels; but since 1852 has been living in London. He has written much in English and German, and serves as a connection between the ideas of his native land and those of his adopted country. Among his literary works may be mentioned, "The Luther Monument of Worms and the Reformation," "Ferdinand Freiligrath," "The Barbarossa Legend," "Freia-Holda, the Teutonic Goddess of Love," "German Troubadours and Master-Singers," "Mediæval German Poetry against Vaticanism," "The Teutonic Tree of Existence," "A Bavarian Passion-Play and the Beginnings of the German Drama," "Shetland Survivals of Odinic Songs," "Wodan, the Wild Huntsman and the Wandering Jew." This distinguished author has repeatedly lectured in London and the provinces on Hans Sachs, on German History and on German Gods. He has, during his residence in England, continued to take a keen interest in political movements of Liberals on the Continent, in whose cause he suffered so much in the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849.

M. FRIEDRICH VON BODENSTEDT,

ONE of the most charming German poets and authors, was born on the 22nd of April, 1819, at Peine in Hanover, and was marked out by his parents for a mercantile career. With this object in view he studied at a commercial school in Brunswick, and then was placed in a merchant's office. However, his literary tendencies were too strong for him to remain here long. He left the office stool and attended lectures in the universities of Göttingen, Munich and Berlin, on a variety of subjects; but especially dedicating himself to the study of modern languages. In 1840 he obtained a post as teacher in Moscow, and found leisure, during the three years he was in the ancient capital of Russia, to study the Slavonic language and character. In 1844 he accepted a summons to Tiflis in order that he might take over the charge of an educational institute in that town, where also he, later on, gave lessons in the gymnasium. Whilst under the impressions caused by his new surroundings he conceived the plan of his first work, "The Peoples of the Caucasus," which was published in 1855, for which he prepared himself by zealous study of Oriental languages, ably assisted as he was by his teacher and friend Mirza Schaffy. This service Bodenstedt richly repaid by rendering the name of his friend immortal by the publication in 1851 of the "Lieder von Mirza Schaffy" (Songs of Mirza Schaffy); these songs, at first taken to be translations of Caucasian songs, are the work of Bodenstedt alone, and constitute a very effective claim to immortality. In 1847 he returned, rich in experiences, to Germany, where his name was already to some extent known by a collection of the people's songs of Little Russia, published under the title of "The Poetic Ukraine" in 1845. From this time onwards our author is to be found in various posts and missions, in Munich, in Italy, in Berlin, Frankfort, Paris, Bremen (where he was editor of the *Weserzeitung*), Cassel, in Gotha, and finally he went to Munich on the invitation of King Maximilian of Bavaria, who promised him a pension. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Oriental languages and literature in the University of Munich. In 1867 he accepted the post of Intendant of the Theatre to the Duke of Meiningen. From 1873 to 1874 he resided in the neighbourhood of Altona, living in the strictest retirement and devoted to literary work. In 1877 he settled in Berlin till 1880, in which year he undertook a voyage to North America. At present he resides in Wiesbaden. The following is a fairly complete list of his works:—"Koslow, Puschkin, and Lermontow: an Anthology" (1843); "The Poetic Ukraine" (1845); "Lermontow's Poetic Remains" (1852); "Puschkin's Poetic Works" (1855), "Shakespeare's Contemporaries and their Works" (1858-60); "Shakespeare's Sonnets" (1873); "Separate Dramas from Shakespeare's Works" (1868-70); "From East and West: Lectures" (1861); "Shakespeare's Female Characters" (1875); "The Singer of Shiraz: songs of Hafiz rendered into German" (1877); and "The Songs and Proverbs of Omar Chajjam rendered into German" (1881). His poetic masterpiece, however, was "The Songs of Mirza Schaffy," which, in 1880, reached its ninetieth edition. Other works of his are "Nine War Songs" (1870); "Poems of the Time" (1870). Among his dramas are "Demetrius" (1856); "Alexander in Corinth" (1876); and

"Kaiser Paul" (1876). Among his tales and novels are "Ernst Bleibtreu" (1863); "Shorter Stories" (1863); "From the Court of Elizabeth and James" (1871); "Short Narratives from a Foreign Country" (1872), &c. His personal experiences and impressions he has given to the world in "A Thousand and One Days in the East" (1849); and in the autobiography, "Out of My Life," published in 1879. His "collected works" appeared in 1865-69 in twelve volumes. He will probably go down to posterity, however, as the author of the delightful "Songs of Mirza Schaffy."

MORITZ BUSCH,

GERMAN author and journalist, was born 13th February, 1821, in the Neustadt, Dresden. He received his academical training in the University of Leipzig, where he studied Theology and Philosophy. After his University career he worked for a long time on various newspapers. In 1851, annoyed at the break-down of the aspirations of German patriots, he betook himself to America, and travelled through most of the Northern States. Undeceived as to the meaning of Republican institutions, he returned back to Germany, where he published, in 1853, "Wanderings between the Hudson and the Mississippi;" and with patriotic objects in view made a tour of the Elbe duchies. From 1857 to 1859 he travelled much in the Levant, in Egypt, in Nubia, in Turkey, in Greece, and also in Hungary. In 1860 he published "A Pilgrimage to Jerusalem," and "Pictures from the Orient." From 1859 he was for some time on the editorial staff of the *Grenzboten*. In 1870 he was summoned to the Foreign Office at Berlin, to become an intermediary between the ideas of Prince Bismarck (for whose life see No. 13 in this series) and the German Press. In immediate attendance on the German Chancellor, he went through the Franco-German war. In 1873 he took over the editorship of the *Kurier* of Hanover. Finally he returned to Berlin in 1878. Dr. Busch has made himself known in part as a translator, publishing, in 1875, "American Novelists and Humorists." Besides these works he has written, "History of the International" (1872); "German Popular Humour" (1877); "German Popular Faith" (1877); "Wonderfully Saintly" (1879); "Count Bismarck and his People during the War with France" (1880). Dr. Busch is not a graceful writer; and if he has changed from a Republican to a worshipper of the powers opposed to democratic ideas, he is not the only man whom years and experience have taught to regret the erroneous opinions, formed rashly in a period of exuberant youth. It is to be remembered, too, that in the early manhood of Busch, half the Continent had gone mad with frenzied aspirations after political Utopias.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET,

ONE of the most distinguished French novelists, was born on the 13th May, 1840, at Nîmes. His father was a well-to-do manufacturer, of strong royalist tendencies. Young Daudet was for a time master in a petty college : but he does not seem to have got on here, and in 1857 he took himself and his talents to Paris, to try his fortune in the literary world. However, he had already written "*Lettres de mon Moulin*," and "*La Petite Chose*," pictures of provincial life. His first lyrical effusions, "*Les Amoureuses*" (1858), and "*La Double Conversion*" (1861), had no great success ; but in 1861 a piece of good fortune befell him. In that year the much-abused Duke of Morny made Daudet his secretary ; and recognising the talent of the young poet, gave him the wherewithal to travel in Italy and the East. Daudet after this published the following works :—"*Le Chaperon Rouge*" (1863), "*La Dernière Idole*" (1862), "*L'Éillet Blanc*" (1865), "*Lettres à un Absent*" (1872), "*Robert Helmond*" (1870) ; a satirical romance, "*Les Aventures Prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon*," and "*Contes du Lundi*" (1872). His first grand success, however, was in 1876, when he published "*Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné*," which went through more than forty editions, and was crowned by the Academy. By the publication of this work, Daudet took a foremost place in the ranks of French authors. "*Jack*," imitation of "*Smyke*," did not add much to his reputation, while it may be said of "*Le Nabob*" (1877), and "*Les Rois en Exil*" (1879), that, although they were financial successes, they are scarcely up to the standard of "*Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné*." In these two last novels, he deals with personages of the present and the near past. Adultery and other cognate forms of immorality are prominent in the stories. Of his attempts at theatrical success, we mention "*L'Arlésienne*," with music by Bizet. His elder brother, M. Ernest Daudet, has also written much.

VICTOR DURUY,

A FRENCH historian, for some time Minister of Public Instruction, was born at Paris, on the 11th of September, 1811. Several members of his family were engaged as artists in connection with the production of the famous Gobelin tapestry ; and, while a youth, the young Victor was trained to follow the same occupation, but, having literary ambition, began, at the age of twenty-one, to study the classics at the college St Barbe, now known as the College Rollin. In 1836, he was admitted to the Normal School, and three years afterwards took charge of the historical class in the College of Reims ; but only occupied that position for two months, having been appointed professor to a similar class in the Henry IV. College at Paris. About this time he assisted anonymously in the production of several elementary historical books. He retained this

position until 1861, and his lessons and writings exercised a considerable influence on the minds of those who studied under his direction. He had taken the doctor's degree in 1853. In 1861 and 1862 he was successively Inspector of the Academy of Paris; Master of the Conference at the Normal School; Inspector-General of Secondary Teaching, and Professor of History at the Polytechnic School. By a decree of the 23rd June, 1863, he was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, that office being then separated from the Ministry of Public Worship. He undertook various reforms in the administration of his department, established a tribunal for deciding on the subject of revoked professorships; introduced into the Lyceums the teaching of contemporary history; tried the experiment of abolishing the separation of scientific and literary studies; initiated a system of professional instruction; reorganized the Museum of Natural History, placing it again under Government control; and issued a large number of circulars explanatory of the measures adopted, and the accomplished and projected reforms. Some of these circulars, especially those which touched upon the relations of the State and the Church in educational matters, were very extensively read, and greatly influenced public opinion. In course of time the means of scientific and literary studies were made permanent; special secondary teaching was established; the learned societies of the department were encouraged, and their labours centralized; the secondary instruction of girls arranged for, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the greater part of the clergy; gymnastics and subsequently rifle practice, were introduced among the scholars of the Lyceum, and many other important changes and additions to the previous methods of instruction were effected. These innovations aroused against M. Duruy a great display of animosity on the part of the clergy, and were not all equally acceptable to the Liberals and Democrats. Some of the journals opened their columns to violent attacks, and in the Legislative Corps, and more so in the Senate, violent discussion took place respecting the acts of the minister.

In 1869, an Imperial decree replaced M. Duruy in the department of Public Instruction by M. Barbeau, the ex-minister being nominated by the Senate. In November, 1873, he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscription and Belles-Lettres, in succession to M. de Vitet; in February, 1879, he became a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, replacing M. de Naudet. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and advanced successively to the grades of officer, commander and grand officer, the last honour being conferred in 1867. He had received the decoration of an officer of the Medjidie in 1857.

The numerous works produced by M. Duruy, previous to 1860, in connection with the teaching of history and geography, had an immense circulation not only in France, but in other European countries. Larger and more important works are "The Political Geography of the Roman Republic and Empire," followed by "Historic Geography of the Middle Ages" (1839); "History of the Romans and of the Peoples under their Rule" (1840-4); "State of the Roman World about the time of the Foundation of the Empire" (1853); "Sacred History, according to the Bible" (1845); "History of France" (1852); "History of Greece" (1851); "History of Ancient Greece" (1862), Crowned by the French Academy, and various others chiefly connected with the history of France.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS *FILS*,

FRENCH novelist and dramatist, was born on the 28th July, 1824, at Paris. He is the legitimatised son of Alexandre Dumas *père*, the well-known author of "Monte Christo," "The Red Musketeer," etc. He was educated at the Collège Bourbon; and had scarcely left that institution when, at the age of seventeen, he embarked on the career of literature with a little volume of poems "*Pêchés de Jeunesse*." He then accompanied his father on travels in Spain and in North Africa. On his return he published a fanciful novel in six volumes, "*Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet*" (1847), which at any rate aroused public curiosity. After this work came "*Le Roman d'une Femme*" (1848), "*Césarine*" (1848), "*La Dame aux Camélias*" (1848), "*Le Docteur Servans*" (1849), "*Antonine*" (1849), "*Trois Hommes Forts*" (1850), "*Tristan le Roux*" (1850), "*Diane de Lys*" (1851), "*Sophie Printemps*" (1853), "*La Boîte d'Argent*" (1855), "*Vie à Vingt Ans*" (1856). The most characteristic of these novels is "*La Dame aux Camélias*," which is taken almost directly from life, and is the but slightly idealised story of a well-known Parisian woman of the *demi-monde*. The book was a tremendous success, and after some opposition on the part of the Censor was dramatised in 1852. From this period, the French date the rise of their modern realistic drama. "*La Dame aux Camélias*" was marked by close observation of social conditions, by competent handling of the dramatic work, and by lively dialogue. It remains to be said, however, that this production of M. Dumas' pen, regarded from a moral standpoint, is a glorification of vice. His next two pieces were "*Diane de Lys*" (1853), and "*Le Demi-Monde*" (1855); both dealing with the same notorious section of French society as "*La Dame aux Camélias*." The following is a fairly complete list of his other works: "*Le Fils Naturel*" (1858), "*L'Ami des Femmes*" (1864), "*Le Supplice d'une Femme*" (1865), "*Héloïse Parquet*" (1866), "*Les Idées de Madame Aubray*" (1867), "*Une Visite de Noces*" and "*La Princesse Georges*" (both in 1871), "*La Femme de Claude*" and "*Monsieur Alphonse*" (both in 1873) and "*L'Etrangère*" (1877). Besides in 1864 he wrote "*L'Affaire Clémenceau*;" from 1872 to 1880, "*Lettres sur les Choses du Jour*," "*L'Homme-Femme*," "*Tuè-la!*" "*Les Femmes qui Tuent, et les Femmes qui Votent*," "*Le Divorce*" (1880). It may be worth mentioning that his own father sat to him as model for the "*Père Prodigue*," which appeared in 1859. In 1875 he was elected to a chair in the French Academy. Personally blameless in his private life, free from arrogance, ready to help his friends, keeping far from politics, Dumas enjoys in a great measure general affection and esteem. The latest achievement of the younger Dumas is the dramatic masterpiece entitled, "*Denise*." Piqued by the comparative failure of two or three recent comedies, he wrote for the Théâtre Français this powerful and emotional success, with so interesting a plot and such vivid characters that its story is eminently readable, and what is more to us, the moral is perfectly pure. The father of M. Dumas *fils* died on the 5th December, 1870, at the age of sixty-seven.

M. GEORG EBERS,

ORIENTALIST and novelist, was born on the 1st March, 1837, at Berlin. As his father, a banker, died before the date of his birth, his early education was conducted by his mother. He afterwards worked at Keilhau, at the educational institute founded by Fröbel. As a student at Göttingen he devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence. At the University of Berlin he busied himself chiefly with Oriental, philosophical and archæological studies, and he finally concentrated his attention more especially on Egyptian antiquities. Next to Böckh and Bopp, Lessing and Brugsch had most influence upon him. On the conclusion of his academical career as a student, he visited the more important Egyptian collections of Europe. He became, in 1865, at Jena, a private teacher of the Egyptian language and antiquities, and since 1870 has been professor in the university of Leipsic. His claims to the post may be stated thus: his dissertation for the doctorate, "On the Twenty-sixth Egyptian Dynasty," and his "Egypt, and the Books of Moses" (1867-68). Moreover he undertook (1869-70) a scientific journey in Egypt. In 1872-73 he went on another expedition to Egypt, where he was successful in discovering "Papyrus E." which is called after the learned professor. This papyrus deals largely with medical matters, but gives information on the languages and culture of Egypt. He was also the discoverer of the "Amenem Neb." In 1876 he was unfortunate enough to be attacked by paralysis and he does not even now enjoy the full use of his legs. This calamity was the cause, however, of Ebers devoting himself with splendid success to romantic literature. The following is a fairly complete list of his works, with the dates of publication:—"An Egyptian Princess" (1864); "Uarda," a romance of Ancient Egypt (1877); "Homo Sum" (1878); "The Sisters" (1880); "The Emperor" (1881); "Egypt: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque" (1878); "Through Goshen to Sinai; from the Exodus and the Library" (1872); "Palestine: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque" (1881); "Papyrus E.," a hieratic manual of Egyptian medicine; "The Burgomaster's Wife" (1882); and "Only a Word" (1883). The last two stories deal with European life in the sixteenth century. Most of Ebers' works have been translated into English, by Clara Bell. Ebers has contributed much to periodical literature on Egyptian learning and antiquities. He is perhaps one of the greatest romance writers of this century.

MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN

IS the joint name of two French Alsatian authors, who have always worked together, and who during the second half of the Second Empire obtained brilliant literary success for their works on the Continent, and in this country.

Emile Erckmann was born May 20, 1822, at Pfalzburg. He was the son of a bookseller. From 1842 to 1858, he, with many interruptions, pursued the study of Law at Paris. A year later he met his friend

Alexandre Chatrian, who was born the 18th of December, 1826, at Soldatenthal, in the former French department of the Meurthe, and who for some time was a teacher in a school in his native town.

These two men became fast friends, and worked together in common literary activity. Their books were all signed *Erckmann-Chatrian*, which in the beginning was supposed to be the *nom de plume* of one man. Their first works, "Le Sacrifice d'Abraham," and "Le Bourgmestre en Bouteille," which originally appeared in the columns of the *Démocrate du Rhin*, aroused no general interest. Two dramatic works written at this period, "Les Chasseurs des Reines" and "L'Alsace en 1814," were not even accepted. The authors in despair returned to their original vocations; but, in 1859, "L'Illustre Docteur Matheus," which was published in the *Revue Nouvelle*, obtained for them popularity and literary distinction, and with every fresh work their renown increased. The following is a fairly complete list of their productions:—"Contes Fantastiques" (1860), "Contes de la Montagne" (1860); "Maître Daniel Rock" (1861); "Contes des Bords du Rhin" and "L'Invasion, ou le Fou Yégoï" (1862); "Le Joueur de Clarinette," and "La Taverne du Jambon de Mayence" (1863): "Madame Thérèse," "L'Ami Fritz," and "L'Histoire d'un Conserit de 1813" (1864): "Waterloo," and "L'Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple" (1865); "La Maison Forestière," and "La Guerre" (1866); "Le Blocus" (1867); "Histoire d'un Paysan" (1868-70); "Histoire d'un Sous-Maître" (1869). These works are characterised by a dry yet charming humour, and are marvellous in the minuteness with which the characters of the persons concerned in them are worked out. The scenes of the novels are laid chiefly in Alsace, or in the neighbouring Palatinate. Moreover, the known hostility of the authors to the Second Empire helped to make their works still more popular. Since the war of 1870-71 they have published "L'Histoire d'un Plébiscite, Racontée par un des 7,500,000 Oui" (1872); "Le Brigadier Frédéric" (1874); "Maître Gaspard Fix" (1876); "Souvenirs d'un chef de Chantier a l'Isthme de Suez" (1876); "Contes Vosgiens" (1877); "Le Grandpère Lebigre" (1880). In these works hatred of Germany and Chauvinistic sentiment were expressed in too unrestrained a fashion to suit the taste of some countrymen of the authors. Two plays by Messrs. Erckmann-Chatrian have met with success on the stage, namely, "L'Ami Fritz" and "Le Juif Polonais" (The Bells). Many of their books translated into English, have become popular in this country.

M. OCTAVE FEUILLET,

FRENCH novelist, was born on the 11th of August, 1820, at Saint-Lô, in the department of La Manche. He made his *début* as an author with the novel "Le Grand Vieillard," under the *nom de plume* of "Désiré Hazard" in the columns of the *National*. Subsequently he contributed many tales to the *Revue Nouvelle* and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, among which was "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" (1854). This work was soon dramatised and put on the stage. It raised Feuilleť almost at once to the first rank of the novelists of his time. Of his other works the following is a fairly complete list:—"Dalila" (1857), a tragedy; "Histoire

de Sibylle" (1862), a romance, characterised by mysticism, which George Sand answered with her "Mademoiselle de la Quintinié"; "Montjoie" (1863), a comedy, in which he mirrored the society of the Second Empire; "Monsieur de Camors" (1867); "Julie" (1869), a tragedy; "Julia de Tréceur" (1872), a novel, which some years later was dramatised under the title of "Le Sphinx," and created a great sensation at the Théâtre Français; "L'Acrobate," in one act (1873); "Un Mariage dans le Monde" (1875); "Les Amours de Philippe" (1877); "Le Journal d'une Femme" (1878). Among his plays, but not mentioned above, are "Le Pour et le Contre," "Le Cheveu Blanc," "La Partiié des Dames," "Le Fruit Défendu," "Péril en Demeure" (The Opal Ring), &c. Feuillet lives in retirement, and for the larger part of the year in his Norman home. Since 1862 he has been a member of the Academy. In that year he took the chair vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe. In 1863 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honour, and subsequently, till the fall of the Empire in 1870, he was librarian of the Imperial residences. M. Feuillet is said to be the favourite author of the educated ladies of the Continent. He has certainly achieved great success, and a wide-reaching popularity. He is also undoubtedly an industrious author.

M. VICTOR HUGO,

THE most famous of all modern French writers and poets, was born on the 26th February, 1802, at Besançon. His father was an officer, Sigisbert Hugo, who in time rose to be a Count and General of the Empire. His mother was a Royalist lady, named Sophie Trébuchez, of Nantes. As a boy, Victor Hugo accompanied his father on journeys in Italy and Spain. When ten years old, being destined for a military career, he entered the Polytechnic School at Paris. He soon showed conspicuous capacity for mathematics, and still more decisively his inborn poetic genius. When fifteen years old he won a prize at the Academy for a poem, entitled "Les Avantages de l'Etude." For the floral games at Toulouse he wrote "Vièrges de Verdun," "Rétablissement de la Statue de Henri IV.," and "Moïse sur le Nil" (1819-21). "Odes et Ballades" appeared between 1822 and 1826, attracting extraordinary attention. The swing of the verse, the boldness of the imagery, and the unusual handling of the metre indicated already the future poetic revolutionary. Louis XVIII. gave the young poet a pension of £60 a year, subsequently raised to £120. M. Hugo, now a man of means, married Adèle Foucher. He published soon afterwards, "Han d'Islande" (1823), and "Bug Jargal" (1826). In these works he broke still more away from classicism, and by his preference for the horrible, the terrible, and the malformed, gave the signal for the romantic movement of the next twenty years. In 1827 appeared his drama, "Cromwell." The following is a list, with dates, of his subsequent works:—"Orientales" (1828), poems in glorification of the Grecian War of Independence; "Marion de Lorme" (1829); "Hernani" (1830), which caused trouble between the classical and romantic schools; "Le Roi s'Amuse" (1832), which was forbidden the stage after its first representation: "Marie Tudor" and "Lucrece Borgia" (1833); "Angelo,"

(1835); "Ruy Blas" (1838); "Les Burgraves" (1843), which was unsuccessful on the stage, and disgusted the author for some time with the theatre; "Esmeralda;" "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné," a powerful plea against the judicial penalty of death; "Claud Gueux" (1834); "Les Feuilles d'Automne" (1831), a collection of poems; "Les Etudes sur Mirabeau" (1834); "Chants du Crépuscule" (1835); "Les Voix Intérieures" (1837); "Les Rayons et les Ombres" (1840); "Le Rhin" (1842); "Napoléon le Petit" (1852); "Les Châtiments" (1853); "Les Contemplations" (1856); "Chansons des Rues et des Bois" (1866); "La Légende des Siècles" (1869); "Le Pape" (1878); "Religions et Religion" (1879); "L'Ane" (1880); "Les Misérables" (1862); "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" (1866); "L'Homme qui Rit" (1869); "William Shakespeare" (1864); "L'Année Terrible" (1872); "Quatre-vingt-treize" (1874); "Mes Fils" (1874); "Actes et Paroles" (1874); "Avant l'Exil, pendant l'Exil, depuis l'Exil" (1875-76); "L'Histoire d'un Crime" (1877), a description of the *Coup d'Etat*; "L'Art d'être Grand-père" (1878); "La Pitié Suprême" (1879).

In 1841 Victor Hugo was chosen a Member of the French Academy, and in 1845 he was created, by Louis Philippe, a peer of France. Gradually Victor Hugo changed from the reactionary ideas of the revolutionary period. In 1848, elected a Member of the National Assembly, he first sat with the party of order, and then joined the Left. At the *Coup d'Etat* of December 2nd, 1851, he was one of the first to be proscribed, and betook himself with his family to the island of Jersey; subsequently to Guernsey. In 1870 he returned to Paris, on the fall of the Empire, and was in 1871 elected to the National Assembly. He was defeated in the electoral contest of 1872; but in 1876 he was returned by the Capital of France to the Senate. Victor Hugo, at the time O'Donnell (1883) was condemned to death for the assassination of Carey, the Irish informer, wrote a letter to Her Majesty the Queen, asking her to spare the murderer's life. Victor Hugo's prayer was not granted. Lord Tennyson's son being some years ago in France, received from the veteran French poet much kindness, commemorated by our noble Laureate in the following sonnet:—

"Victor in poesy, Victor in romance,
Cloud-weaver of fantastic hopes and fears,
French of the French, and lord of human tears;
Child-lover, bard, whose flame-lit laurels' glance,
Darkening the claims of those who would advance.
Beyond our strait, their claim to be thy peers.
Weird Titan by thy winter weight of years
As yet unbroken; stormy voice of France,
Thou dost not love our England, so they say.
I know not; England, France, all men to be,
Shall make one people ere time's race be run;
And I, desiring that diviner day,
Yield thee full thanks for thy full courtesy
To younger England, in the boy my son."

[For Lord Tennyson's Life, see Biography of Celebrities, No. 3, page 30.]

M. EMILE LOUIS DE LAVELEYE,

BELGIAN economist and writer, was born at Bruges on the 5th of April, 1822. He studied first in the Athenæum at Bruges, and afterwards at the Collège Stanislas at Paris, and again at Ghent. In 1848 he devoted himself entirely to the investigation of various questions in Political Economy, to the professorial chair of which faculty he was appointed in 1864 in the University of Ghent. A partisan of the Liberal party, he contributed freely to French and Belgian newspapers, and was at one time among the most distinguished contributors to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The following is a fairly complete list of his more important works:—"Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales" (1844), "L'Enseignement Obligatoire," "La Question de l'Or," "Questions Contemporaines," "Etudes d'Economie Rurale," "Etudes et Essais," "La Prusse et l'Autriche depuis Sadowa," "L'Instruction du Peuple," "Essais sur les Formes du Gouvernement dans les Sociétés Modernes," "Des Causes Actuelles de Guerre en Europe," "De l'Avenir des Peuples Catholiques," "De la Propriété et de ses Formes Primitives" (Anglice, "On Property and its Primitive Forms"), "Le Protestantisme et le Catholicisme," "Du Respect de la Propriété privée en Temps de Guerre" (1875), "L'Afrique Centrale," "Le Socialisme Contemporain" (1881). M. de Laveleye is a member of the Belgian Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris. In 1882, M. de Laveleye published a work on his special subject, translated into English by Mr. Alfred Pollard, M.A., under the title of the "Elements of Political Economy." In this work M. de Laveleye endeavours to enliven what has been called the dismal science by excursions into morals, history, geography, and politics. M. de Laveleye exalts democracies and depreciates colonies. However, M. de Laveleye writes in a bright and lively style, which renders it easier for the reader to follow him into somewhat dry subjects. According to Madame de Novikoff, M. de Laveleye is an authority of weight on the affairs of the Balkan peninsula. How excellent a writer of English the eminent Belgian author is may be judged from the subjoined interesting article by him, which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 6, 1884:—

"A GREAT PEOPLE UNDER BAD LAWS.

"During my recent stay in England I was very forcibly struck by the contrast between the superiority of English civilisation and the imperfection of English laws and institutions. The English people, in one way, stand at the head of all civilised nations; yet in spite of this their institutions are among the worst I know. But is not this statement absolutely contradictory? How can bad laws make a great nation? Because the nation is great, in spite of its laws; and this greatness is due, in my opinion, to its religious principle. The advanced state of civilisation in England strikes a foreigner at every step: fields well enclosed, well drained and cultivated, with sheds for the agricultural implements, ploughs, engines, &c., and all these of the most perfect character; roads everywhere in the most admirable order; in the country, besides the handsome residences

of nobles and squires, charming villas in all directions; while in every town are to be met with an ever-increasing number of houses suitable only for the accommodation of well-to-do families. The means of communication, too, whether by rail or by steamer, are superior to any which can be found elsewhere; the schools of all classes, and for both sexes, are well built and fitted up, and filled with well-dressed children; the newspapers, reviews, and magazines are nowhere surpassed; the intellectual activity of the country is, in fact, unequalled; and, in spite of the present crisis, there is every sign of prodigious wealth. Side by side with all this, how imperfect are the institutions of England! Let us first examine the one most in evidence—the Parliament of the land.

“It is true that no country can be congratulated on the success of the parliamentary system, but nowhere else are efforts so considerable and truly conscientious so poorly repaid. It is impossible to conceive a more entirely shapeless governmental machine—anything, in fact, less suited for the legislative requirements of a modern State. Let us compare England in this respect with the Continent, and examine things as they now stand before our eyes. At the cost of really Herculean labour Parliament and the Ministry will, perhaps, succeed in passing the Franchise Bill after a six months’ session. In France, Italy, and Belgium the discussion of the most important and the most difficult law can never last more than a few weeks. Frequently the question is settled in eight or ten days, and in spite of this there are never any complaints of members’ speeches being cut short. Everywhere on the Continent the general course followed is after this wise: The proposed law is submitted to the consideration of Committees, which examine it in detail, but not with open doors, and there are no speeches made; a report is drawn up in reply to the Government ‘Exposé des Motifs’ by a specially competent member of the Central Committee. When principles are discussed each party brings forward its most eloquent orators, but after three or four days, or at the most after eight or ten, the House has had enough of them, and by common consent general discussion comes to an end. The proceedings go on quickly, because the different articles have been previously examined in secret by the Committees. A question may be put occasionally; but no other subject is allowed to interrupt the course of the debate. No private bills are ever permitted, as in England, to impede the debates on a measure under discussion. Each member possesses, as in England, a right of initiative, and can bring forward a bill, if he pleases; but the House itself arranges the order of its debates, and when the different measures submitted shall be discussed. In France the Franchise Bill would be voted in a fortnight, without even its most violent opponents finding ground for complaint that the debates had been curtailed. The minority find fault occasionally with laws that are voted, but never with the manner in which they are passed.

“Everywhere abroad the sittings are over at six P.M. or at seven at the latest, in time for dinner. In England they commence at four P.M., and continue until one or two in the morning, or when they are prolonged by obstructionists until four or five, or even for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. If the members were not thoroughly invigorated by their ‘tub,’ by riding, open-air exercise, and excellent diet, they would be worn out

at the close of the year. On the Continent, it would be necessary to renew them more frequently than omnibus horses. What useful work can any unfortunate Minister possibly undertake who has been shut up the whole night in a heated, unhealthy atmosphere, redolent of gas, and whose brain has been muddled by endless discourses? I do not understand how it is that the Society for the Protection of Health does not insist upon the law against insalubrious dwellings being applied to the House of Commons. In all other countries (for the purpose of preventing useless discussions) Parliaments have the power to enforce the Closure. Its mere existence is sufficient to prevent abuses. It is generally, indeed, a self-acting clause, and obtains, as a rule, the almost unanimous consent of the House. I have never heard it objected to anywhere by members accustomed to its being occasionally enforced. It is, in fact, an absolute necessity in every democratic assembly. There can be no more distressing sight than to see your great Minister struggling against the imperfections of your parliamentary machine, which he cannot get into working order. The spectacle reminds me of the noble Arab horses which I have seen in the desert, with their forelegs shackled, and who could thus only hobble slowly and painfully forward, instead of bounding onward so swiftly that the sands are scarcely marked by the trace of their hoofs.

"The English Parliament, even more than the Parliaments of the Continent, is guilty of the great mistake of attempting to direct the foreign policy of the Government. There is nothing for which it is so incapacitated. Every House of Parliament is a crowd, and crowds are necessarily ignorant as regards foreign affairs, for no Cabinet can possibly confide diplomatic secrets to Parliament. I was present at the last important discussion on Egyptian affairs. The most eloquent speeches were pronounced, during two consecutive evenings, concerning Gordon, the Mahdi, and Zebehr, although no one knew either the position, the intentions, or the true strength of anyone of the three. And yet the fate of an electoral reform of capital importance for the future of England depended on the opinion expressed as to whether or not Zebehr should be sent to the Soudan! Is not this a truly monstrous result of the present system? How can any Minister maintain a firm and consistent course of conduct in the midst of such endless questionings, public impatience, and the daily changes of opinion? As Lord Salisbury very truly said, Ministers holding office for four years under the United States Republic are far freer agents, and are in a position of considerably more authority, than it is possible for any to be under your parliamentary system. Unless a reform is effected in this state of things, Parliaments, as they become more democratic, will become less and less capable of directing foreign affairs. I have never felt more convinced of this than in following your recent endless debates on the Egyptian question. Nevertheless, foreign policy demands almost limitless foresight, clearness of perception, and consistency; for any error committed is paid for at a terrible price."



M. JOHN EMILE LEMOINE,

JOURNALIST, was born of French parents in London on the 17th October, 1815. His first important press appointment was that of London Correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, in 1840, of which newspaper he subsequently became the brilliant editor. In 1876 he succeeded to Jules Janin as a member of the French Academy, and in 1880 was made Senator for life. Of his articles there have appeared two volumes, entitled "*Etudes Critiques et Biographiques*" (1852), and "*Nouvelles Etudes*" (1862). The caustic bitterness of his journalistic writing is not less remarkable than his adaptability to the varying moods of the Parisian middle class, whose political opinions and inclinations he is able to gauge with wonderful accuracy. The following quotation from an article in the *Journal des Débats*, of June 3rd, 1884, with reference to the then proposed Conference on Egyptian affairs, will give an idea of the style and tone of M. Lemoine's organ:—"We do not know whether the courage of Mr. Gladstone be likely to yield under the menaces heaped upon his head, but these menaces on this side the Channel, though they distress, do not intimidate us. Ever since England interfered in Egypt, France has displayed towards her a moderation which may be termed excessive. In two whole years she raised no obstacle to her action. She (France) allowed England's diplomatists to sow disorder, her administrators to ferment anarchy, her generals freely to develop insurrection. The patience (*longanimité*) of France has been boundless. She remained a passive spectator of the disorganisation and ruin of a country in which, notwithstanding, she possesses imprescriptible rights and interests. But now, on being invited to the Conference, she is asked to sanction all that has taken place, all that may take place hereafter, and to agree that the creditors of Egypt shall pay for the blunders that have been committed. Well, that is what France cannot agree to. She may forget the *faits accomplis*, but on the condition that she shall have guarantees given her for the future. She cannot attend the Conference for the purpose of signing her own abdication and that of every other Power for the benefit of England. This would be playing the part of a dupe, and France and Europe could not stoop to accept it, even if Mr. Gladstone consented to ask them."

M. FRANCIS MAGNARD,

FRENCH journalist and man of letters, was born at Brussels, on the 11th of February, 1837. At a very early age he was taken to Paris, where he was educated. In 1859 he began to write in the weekly satirical paper, *Le Gaulois* and in *La Cause*. In 1863 he joined the *Figaro*, which at this time was not a political paper, and began a connection with the editorial staff of that paper, and with that of the *Evenement*, which has continued ever since uninterruptedly. To the daily *Figaro* and to the *Evenement* he contributes, under the title of *Paris au Jour le*

Journal, a critical paper on other journals and periodicals. He has besides collaborated on the *Grand Journal*, the *Paris-Magazine*, and the *Illustration*, &c. He has often signed his articles with his own initials, often with various pseudonyms, e.g., "Charles Devitz," "Louis Fyx," "Un Liseur." Since 1876 he has been editor-in-chief of the *Figaro*, under the proprietorship of M. H. de Villemessant. He kept his post after the death of the founder in 1879. Moreover, he became one of three partners in the property, which, in 1879, realised something like 1,900,000 francs of profit, or nearly £80,000 in English money. M. Francis Magnard has published works of fiction in *Le Temps*, *Le Journal de Paris*, *La Vogue Parisienne*, &c., and has contributed to *L'Opinion Nationale*, a novel *L'Abbé Jérôme*, which has been reprinted in volume form (1869).

JEAN FERDINAND MARTIN OSCAR MEDING.

THIS eminent German writer, who had achieved distinction in political life before devoting himself to literary pursuits, was born at Königsberg on the 11th of April, 1829. He studied law and political science in various German universities; and was employed for a considerable time in magisterial and other administrative duties. In 1859 he entered the service of the king of Hanover. He was entrusted by the king, George V., with several confidential missions, and was associated, as councillor of state, with the carrying into operation various political and religious measures. In 1863 he accompanied the king to Frankfort, to attend the congress of reigning German princes. In 1865, on the accession to power of a reactionary ministry, he became a member of the opposition. He was employed in 1866 on a mission to the Elector of Hesse; but, on the invasion of Hanover by Prussia, rejoined the king and the army, and, after the catastrophe of Langensalza, followed him to Vienna. In the following year he went to Paris as representative of the deposed king. In 1870 he was reconciled to the Prussian government, and after two years passed in Switzerland and at Stuttgart, fixed his residence at Berlin. Abstaining from interference with political matters, he occupied himself with writing personal reminiscences in the form of a romance, adopting the *nom de plume* of Gregor Samarow. His principal works are (we give the English translation of the titles), "For Sceptre and Crown," "Cross and Sword," "Hero and Emperor," "The Salutation of the Legions about to Die," "From Sadowa to Sedan," etc.

FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE MARIE MIGNET,

ONE of the foremost of modern French historians, was born at Aix, on the 8th of May, 1796. At an early age he entered the Lyceum at Avignon as a bursar; but in 1815 returned to his native town for the purpose of studying law. There he made the acquaintance of Thiers, and

their association ripened to a lifelong friendship. The two young men were admitted advocates at the same time, and for nearly two years practised at the bar; but literature was a more potent attraction than law, and simultaneously they attained academic distinction. Mignet was crowned by the Academy of Nismes for his *Eloge de Charles VII.* Very soon afterwards a greater honour awaited him; for he shared with M. Arthur Beugnot the prize given by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres for the best essay on "The Condition of Government and Legislation in France at the Academy of St. Louis, and the Institutions of that Province." Encouraged by this success, he resolved to devote himself entirely to literature; and left his native town for Paris, whither he was soon followed by his friend Thiers.

The liberal opinions of M. Mignet led to his engagement on the staff of the *Courrier Français*, and he retained his connection with that journal for ten years; and increased his reputation by the delivery at the Athenée of a course of historical lectures. His "History of French Revolutions from 1789 to 1814" was published in 1824, and has been frequently reprinted, and translated into most of the continental languages, Germany alone having produced six different translations. His great popularity as an historian added to his importance as a journalist, and made him more obnoxious to the government. He was prosecuted for having published the speeches delivered at the grave of Manuel; and he revenged himself by making his lectures at the Athenée serve the cause of the Opposition. At the beginning of 1830 he united with Thiers and Armand Carrel in establishing the *National*, as one of the journalists who signed the famous protest.

After the revolution which seated Louis-Philippe on the throne, overtures were made to Mignet, but he would only accept from the king the office of Director of the Archives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the title of Councillor of State. This position was of great value to him for his historical work. In 1833 he was sent on a confidential mission to Spain on the occasion of the accession of the young queen Isabella. This was the only political business in which he was engaged under Louis-Philippe. The revolution of February, 1848, deprived him of his office and title; and after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he resigned his position as president of one of the historic committees. He had been elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in 1832; and at the close of the year 1836 he succeeded M. Rayrouard at the French Academy, and was soon afterwards appointed perpetual secretary, and had in that capacity the opportunity of pronouncing *Eloges*, which are considered as models of that style of composition. He was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour on the 29th of July, 1871, and became a member of the council of the order in 1879.

Besides the great work mentioned M. Mignet has published in a collected form his lectures delivered at the Academy of Moral and Political Science; several other historical works of high authority, and he contributed many articles of great interest to the *Journal des Savantes*, the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and other publications.

M. XAVIER AYMON DE MONTEPIN,

FRENCH novelist, was born on the 18th of March, 1824, at Apremont, in the department of the Haute-Saône. In 1848 he was active as a publicist in the ranks of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. From this time he spent his leisure in writing novels and plays. Of his many works we give a list of the most important below :—"Les Chevaliers du Lansquenet" (1847); "Confessions d'un Bohème" (1849); "Mignonne" (1851); "Les Viveurs de Paris" (1852-56: 13 volumes); "Mademoiselle Lucifer" (1853); "Les Filles de Plâtre" (1855); "Les Viveurs de Province" (1859-60: 10 volumes); "Les Marionnettes du Diable" (1860); "Le Moulin Rouge" (1864); "La Maison Maudite" (1867); "La Femme de Paillasse" (1874); "Les Tragédies de Paris" (1874); "Le Secret de la Comtesse" (1876); "Les Drâmes du Mariage" (1878); "Le Médecin des Folles" (1879). Of his dramas we may mention—"Le Connétable de Bourbon" (1850); "Pauline" (1850); "La Tour St. Jacques-la-Boucherie" (1856); "La Sirène de Paris" (1860); "L'Homme aux Figures de Cire" (1865); and "Le Médecin des Pauvres." His most popular novels are known in English as "The Queen of Night," and "The Mystery of the Coral Branch."

M. HECTOR LOUIS FRANCOIS PESSARD,

FRENCH publicist, was born at Lille, in the department of the Nord, on the 22nd August, 1836. He studied in Paris in the Lycée Bonaparte. He opened his journalistic career with some articles in the *Figaro*, writing also (1857-58) in the *Gironde*. Taken by the conscription, he remained in the military service two years and a half. He was exonerated from further duty after the campaign in Italy. He then entered the Customs Service, and was employed at Blanc-Misseron, in the department of the Nord. Having become a collaborator on the editorial staff of the *Impartial* of Valenciennes, he was given the alternative of not writing in it or resigning his official post. He resigned, went back to Paris and gave himself up entirely to journalism. After having written in the *Mémorial des Deux Sévres* and the *Phare de la Loire*, he joined the *Temps*, in which paper he wrote from 1863 to 1865. He also worked on the *Courrier du Dimanche*. Appointed with M. Clément Duvernois to *La Liberté*, then under the direction of M. Emile de Girardin, he was for two years one of its principal editors. In 1867 he followed M. Duvernois to the *Epoque*, but differences in political opinion induced him soon to leave that paper. In February, 1869, he took the political editorship of the *Gaulois*; but gave it up in May, 1870, in order to pass to the *Soir*, of which he was editor-in-chief till October, 1873. Under the Ministry of Moral Order, M. Pessard could not obtain an authorisation to found a newspaper entitled *Le Jour*. At this time he wrote in the *Evènement*, in *L'Opinion Nationale*, and in the *Union Libérale de Seine-et-Oise*, a series of letters, which were published in book form, under the title of "Lettres

d'un Interdit." Summoned by M. Ricard to the post of *directeur* of the Press, March, 1876, he followed M. de Marcère in his retirement in the following month of December. He took over the entire control of the *Nationale* in 1878. He has been decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. M. Hector Pessard has published two ingenious political satires: "Yo et les Princes de '89," with a preface by M. Prévost Paradol (1867); and "Les Gendarmes," (1867). He undertook, with M. Duvernois, the work of writing "L'Année Parlementaire" (1863). In collaboration with M. Block he has contributed to the *Revue Germanique*, the *Revue Moderne*, and the *Dictionnaire de la Politique*.

LEOPOLD VON RANKE,

ONE of the greatest historians of the nineteenth century, was born on the 21st December, 1795, at Wiehe, in the Thuringian Forest. He obtained, in 1818, an appointment as a teacher at Frankfort, and about the same time gave himself up to those historical studies which have made his name so famous. The publication of his first work, "History of the Latin and Teutonic Peoples from 1494 to 1535," and his "Criticisms on Later Historians," won him fame, and in 1825 he was appointed Professor of History in the University of Berlin. From 1827 to 1831 he journeyed in Austria and Italy, occupying himself with scientific investigations in his own peculiar department. In 1841 he was appointed historiographer of Prussia, and in 1859 President of an historical commission at Munich, set on foot by King Maximilian of Bavaria. In 1865 he was made a noble, and on the death of Böckh, became Chancellor of the Order *pour le mérite*. As an objective historian, for correct appreciation of the proper authorities, and for scientific grouping of his material, he is a head and shoulders above any German historian. His most important works are "Fürsten und Völker von Südeuropa im 16 und 17 Jahrhundert," 1827 (Princes and Peoples of South Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries); "Die Osmanen und die Spanische Monarchie," 1878 (The Mussulman and the Spanish Monarchy); "Die Serbische Revolution," 1879 (The Servian Revolution), a book which dealt with Servia and Turkey in the 19th century; "Vorlesungen zur Geschichte der Italienischen Poesie," 1837 (Lectures on the History of Italian Poetry); "Die Römischen Päpste, ihre Kirche und ihr Staat im 16 und 17 Jahrhundert," 1834-36 (The Popes of Rome: their Church and State in the 16th and 17th Centuries). This was the first of his great works, to which he added (1839-40) "Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation" (German History at the Period of the Reformation). In 1847-48 he published his "Neun Bücher Preussischer Geschichten" (Nine Books of Prussian History), which again appeared, in 1874, as "Zwölf Bücher Preussischer Geschichte" (Twelve Books of Prussian History). His other works are, "Französische Geschichte, Vornehmlich im 16 und 17 Jahrhundert," 1852-61 (French History, especially of the 16th and 17th

Centuries); "Englische Geschichte Vornehmlich im 17 Jahrhundert," 1859 (English History, especially in the 17th Century), a most valuable work, well translated into our tongue; "Geschichte Wallensteins," 1880 (History of Wallenstein); "Zur Deutschen Geschichte, vom Religions Frieden bis zum Dreissigjährigen Krieg," 1869 (on German History, from the Reformation to the Thirty Years' War); "Der Ursprung des Siebenjährigen Krieg," 1871 (The Origin of the Seven Years' War); "Die Deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund" 1871; "Ursprung und Beginn der Revolutions Kriege, 1791 to 1792"; "Zur Geschichte von Oesterreich und Preussen Zwischenäden Friedensschlüssen zu Aachen und Hubertsburg," 1876; "Denkwürdigkeiten des Staats Kanzlers Fürsten von Hardenberg," 1877; "Hardenberg und die Geschichte des Preussischen Staats von 1793-1813," 1880-81; "Friedrich der Grosse; Friedrich Wilhelm IV.—Zwei Biographien," 1878; "Historisch-biographische Studien," 1878; "Zur Venezianischen Geschichte," 1878; and in 1881, "Weltgeschichte." Von Ranke has a German school of historians (Waitz, Duncker, Giesebrecht, Sybel, Jaffé, &c.), who regard him as their master. He is, in this country, regarded as an authority on all historical matters, and his work on "England in the 17th Century" deserves to be studied by all those who wish to be well-informed as to one of the most important periods of English history.



M. ERNEST RENAN,

FRENCH orientalist, philosopher, and author, was born on the 27th February, 1823, at Tréguier, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, in Brittany. He was intended by his parents for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and studied in the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice at Paris. After a time he left this institution to devote himself privately to the study of Oriental languages. He competed for the Volney prize, and won it with his work, "Histoire Générale et Systèmes comparés des Langues Sémitiques," published in a second edition, in two volumes, in 1855. In 1849 he was appointed to a scientific mission in Italy, where he obtained material for a work on Arabian Philosophy, "Averroës and L'Averroïsme," (third edition, 1869). In 1851 he was appointed to a post in the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. In 1860 he was entrusted with a mission to Palestine and Syria, where he received the impulse towards those investigations into the origin of Christianity which have obtained for his name both odium and popularity. On his return from the East he was appointed to a professorship of Oriental languages in the College of France. When he delivered his opening lecture, in February, 1862, he met with stormy manifestations of hostility from the Catholic students, which caused him to discontinue his professorial work. The Clerical party grew still more venomous against him, when, in 1863, he published

the first volume of his "History of the Origin of Christianity," under the title of "Vie de Jésus" (Life of Jesus). Further volumes were issued from the press:—"Les Apôtres" (1866), "Saint Paul et Sa Mission" (1867), "L'Ante-Christ" (1873), "Les Evangiles" (1877), "L'Eglise Chrétienne" (1878). The sensation produced by the "Life of Jesus" was so intense and hostile that the Government were compelled to deprive him of his post in the College of France. The Imperial Government, however, offered him a good appointment in the Imperial library, but he declined it and remained in comparative obscurity, till in 1870, he was again made Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France. After the events of 1870-71, Renan showed a very pronounced hostility to Germany, which first found expression in the well-known letter to Strauss. In 1878 he was elected a member of the French Academy; and in 1879 made a bitter attack on Germany in an oration delivered before the Academy, so bitter indeed that he felt himself compelled to excuse it in a communication to the *Journal des Débats*, entitled "Lettre à un Ami d'Allemagne." In the summer of 1880 he was Hibbert Lecturer in London, and treated of the origin of Christianity. In the same year he gave an oration in French before the Royal Institution, on the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Also in 1880 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The following is a fairly complete list of his other works which have not been mentioned above:—"Le Livre de Job" (1859); "Le Cantique des Cantiques" (third edition 1870); "Mission en Phénicie" (1865-74); "Nouvelles Observations d'Epigraphie Hébraïque," "Rapport sur les Progrès de la Littérature Orientale, etc." (1868). Besides these works must also be mentioned "Etudes de la Langue Grecque dans l'Occident en Moyen-âge" (1848); "Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse" (seventh edition, 1864); "De l'Origine du Langues" (1857); "Essais de Morale et de Critique" (third edition, 1867); "Questions Contemporaines" (1868); "Dialogues Philosophiques" (1876); "Mélanges d'Histoire et de voyages" (1878); "Caliban," a continuation of Shakespeare's "Tempest" (1878); "L'Eau de Jouvence" (1880); and in 1884, "Nouvelles Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse;" of which work we give an extract from a translation of the preface:

"Dogmas are transient, but piety is eternal. An early saint adapted for the requirements of the Christian life the manual of Epictetus. Sometimes there occurs to me an idea of the same character, although of an order infinitely more humble. Some persons having told me of the satisfaction with which they have read certain passages of my writings, and having drawn edification and consolation from the same, I have thought of collecting those passages, and publishing them in a little volume to be called 'Lectures Pieuses.' I should divide it into fifty-two parts for the fifty-two Sundays of the year. For each Sunday I would give an extract from the Gospels and from the Fathers of the spiritual life, to be followed by a prayer and a short passage for edification and comfort, after the fashion of François de Sales. Except for certain omissions, a pious woman would perceive no difference between such a book and a Prayer-book that she carries with her to church. Perhaps she would end in preferring it in many respects. That would be indeed a fine victory. I will not conceal that of all books the one which makes me most envious is the Missal. That book contains certainly many very beautiful things. It must,

notwithstanding, be confessed that the book has had singular good fortune. To merit being lovingly read in the hours of meditation and solitude, to enjoy the inestimable privilege of riveting the undivided gaze of a woman at the moment that she believes herself alone with her Creator, the Missal ought to be woven of gold and fine linen. But it is nothing of the kind. This little volume, which so many choice beings press with a fervent hand, and sometimes bear to their lips, contains weaknesses, terrors, and other things which encourage woman in the grievous habit of compromising too much with absurdity. These lines, upon which so many charming eyes are fixed with a kind of passionate tension, are often almost devoid of sense. A great step would be accomplished on the day that we could place in the hand of woman a less imperfect book of devotion. Far be from me the thought of undertaking a work so delicate, where success could only be achieved by dint of talent, feeling, and ingeniousness. I would simply collect in a portable form a few sincere pages for the use of men or women who are no longer contented with their old Missal. My highest ambition would be satisfied if I could hope upon my death, to enter the Church under the form of a little volume, bound in black morocco, to be held between the long tapering fingers of a finely-gloved hand."

M. Renan has recently delivered a course of Lectures on the Psalms, marked by his customary earnestness.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT

(Properly Victor Henri, Marquis de Rochefort-Luçay),

FRENCH journalist, novelist, and politician, was born on the 30th January, 1833, at Paris, and came of a noble family, which had been reduced to poverty. His first position was as a private tutor and writer. He then obtained a post in the office of Prefect Haussmann, and finally devoted himself entirely to authorship. He wrote, in an elegant and attractive style, novels and vaudevilles (mostly in collaboration with others). The most popular among them were—"Je suis Mon Fils" (1860); "Roueries d'une Ingénue" (1861); "Une Martingale" (1862); "Un Homme du Sud" (1862); "Sortir Seule" (1863); "Sauvé, Mon Dieu!" (1865); etc. He wrote many political articles, and was in turn writer in *Charivari*, the *Naine Jaune*, the *Soleil*, and the *Figaro*. Driven from the editorship of the *Figaro* in 1868, on account of his satirical attacks on the Government of Napoleon III., he founded the *Lanterne*, as a weekly paper, which continued vigorously the war against Cæsarism, and obtained repeated imprisonments and fines for M. Rochefort. After taking refuge for a time in Belgium, in September, 1869, on being returned to the Legislative Body for the First Arrondissement of Paris, he came back to the Capital of France, and founded the *Marseillaise*. On the murder of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Napoleon, he attacked the Empire again with violence and recklessness, and for insult

to the Emperor was condemned on the 22nd January, 1870, to six months' imprisonment. After the Revolution of the 4th September, 1870, he became a member of the Government of National Defence; but his doubtful behaviour during the *émeute* of the 31st October, 1870, induced his withdrawal from the Government. In March, 1871, he laid down his mandate for the National Assembly, as he regarded the cession of Alsace-Lorraine as illegal. From this time forward he stirred up the Commune, though he wanted the courage to join that movement openly. In the beginning of May, after the suppression of his paper, he took to flight, was recognised at Meaux, and arrested. Brought back to Versailles, he was tried by Court Martial, and condemned to transportation to New Caledonia. He contrived to escape in March, 1874, and returned to Europe, by way of Australia and America, finally settling in Switzerland, from which country he began anew to issue the *Lanterne*. When the general amnesty of 11th July, 1880, was proclaimed, he came back to Paris, and at once took over the conduct of a new Radical opposition paper, the *Intransigeant*. Of his other writings we may also mention the following:—"Les Petits Mystères de l'Hôtel des Ventes" (1862); "Les Français de la Décadence;" a collection of his political articles from the *Figaro* (1866-68: three series). He has written besides, several romances, viz.:—"Les Dépravés" (1875); "Les Naufrageurs" (1876); "Le Palefrenier" (1878); "L'Aurore Boréale" (1879); "L'Evadé" (1880); "Mademoiselle Bismarck" (1881); etc.; and an account of his escape, entitled "Retour de la Nouvelle-Calédonie; De Nouméa en Europe."

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU,

FRENCH dramatist, was born on the 7th of September, 1831, at Paris. In the early portion of his life he studied medicine, then in deference to the promptings of his genius, he gave himself up to the pursuits of literature. His first attempt as a dramatic poet, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was a failure. His talent was recognised by Déjazet, for whom he wrote, in 1860, "Monsieur Garat," and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais." He succeeded, in 1861, in gaining the decided applause of the critics with his comedy, "Les Pattes de Mouche," which revealed plainly both the little weaknesses and the great excellences of the author. If his characters are not well worked out, yet his types are eminently amusing and pregnant with meaning. We give below a fairly complete list of his works, which were nearly all successes:—"Piccolino," "Nos Intimes," and "Les Ganaches" (1861); "La Papillone" (1862); "Les Diables Noirs" (1863); "Don Quichotte," and "Les Pommes du Voisin" (1864); "Les Vieux Garçons," and "La Famille Benoiton" (1865); "Nos Bons Villageois," and "Maison Neuve" (1866), "Séraphine" (1868); "Fernande" (1870); "Rabagas" (1872), a dramatic pamphlet; "L'Oncle Sam," and "Les Merveilleuses" (1873) "Ferréol" (1875); "Dora" (1877); "Les Bourgeois de Pontarcy" (1878); and in 1880, "Daniel

Rochet," a drama, which has for its central idea the conflict between free-thought and orthodoxy. Besides these works, he published in 1869 "*Patrie*," and, in 1874, "*La Haine*." In 1877, M. Sardou was elected a member of the French Academy. He is Mayor of Marly, a town in the neighbourhood of Paris, near which he has a splendid country seat. The following remarks by Mr. Clement Scott, on "*How English Plays are Made*," in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 9th, 1884, will be found interesting in connection with M. Sardou:—

"Until Sardou proclaimed himself a genius, how few Frenchmen could afford to write alone! D'Ennery and Scribe continually worked in double harness. Dumas père seldom trusted to his own resources. Dumas fils would have a greater reputation as a dramatist had he followed his father's example. The men like Sardou, who know the stage by heart and from every point of view, who will not submit to dictation, for the very good reason that they are confident in their power and have proved it, are the real dramatists. In our time Boucicault is the only dramatist who has approximately approached the power of Sardou. He can build, he can write, he can stage-manage his own work. When he comes to the theatre with his manuscript under his arm, he knows exactly what he is going to do, and what ought to be done. He will receive suggestions, and they are often valuable, but he does not require to be told by the manager or his deputies to take his play back, to reconstruct it, to rewrite it, and virtually to fit it for the stage, that had not been studied practically. Next to Boucicault I should place Robertson, who was born, so to speak, on the stage. He was an actor, and came of a family of actors. He possessed two of the essential elements that make success—he could write and stage-manage; but his plots were weak and flimsy. Close in their wake follow writers for the stage like Tom Taylor, Charles Reade, John Oxenford; but not many of them were ever seen at their best except in collaboration. How few of the successful dramatists of the day—except Mr. Gilbert, who has worked a peculiar mine of his own with rare confidence, can conscientiously say that they could take an order for a play of any kind—drama, melodrama, comedy, or farce—and without assistance guarantee its success under the ordinary conditions of the stage? They can write plays to amuse for the moment, but they fail to produce one to live. If dramatic authors would collaborate more, they would in the long run make more money and decrease the chance of failure. But the hunger for isolated notoriety is too much for them. They collaborate and succeed; then they break away, work alone, and if they are not lucky enough to meet with a good stage manager they fail. Byron and Burnand, Albery and Merivale, Wills and Jones, Sims and Pettitt, Pinero, Herman and Palgrave Simpson, brilliant and clever men all of them, might have defied failure had they been more disposed to join their forces.

"Failing an architect at home, is it not natural that managers and authors should go abroad to find one. Then comes the difficulty. The French author, knowing nothing of the conditions of the English stage or the habits of our people, raves and storms if his work is touched. What is good enough for France ought to be good enough for England. Sardou looks upon his English adapters as his natural enemies, and yet he never takes the trouble to come to England or to study the stage that brings him in so much money. He was very angry when some of us altered his

'Dora' into 'Diplomacy,' and yet I venture to assert that had 'Dora' been translated as it was played in Paris, with that tedious second act and its political intrigue, interesting to Frenchmen alone, it would have failed to a certainty. 'Diplomacy' was arranged for the stage in a railway carriage between Paris and London. Three of us, Mr. Bancroft, the clerk of the works, and the Messrs. Rowe, English masons, went over to Paris to see the work of the great architect Sardou. All agreed it would not do for England as it stood. The play dealt with official life. Two of us had spent the best part of our lives in a Government office. Mr. Bancroft knew exactly where Sardou's construction was faulty for our requirements: we knew where his dialogue was too technical and diffuse for our purpose. This was collaboration in the most extensive sense of the word." M. Sardou is now at the acme of his power. After the well-known "Fedora," he has accomplished an even greater triumph in "Theodora." So full of vigour and dramatic details are his plays, that they make splendid and never-flagging romances, as witness the grand trio: "Dora," "Fedora," and "Theodora."

M. JOSEPH VICTOR SCHEFFEL,

GERMAN poet, was born on the 26th Feb., 1826, at Karlsruhe. His father was a major in the army. In the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin, he studied jurisprudence and history. In 1848 he went, as secretary, with Welcker, the commissary of the Empire, to Scandinavia. But he took more pleasure in humorous society and in literary composition than in diplomacy. He held legal appointments in 1850 at Säckingen, and in 1852 at Bruchsal. After this he made a tour in Italy, where he conceived the idea of his "Trompeter von Säckingen." On his return from this voyage he bade adieu to law for ever, and led a merry wandering life at Heidelberg, St. Gall, Hohentwiel and Munich, in southern France and in Italy. In 1857 he accepted the post of librarian at Donaueschingen from Prince Egon von Fürstenberg, and from this place often made excursions into the Black Forest, into the Bavarian Mountains, and to the Wartburg, near which is some of the most delightful scenery to be found in the Thuringian Forest. This post he resigned on account of bad health in 1859. In 1867 he was made a Councillor of the Court of Saxe-Weimar. In 1872 he took up his permanent residence at Radolfszell, and in 1876, on his fiftieth birthday, he was surprised to learn that he had been raised to the ranks of the hereditary nobility.

The foundation of his literary fame was laid in 1852, when he published the "Trompeter von Säckingen," which has gone through seventy-seven editions. This poem is full of delightful melody, and rich in the charm of harmony. "Ekkehard," which was published in 1857, made also a great sensation, and has passed a fiftieth edition. The time of its story is the tenth century. Among his other works are the following:—"Frau Aven-

tiure," Songs of the time of Henry of Ostendingen (1863); "Juniperus," History of a Crusader (1868); "Bergpsalmen" (1870); "Der Brautwillkomm auf Wartburg" (1873); "Waldeinsamkeit" (1881); "Gaudeamus," thirty-third edition (1880). In this last poem German humour (what is German humour?) is said to have raised for itself a monument that will last for ever. Scheffel is also supposed to embody in his works the prevailing mental attitude of Germany on moral and social questions; in a word, he is the most national and popular of Teutonic poets.

DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN

WAS born in 1822 at Neubukow, in Mecklenburg. His father was a Lutheran clergyman. He was intended for a merchant's office; but starting on a voyage to Venezuela, he was wrecked on the Dutch island of Texel, and saw himself compelled to obtain employment in Amsterdam. Here he succeeded by hard work in acquiring a knowledge of modern European languages. In the beginning of 1846 he had so far obtained the confidence of his employers that they sent him as their agent to St. Petersburg, and there a year afterwards he founded an establishment on his own account. Amid pressing business engagements he managed to extend his knowledge of modern languages, and even to acquire that of Ancient Greece. He then travelled over the Continent, Syria, and Egypt, and for the first time, in 1859, saw the shores of Greece. Having come into possession of a large property, he undertook, in 1864, a voyage round the world, and in 1866, finding himself at Paris, he devoted his time with extraordinary zeal to archæological studies. Now equipped for the carrying out of his long-nourished plan of excavations with the view to obtaining light on old-time history, he first visited the classic soil of the island of Ithaca, and then proceeded to the coasts of Asia Minor. In April, 1870, he began his excavations of the hill Hissarlik. The discoveries made in this and the two following years were marvellous. The Turkish Government, however, interfered, and Schliemann was compelled to pay 50,000 francs for his Trojan treasures. These were kept for some time at the South Kensington Museum; but in 1881, their owner presented them to the German people, and they were arranged under Schliemann's direction in the Ethnographical Museum at Berlin. Still more splendid was the result of his search at Mycenæ, the ancient town of Agamemnon; and the objects discovered were stored in the Ionian Bank of Athens. Since then he has disinterred a Cyclopiian city in Ithaca, pursued further investigations at Troy, and been very successful in his labours amid the relics of Boeotian Orchomenos. Among his works are "Mycenæ: a Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns." This work has a preface by Mr. Gladstone (for whose life see "Biographies of Celebrities," No. 1). "Orchomenos" and "Troja" followed. In French, he has written "Ithaque, le Péloponèse, Troie, Recherches Archéologiques" (1869), and "La Chine et le Japon aux Temps Presents." His wife is a Greek lady, and of great assistance to him in his working. He is perhaps one of the greatest living linguists. He now resides at Athens.

FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN,

GERMAN novelist, was born on the 20th of February, 1829, at Magdeburg. His father was a Government official, whose duties took him to Stralsund. The sea had a lively influence on the sensitive soul of Spielhagen, and plays a prominent part in the scenery of his romances. In 1847 he went to the University of Berlin, and, later, to Bonn. He at first devoted his attention to jurisprudence, but later on abandoned law for philological and literary studies, to which he gave himself up entirely both at Berlin and at Greifswald. In 1854 he was at Leipsic, where he was teacher in a school. The death of his father, however, changed his circumstances and resolves, and since 1857 he has devoted himself to literary work. From 1860 to 1862 he edited the "Feuilleton" in the *Zeitung für Norddeutschland*. In the latter year he settled in Berlin, where he still lives. The following is a fairly complete list of his works:—"Problematische Naturen" (1861), "Durch Nacht zum Licht" (1862), "Hammer und Amboss" (1869), "Allzeit Voran!" (1872), "Was die Schwalbe sang" (1873), "Sturmflut" (1873), "Die von Hohenstein" (1864), "In Reih' und Glied" (1866), "Platt Land" (1879), "Quisisana" (1880). Smaller works are: "Klara Vere" (1857), "Auf der Düne" (1858), "In der Zwölften Stunde" (1863), "Röschen vom Hof" (1864), "Hans und Grete" (1868), "Die Dorfkokette" (1869), "Deutsche Pioniere" (1870), "Ultime" (1873), "Das Skelett im Hause" (1879), "Angela" (1881). "Liebe für Liebe" (1875), and "Hans und Grete" (1876), both dramas, have less success on the stage than might have been expected from the reputation of the author. Spielhagen's collected works were published in 1875 in twelve volumes. This author is remarkable for the power of keen observation he brings to bear on psychological problems. He holds a deservedly high position among German men of letters of our time.

HEINRICH VON SYBEL,

HISTORIAN, was born on the 2nd of December, 1817, at Düsseldorf, in Germany. He studied under Von Ranke at the University of Berlin, and in 1839 completed his early studies at the University of Bonn, where from 1842 to 1845 he was Professor of History. To a similar post in Marburg he was appointed in 1845. In 1848-49 he was member of the Hessian States, and in 1850 he was a deputy in the Diet of Erfurt. In 1856 he became a professor at Munich, where, in 1857, he was chosen member of the Munich Academy of Sciences; in 1858, as Secretary of the Historical Commission, he served on several scientific missions, and founded the Historical Seminary. In 1861 he again appeared at Bonn as a professor, and in 1869 was returned by his university (Bonn) in the National-Liberal

interest as a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, and has since sat in the Constituent Diet of the North German Confederation. In 1875 he became Director of the Prussian State Archives at Berlin, and in 1878 he joined the highest rank of German Privy-Councillors. His works are as follows:—"History of the First Crusade" (1841), "The Origin of German Royalty" (1844), "History of the French Revolution, from 1789 to 1800" (1872-80)—this work has been translated from the third German edition into English by Mr. Walter C. Perry; "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon I." (1860), "Prince Eugene of Savoy" (1861), "The German Nation and the Empire" (1863), and "Minor Historical Writings" (1863-81, 3 volumes). In 1856 he founded the paper known as *Historische Zeitschrift*. This distinguished Professor's writings are characterised by methodic and thoroughly conscientious investigation of facts, together with brilliancy of style and a high order of descriptive power. His work on the Revolutionary period in France is regarded as a standard work of the highest authority.

M. TAINÉ,

FRENCH author, philosopher, and critic, was born on the 21st April, 1828, at Vouziers, in the Ardennes. He was educated at the Collège-Bourbon, and at the Ecole Normale, in Paris. After this he studied philology, intending to devote himself to the work of teaching; but gave up this idea on winning his doctor's degree with "De Personis Platoniciis," and "Essai sur les Fables de Lafontaine," in order that he might devote himself entirely to learned investigations. Two of his first works, "Essai sur Tite-Live" (1854), crowned by the Academy, and "Les Philosophes Français du XIX. Siècle" (1856) produced a considerable sensation by the independence of view expressed in them. This was still more the case, with his "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise" (1864), which excited quite a storm of indignation against the author on the part of the orthodox and catholic party in France. Despite the merit of the work, M. Taine received no prize from the Academy. To indemnify him for this disappointment, he was, by the influence of the Emperor Napoleon III., appointed Professor of Art and Æsthetics in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. Of his other works the following is a fairly complete list:—"Voyage aux Eaux des Pyrénées" (1855); "Essai de Critique et d'Histoire" (1868); "Nouveaux Essais" (1879); "Idéalisme Anglais" (1864, a study of Carlyle); "Le Positivisme Anglais" (1864: a study on John Stuart Mill); "Philosophie de l'Art" (1879); "Voyage en Italie" (1880); "Philosophie de l'Art en Italie" (1879); "Notes sur Paris, ou Vie et Opinions de M. Fred. Thomas Graindorge" (1880); "L'Idéal dans l'Art" (1867); "Philosophie de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas"; "Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce"; "De l'Intelligence"; "Notes sur l'Angleterre" (a work that has been translated into English, and been much read in this country). His great work is "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," which divides itself into two parts, "L'Ancien Régime" and "La Révolution." This

work has given great offence to the democratic party in France, as it traces back to the influence of the old monarchy some of the worthy achievements of the revolution. As an art critic M. Taine holds a foremost place. He married a daughter of a wealthy French manufacturer. He obtained a chair in the Academy January, 1880, in succession to M. de Loménie. He had previously been defeated by M. Henri Martin in 1878. M. Taine has contributed largely to periodical literature.

ARMINIUS VAMBERY,

THE eminent Hungarian traveller, geographical explorer, and political writer, was born in 1832 at Duna-Szerdahely, in one of the larger islands of the Danube. He was a student at Pesth until the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, when, though only sixteen years of age, he enthusiastically joined the national Hungarian movement, and took part in the siege of Comora, where he was unfortunate enough to have a leg broken, and remained a cripple. After the Austrian triumph, when so many of the vanquished perished from the severity of the conqueror, he owed his life to his youth and the injury he had sustained. He left his native country and sought refuge in Turkey. He lived for several years at Constantinople, studying Oriental languages, cherishing the idea of visiting Central Asia, the cradle of the Magyar race. He was the first European who succeeded in making his way through the Turkoman provinces, where, as a rule, all foreigners were murdered or sold as slaves. He disguised himself as a dervish, and joining a troop of native pilgrims, escaped suspicion, and passed on unmolested. He had prepared himself for this expedition for nearly two years, rehearsing the character he was to assume at the Turkish embassy at Teheran. He started in 1863 with the intention of traversing the Turkoman desert, visiting Khiva, then the chief town of the country, and Bokhara. In the last-mentioned place he had a formal interview with the Emir without being recognised as a foreigner. He reached Samarcand, the holy town of Meched, and many other places, returning by the south of the desert. He brought back with him, and took to Teheran, Constantinople, and Pesth, one of the pilgrims, a real dervish, who was led to believe that he was on the way to Mecca.

This remarkable expedition was fruitful in geographical, philological, and ethnological information, contained in a book published simultaneously in Hungary, in Germany and in England, with the title "Relation of Travel in Central Asia, in 1862-1864, by a Pretended Dervish." Editions of the book soon appeared in France, with engraved illustrations. On his return, the intrepid and accomplished traveller was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Pesth.

Vambery has since published an abridged version of his greater work, "Travels and Adventures in Persia," "Russian Influence in Asia," "Central Asia and the Question of a Russo-English Frontier," "Islam in the Nineteenth Century," "Pictures of Social Life in the East," "Primitive Civilisation of the Turco-Tartars," and some philological researches into the languages of the countries he had visited.

M. JULES VERNE,

FRENCH romancer, was born on the 8th of February, 1828, at Nantes. He studied law, both here and at Paris. From the year 1850 he began writing short pieces for the stage; but, in 1863, began his series of marvellous stories with "Five Weeks in a Balloon." Among his other works are the following:—"A Journey to the Centre of the Earth;" "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea;" "Meridiana: the Adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa;" "From the Earth to the Moon Direct in Ninety-Seven Hours Twenty Minutes, and a Trip Round It;" "The Fur Country, or Seventy Degrees North Latitude;" "Around the World in Eighty Days;" "A Floating City, and the Blockade Runners;" "The English at the North Pole;" "Dr. Ox's Experiment;" "Adventures of Captain Hatteras;" "The Mysterious Island;" "The Survivors of the *Chancellor*;" "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar;" "The Child of the Cavern;" "Hector Servadac, or the Career of a Comet;" "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain;" and "The Green Ray." He has written besides, "Histoire Générale des Grands Voyages et des Grands Voyageurs." All the other works mentioned above can be obtained in English. M. Verne describes impossible adventures and incidents in such a matter-of-fact manner, that he leads his readers willing captives to his imagination.

M. PIERRE VERON,

FRENCH journalist and man of letters, was born at Paris, in 1833. After a brilliant University career he thought of entering the Ecole Normale as a teacher, but his vocation was too evidently literature. In 1854 he made his *début* with a volume of poems, "Les Réalités Humaines," which obtained for him an appointment on the *Revue de Paris*, whose editor he remained till its suppression in 1858. He contributed at the same time articles to the *Chronique*. In 1859 he joined the staff of the *Charivari*, of which paper he soon became editor-in-chief. Possessed of an amazing fecundity of ideas, he wrote unceasingly for numerous journals, viz.:—*Le Courrier de Paris*, *Le Monde Illustré*, *L'Illustration*, *Le Petit Journal*, *Le Journal Amusant*, *l'Avenir National*, *L'Opinion Nationale*, *Le Nain Jaune*, &c. Besides his articles, which are full of humour, and of what the French call *verve*, M. Pierre Véron has published, almost every year, volumes of merry satires dealing with the manners of his time. On the 7th of February, 1878, he was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. Among his more remarkable works we may cite:—"Paris s'Amuse" (1861), "Les Marionnettes" (1862), "Le Roman de la Femme à Barbe," "Le Souffre-Plaisir" (1863), "Maison Amour et Cie." (1864), "La Famille Hasard" (1865); "La Foire aux Grotésques;" "Le Pavé de

Paris" (1865), "La Comédie en Plein Vent" (1866), "Par devant M. le Maire" (1866), "Monsieur et Madame Tout-le-Monde" (1867), "La Mythologie Parisienne," "L'Age de Fer-Blanc" (1868); "Les Pantins du Boulevard" (1868), "Les Phénomènes Vivants" (1868), "La Boutique à treize" (1869), "Les Grimaces Parisiennes" (1869), "Je, Tu, Il, Nous, Vous, Ils" (1869), "Les Dindons de Panerge" (1875), "Paris à Tous les Diables" (1875), "Les Coulisses Artistiques" and "La Vie Fantastique" (1876), "Les Chevaliers du Macadam" (1877), "Le Nouvel Art d'aimer" (1877), "Les Mangeuses d'Hommes" (1878), "En 1900" (1878), "La Comédie du Voyage" (1878), "Ohé! Vitrier" (1879), "Visages Sans Masques" (1879). In August, 1865, M. Véron, collaborating with M. Henri Rochefort, wrote for the Vaudeville Theatre of Paris a comedy entitled "Sauvé, Mon Dieu!"

ALEXANDRE WEILL.

THIS French-Jewish miscellaneous writer was born in Alsace in 1813. He was a poor scholar in Germany up to his sixteenth year, when he eked out a precarious income by the meagre proceeds from slight contributions to newspapers. In 1838, returning to France, he fell in with the Democratic party and wrote for Louis Blanc's organ, and answered the noted satirist Cormenin's "Fire! Fire!" with a pamphlet entitled "Fight Fire with Fire!" rather a happy hit, which brought him forward. In 1848, in the *Presse*, where he managed the foreign news department, he showed he was changing his politics by attacking Ledru Rollin; soon after, joining the *Legitimist Gazette de France*, he defended Constitutional Monarchy as a warming pan to the old régime. He continued to launch pamphlets in each political crisis, never wanting in Paris, in intervals of press writing, a few dramatic pieces never acted, and some volumes of novelettes, and is now a leader writer.

MADAME CONRAD DE WITT (NÉE GUIZOT),

ELDEST daughter of the minister and historian Guizot, was born in Paris, August 6th, 1829. She was reared by her grandmother, during a maternal half-orphanage, and given a homely tone, manifested by her goodly number of works, mostly done into English and other tongues, for the family and juveniles. The more important are founded on historical episodes, and are even histories told in simple language. Having been her father's assistant, she learnt English to help him with his "Cromwell," etc., and has independently translated into French several novels and the Queen's Books. Her sister, Pauline (born 1831, died 1874), translated Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," and wrote a life of "William the Conqueror," both of which her father revised.

CHARLES EMILE YRIARTE,

DESCENDANT of a Spanish family, was born in Paris on the 5th of December, 1832. Early in life he gave considerable attention to the study of art, and obtained besides employment in the service of the administration, in connection with the ministry of state. In due time he received the appointments successively of inspector of the Imperial Asylums, and inspector of the Opera. At the same time he contributed to several illustrated French and foreign newspapers. When, towards the close of 1859, Spain undertook an expedition against Morocco, he accompanied the Spanish forces as correspondent and artist for the *Monde Illustré*. His success was so marked, his sketches and articles attracting general attention, that he resolved to retire from political employment and devote himself to literature. In the following year he accompanied the Italian campaign to Sicily, the Marches and Umbria. On his return to France he was appointed director of the artistic department, and editor-in-chief of the *Monde Illustré*, but resigned the position in 1870.

Besides his abundant work on the former journal, with which he was so long connected, M. Yriarte has contributed either under his own name or the pseudonyms "Janus," "Marquis de Villemer," and others, to *Figaro*, *Le Grand Journal*, *La Vie Parisienne*, and other journals. His volumes include "La Société Espagnole," "Under the Tent," "Souvenir du Maroc," "Les Cercles de Paris," "Paris Grotesque, les Celebrités de la Rue;" and various other works descriptive of the social life of the French capital. "La Vie d'un Patricien de Venice" was published in 1874, and the next year the author received the valued recognition of the Academy. He has published books about Bosnia and Herzegovina, Venice and Montenegro; and has made several translations from old and contemporary Spanish works. In June, 1864, he was made a commander of the order of Isabel the Catholic, and in 1877 received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

M. EMILE ZOLA,

THE great French realistic novelist, was born on the 2nd April, 1840, in Paris. His father was an engineer, and was the constructor of the canal in Provence that is called after him. M. Zola, senior, died at Aix, in 1847. M. Emile Zola passed much of his youth in the South. He was educated at the Lycée Saint-Louis in Paris, on leaving which he entered the bookselling business of Messrs. Hachette. He consecrated much of his leisure to literary work, at first for the Parisian periodical literature. Soon he appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseille," and "Le Vœu d'une Morte." He attracted soon, however, more notice by his "Contes à Ninon," and the "Confession de Claude"; but his true power in depicting the cruel truth about human nature was most distinctly manifest in "Thérèse Raquin." In 1868 he published "Madeleine Féral," a study in hereditary proclivities carried still further in "Les

Rougon-Macquart." This great work was to consist of twenty volumes, of which between 1871-80, nine appeared, viz., "La Fortune des Rougon," "La Curée," "Le Ventre de Paris," "La Conquête de Plassans," "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," "L'Assommoir," "Une Page d'Amour," and "Nana." "L'Assommoir" went through fifty editions, and although the other works had not so great a sale, their success was very great. In these novels M. Zola tries to show the influence of inherited qualities and of surrounding circumstances on the individuals of one family through several generations, and how, out of the connection between these two classes of phenomena, develop virtue and vice. M. Zola, by the necessities of his scheme, was compelled to deal with much that was painful, and in "Nana" appears to throw himself with almost too much gusto into the description of a life utterly degraded and entirely devoid of moral or healthy religious sentiment. As a critic M. Zola has contributed much to the *Voltaire* and the *Figaro*, and with much ability, though his views have brought him into sharp conflict with the opinions of ordinary people. On the stage he has not had much success, but a dramatised version of "L'Assommoir," in which the more revolting episodes were toned down, ran for 200 nights, and an English adaptation, "Drink," had a great success. In 1866 and 1879 he issued "Mes Haines," gossip on art and literature; a biographical study, entitled, "Edward Manet" (1867); and "Nouveaux Contes à Ninon" (1878). A powerful writer and seeker after truth, M. Zola has yet pandered to a vicious taste by seeking in the cesspools and sewers of life his studies of character. He is most notable for his insatiable industry, for, while continuing to accumulate material for novels with exhaustive profundity, he never fails weekly to supply news-letters to journals abroad to which he has been attached since youth. After that youth of poignant struggles and difficulties he has at last won the palm of victory—success rewards his efforts, while he has the right to regard his triumph as in no small degree the result of honest toil, for there is something Titanesque in his active industry. The amount of labour performed by Zola in the last ten years is almost fabulous, particularly when one contemplates the solidity of his work. More than twenty journals and reviews count him among their contributors.

ALBERT WOLFF.

THIS naturalised French journalist was born at Cologne on the last day of December, 1835, of German-Jewish parentage. After employment in a junior clerkship at Paris, he returned to Bonn University, relieving his grave study with comic drawing, some of which appeared in a "Humorous Trip along the Rhine." Giving up the pencil for the pen he turned to "manufacturing" children's and toy books in quantities for the Berlin printers. On returning to Paris, he became secretary to the elder Dumas, and contributed to the leading dailies, particularly the *Figaro*, to which he has most often been attached. To quiet the attacks on him at the Franco-German War, he became a French citizen. His theatrical pieces, like his articles, are ephemeral and unknown out of France.



JUSTINE MCCARTHY.



JOHN DILLON.



THOMAS SEXTON.



THE RIGHT HON. EARL SPENCER.



CHARLES STUART PARNELL.



T.D. SULLIVAN.



T.P. O'CONNOR.



J. BIGGAR.

THE LIVES OF Eminent Irish Politicians.

RICHARD LANE ALLMAN, M.P.,

BORN at Cork in 1813, is the son of James Clugstone Allman, Esq., of Bandon, in the County of Cork, by Sarah, daughter of Richard Lane, Esq., of Cork. He was educated at Belfast College. He is a magistrate for the County of Cork. He was elected for Bandon at the general election of 1880. In 1861 he married Frances, daughter of James Splaine, Esq., of Garrane, County Cork. He is a Liberal.

JOHN BARRY, M.P.,

VICE-PRESIDENT of the Home Rule Confederation (which, in conjunction with the late Mr. Isaac Butt, he established, and of which he was the first secretary), was born at Bannon, Wexford, in 1845, and married, in 1867, Mary, daughter of Mr. James O'Dwyer, of Lismore, Ireland. He was educated at Dunston, Northumberland. Mr. Barry is a Liberal, and in favour of the "restoration of legislative independence to Ireland," and "the establishment of a peasant proprietary." He was elected for Wexford County in April, 1880.

GEORGE DE LA POER BERESFORD, M.P.,

BORN in 1831, at Cloneruy, Co. Cavan, is the elder son of the Most Reverend Dr. Marcus Gervais Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Colonel Henry Peisley L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County. He was educated at Eton, and at University College, Oxford. He is a Conservative, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for his county, of which he was high sheriff in 1867. He was elected in October, 1875, for Armagh city, for which he has since sat. Mr. Beresford married, in 1860, Mary Annabella, daughter of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, Rector of Bolton Percy, and Canon of York.

JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, M.P.,

HAS sat for the County of Cavan since 1874, having unsuccessfully contested Londonderry City in November, 1872. He is the son of Mr. Joseph Biggar, merchant, of Belfast, by Isabella, daughter of Mr. William Houston, of Ballyearl, County Antrim. He was born at Belfast, 1828, and is unmarried. He was educated at Belfast Academy, and is engaged in trade as a provision merchant at Belfast, of which place he has been a Town Councillor since November, 1871, and Chairman of the Belfast Water Commissioners from August, 1869, to March, 1872. Mr. Biggar is a Liberal and a Home Ruler. At Waterford, in December, 1882, Mr. Biggar made a violent attack on Lord Spencer, and a prosecution was instituted, the defendant being committed for trial at the ensuing Waterford Assizes. He was allowed to find bail and give securities in small amounts for his appearance to take his trial; but nothing further was heard of the matter. Indeed, as was remarked at the time, "However much his remarks might have offended against the canons of political good taste, there was nothing in them to justify the interference of the law." He is well-known for his outspoken speeches in the House, and for his interruption of other speakers by his reckless remarks; and in a well-remembered action for breach of promise of marriage brought against him in the Courts, certainly no one indulged in heartier laughter than himself.

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE, M.P.,

WAS born in 1826, at Waterford, and is a son of Andrew Blake, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Patrick Galway, Esq., of Waterford. Mr. Blake was educated at St. John's College, Waterford, and at the Government College, Pau, Basse Pyrenées. He is a magistrate for the City of Waterford, of which he was mayor for the years 1855-6-7. He was chairman of a Royal Commission on Sea and Oyster Fisheries, 1869, and was appointed in 1883 chairman of the Commission for Selecting Fishery Harbours in Ireland. He is a Home Ruler, and has had a long career in Parliament, having sat for Waterford City from April, 1857, to November, 1869, and for the County of Waterford from 1880. He is the author of several works, the most important being "The Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland," and "Defects in the Moral Treatment of Insanity in Public Asylums." Mr. Blake married, in 1874, Adelaide Mary, youngest daughter of Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., of Faithleggs, Co. Waterford, a deputy-lieutenant, and for some years M.P. for that county.

ROWLAND PONSONBY BLENNERHASSETT, M.P.,

WAS born at Kells, County Kerry, 1850, being the only son of Richard K. Blennerhassett, Esq., by Honoria, daughter of William Corrigan Ponsonby, Esq., of Croto. He is cousin of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett,

the older member for the county. In 1876 he married Mary Beatrice, third daughter of Walter Armstrong, Esq. Mr. Blennerhassett was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Christ Church, Oxford; at the former he obtained first honours. In 1878 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He is a justice of the peace for Kerry, a Liberal, in favour of Home Rule and was elected for Kerry in February, 1872.

SIR ROWLAND BLENNERHASSETT, BART., M.P.,

IS the only son of Sir John Arthur Blennerhassett, and Sarah, daughter of John Mahoney, Esq., of Blennerville. He was born September 5th, 1839. He is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the County of Kerry, and in 1866 served the office of high sheriff. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1849, and in 1870 married Countess Charlotte de Leyden, only daughter of the Count de Leyden. He was member for Galway from 1865 to 1874; and in 1882 was elected for County Kerry. He is a Home Ruler. In a speech, reported in the *Irish World*, he said:—"It is time that we declared everywhere that the land belongs to the whole people, and that we refuse to support any measures which do not recognise the right of the labourers and artisans to their native soil as completely as that of the farmers. To make the land the common property of the whole people is the only thing worth struggling for. It is necessary to base the fight upon the true principle of naturalizing the whole soil of the country, the town lands as well as the agricultural lands, by taking rent from those who now appropriate it, and applying it to such uses as are for the common benefit of the whole people."

MAURICE BROOKS, M.P.,

BORN in 1823, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Abbey Street, Dublin. He is a merchant in Dublin and London, and a window-glass manufacturer at Walsall. He is a Liberal, a supporter of the movement for Home Rule for Ireland, and has sat for the City of Dublin since February, 1874. He is a magistrate for Dublin, and was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin 1873-74. Mr. Brooks has twice married: first, in 1847, Hannah Maria, daughter of the late Mr. James Rose, of Burford, Worcestershire (who died January, 1873); secondly, in 1875, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Robert McDowell, Esq., of Belfast.

SIR HENRY HERVEY BRUCE, BART., M.P.,

WAS born September 22nd, 1820, at Down Hill, near Coleraine. He is the eldest son of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce (second baronet), by Ellen, younger daughter of the late Robert Hesketh Bramford-Hesketh,

Esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the 1st Life Guards, as a cornet, in May, 1840, serving until September, 1841. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Londonderry, and served the office of high sheriff for that county in 1846. He is a Conservative, and unsuccessfully contested Londonderry County in March, 1857. He sat for Coleraine from February, 1862, to February, 1874, when he contested it unsuccessfully, but was re-elected in April, 1880. Mr. Bruce married, in 1842, Mary Anne Margaret, only daughter of Sir Juckes G. J. Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Nottingham.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, M.P.,

WAS born in Park Lane in 1852. He is the eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, by Mary Cornelia, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Edwards, Bart. Viscount Castlereagh is a Conservative, but unpledged as to the Home Rule question. He unsuccessfully contested South Durham in February, 1874, and Montgomery in May, 1877, but was elected for County Down in May, 1878, for which he has since sat. His lordship married, in 1875, Lady Theresa Susey Helen, daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury.

JAMES CHAINE, M.P.,

WAS born at Ballycraigie in 1841, a son of James Chainé, Esq., of Ballycraigie, County of Antrim, by Maria Augusta, daughter of F. Whittle, Esq., of the County of Antrim. He was educated at Blackheath Proprietary School, is a magistrate of his county, and a Conservative in politics. He was elected for the County of Antrim in February, 1874, for which place he has since sat. Mr. Chainé married, in 1863, Henrietta, daughter of C. A. Creery, Esq., of Newcastle, Co. Down.

MAXWELL CHARLES CLOSE, M.P.,

BORN in 1827, is the eldest son of Colonel Close, of Drumbanagher, Co. Armagh, by Anna Elizabeth, sister of the first Lord Lurgan. Educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he graduated B.A. in 1849, and M.A. in 1856. He is a deputy-lieutenant for Armagh, of which county he was high sheriff in 1854. He is a Conservative, and sat for the County of Armagh from 1857 to 1864, for which county he was re-elected in February, 1874. Mr. Close married, in 1852, Catherine, daughter of Henry Close, Esq., of Newtown Park, Co. Dublin.

VISCOUNT COLE, M.P.,

THE eldest son of the Earl of Enniskillen, by his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Archibald Casamajor, Esq., was born in Mount Street, London, in 1845. He was educated at Eton, and appointed ensign in the Rifle Brigade in 1865, but retired from the army in 1868. He was high sheriff for the county of Fermanagh in 1870, for which county he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He has sat for Enniskillen in the Conservative interest since April, 1880. His lordship married, in 1869, Charlotte Marion, daughter of the late Douglas Baird, Esq., of Closeburn, Scotland.

DAVID LA TOUCHE COLTHURST, M.P.,

THE third son of Sir Nicholas Colthurst, fourth Baronet, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Colonel George Vesey, of Lucan House, County Dublin, was born at Lucan in 1828. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Army in 1847, serving in the 17th Foot in the Crimea and at Sebastopol. After commanding the 20th Foot for three years, he retired as lieutenant-colonel in 1872. He has sat as member for County of Cork, in the Liberal interest, since February, 1879. He is a Home Ruler, and in favour of denominational education.

JOHN DALY, M.P.,

WAS born in 1834, at Cork. He is the son of the late John Daly, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles O'Connell, of Cork. Mr. Daly was educated at Clongowes College, Co. Kildare. He is a merchant, and an alderman of Cork, of which city he, for two consecutive years, 1871-3, served the office of mayor. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a magistrate for the County and City of Cork. Mr. Daly has sat as member for Cork since April, 1880, though he unsuccessfully contested Tralee in February, 1874, and Cork in June, 1876. He professes to be a Liberal, in favour of "a peasant proprietary," and Home Rule for Ireland, "believing self-government to be indispensable to a healthy national life."

MICHAEL DAVITT,

THE practical organizer and founder of the Irish Land League, is the son of an evicted Irish tenant. He has worked as a factory boy in Lancashire, and lost his arm by a machine accident. When a young

man he joined the Fenian movement, was in 1867 arrested, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. In 1879 he was let out on ticket-of-leave. While in prison he thought very seriously of the state of his native country, reconsidered some of his previous opinions, and arrived at the conclusion that, if the condition of things was to be improved, it was by constitutional agitation and not by violence. He visited America, and while there thought out a scheme of land organization, returning to Ireland with the intention of devoting himself to the task of making his plans known, and if possible securing a practical result. He arranged meetings in various parts of the country, and the new scheme found wide acceptance among the tenant-farmers. In October, 1879, as a result mainly of his efforts, the Irish National Land League was formed.

Mr. Davitt spoke strongly against all forms of outrage, and urged again and again that violence would only damage the cause. In January, 1881, he made a speech at Kilbrin, near Kanturk, in which he thanked God that the evil genius which had been playing the game of the landlords in the ranks of the people, had been flung back into their own councils, and was now precipitating their cause upon inevitable destruction. He rejoiced to behold the Samson of Irish landlordism, shorn of his locks by the Land League, pulling down the pillars of the constitution in its blind fury. He bade his hearers remember that no great movement ever triumphed in Ireland or elsewhere without numbers having to suffer for their devotion to the cause of justice and reason. "But glorious indeed will be our victory, and high in the estimation of mankind will our grand old fatherland stand, if we can so curb our passions and control our actions in this struggle for free laws as to march to success through privation and danger without resorting to the wild justice of revenge, or being guilty of anything which could sully the character of a brave and Christian people."

Mr. Davitt again incurred the penalty of penal servitude. Early in 1882, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, having resigned his seat for Meath, in consequence of the state of his health, Davitt was proposed and elected, without opposition. He was not, of course, allowed to take his seat. The Solicitor-General showed that as Davitt was a convicted felon, working out his sentence in Portland Prison at the time of the election, he was by that fact disqualified. He was discharged from penal servitude after what is known as the "Kilmainham Treaty," in April, 1882. The first use made by Michael Davitt of his liberty under a renewed ticket-of-leave was to repudiate all terms and all concession short of the destruction of landlordism in Ireland.

A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* says, "Michael Davitt, not Mr. Parnell, is the true author of the Land League, and the real expositor of its policy and designs; and Michael Davitt is a convicted political character of the most dangerous type." In the same article is this passage:—"We are indebted to Michael Davitt, who is at once the ablest and the most outspoken of the Irish party, for the clearest statement of what is meant by the land question, and the abolition of landlordism by the Land League. He would transfer private property in land to the State, which should partially compensate the former pro-

prietor, and receive an abated rent from the occupiers of the soil. There is nothing original in his calculations; they are simply a new version of the resolution adopted by the Congress of the *International*, held at Bale, in 1869, which declares that 'society has the right to abolish individual property in the soil, and to bring back the land to the community.' This is called 'collectivism' by the Socialist writers, whatever that may mean. It is strange that Michael Davitt, who abhors the authority of the State under which he was born, should propose to augment the power of that State a hundredfold by making it the sole lord of the soil, and enabling it to draw rent from the labour of the people, especially after they have been told to pay no rent at all. The system is absolutely destructive of the principle of inheritance and the accumulation of capital, and it is, in truth, a return to barbarism. Lastly, if this state of things were applicable to property in land, which means simply capital invested in the soil, it is equally applicable to capital invested in factories, or machinery, in mines, in railroads, and in trade. It is, in fact, as the Internationalists put it, the abolition of property and total subversion of society, for what is good for one class is good for another. The wild and nonsensical theories of Marx and Proudhon have thus become Irish ideas. These, however, are Davitt's views, and we are not surprised that he desires to obtain an independent Irish Parliament in order to carry them into execution, for they could not find much encouragement at Westminster. It is useful to know beyond the possibility of doubt what these men are aiming at, and what an Irish Parliament would be expected to do."

In December, 1882, Mr. Davitt was summoned to the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, together with Mr. Healy, M.P., to answer for speeches they had delivered which appeared calculated to disturb the peace of the country, and to give sureties for further good behaviour, or else go to prison. Davitt succeeded in obtaining a postponement of the case for ten days, and he also elicited from the Attorney-General the fact that the prosecution was established under statutes of Charles I. In the following January the two defendants, refusing to find securities, were committed to prison for six months, but were released at the end of four months.

In December, 1884, Mr. Davitt published two volumes relating his personal experiences, entitled, "Leaves from a Prison Diary; or, Lectures to a Solitary Audience."

CHARLES DAWSON, M.P.,

BORN at Limerick, in 1842, is the son of Michael Dawson, Esq., of Limerick. He was educated at "The Catholic University" of Ireland. He married, in 1873, the daughter of William Carroll, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, at Limerick. He is a town councillor of the City of Dublin, was high sheriff of Limerick in 1876-77, and mayor of Dublin for 1882. Mr. Dawson is a Liberal, in favour of

"a government in Ireland, administered by Irishmen," and was elected for the Borough of Carlow in April, 1880. He has written several pamphlets on education, and contributed articles on the Franchise to the *Fortnightly Review*.

JOHN DILLON, ESQ.,

WAS born in the County of Dublin, in 1851, being the son of the late John Blake Dillon, Esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law (who represented Tipperary from July, 1865, until his death in October, 1866), by Adelaide, daughter of William Francis Hart, Esq., of Dublin. Mr. Dillon, senior, took an active part in the National Movement of 1848, and cherished the idea of effecting a lasting union between the representatives of Irish Nationalism and the leaders of the English Liberal Party. Mr. Dillon was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, and is a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons, Ireland. He sat as member for Tipperary from April, 1880, to March, 1883, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule.

At a meeting in Kildare in August, 1880, Mr. Dillon made a speech in which he advised Boycotting, calling upon the young farmers in Ireland to defend Leaguers threatened with eviction. He said "he looked forward to the time when there would be three hundred thousand men enrolled in the ranks of the Land League; and when that time came, if the landlords still refused justice, the word would be given for a general strike all over the country against rent, and then all the armies in England would not levy rent in that country. . . . In Parliament they could obstruct, and outside of it they could set the people free to drill and organise themselves; and they would show that every man in Ireland had a right to a rifle, if he liked to have a rifle." On the 17th of August this speech came before the House of Commons, Sir Walter Bartellot asking the Chief Secretary if his attention had been called to it. Mr. Forster replied that he considered the speech both wicked and cowardly; but added that he declined to prosecute Mr. Dillon for delivering it. Mr. Dillon immediately returned to England, and on the following Monday, August 23rd, moved the adjournment of the House, in order to reply to Mr. Forster. "The manner of his speech," we read, "was no less remarkable than its matter—quiet, perfectly self-possessed. With a low, passionless voice, and unmoved face, Mr. Dillon met the charge against him. He denied that his speech was wicked in advising the farmers of Ireland to resist an unjust law."

In October, 1881, Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Leeds, denounced Mr. Parnell, and said that Mr. Dillon was an honourable contrast to his leader. Mr. Dillon scornfully rejected the compliment, and joined Mr. Parnell in fierce denunciations of the Premier. A few days afterwards, he was, with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, and others, arrested in Dublin, and taken to Kilmainham gaol.

At the beginning of 1882, the corporation of Dublin, on the motion of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dillon, who was then in Kilmainham gaol; and the Lord Lieutenant was requested to permit him to attend at the City Hall to receive the freedom, but, as might have been anticipated, the request was refused. Cork and other places followed the example of Dublin in conferring the freedom on Mr. Dillon. On the 16th of August, Mr. Dillon being able to attend, the freedom of Dublin was formally conferred.

After the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in Phoenix Park, on the 6th of May, 1882, Mr. Dillon, in conjunction with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt, at once issued an address to the Irish people and to the world, expressing their horror and despair at the shameful crime which had brought disgrace upon their country. The manifesto concluded, "We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of the past fifty years that has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that, until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice, that stain will sully our country's name."

On the 24th of May, 1882, in the course of the debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, Mr. Dillon explained, "with cynical frankness," the programme of the Irreconcilable section of the Irish party. He said that neither he nor his friends thought that the settlement of the arrears of rent would be a complete settlement of the land question; but the Land League would have been able to bring the question to a satisfactory settlement in a few years if the Government had acted as they wanted it to do. The Land League desired to conduct this movement without outrage. He had never denounced outrages in Ireland, and never would till the House denounced evictions; but he had earnestly endeavoured to show the people of Ireland that their own interests—both as regards their own reputation in the sight of the world, and the protection of their rights and the future of the country—distinctly lay in putting a stop to outrage. One of the means he relied upon to prevent murder in Ireland was open combination and the rough process they called Boycotting. He was not ashamed to tell the House that he had advocated Boycotting in Ireland, as that would be more effective than murder or outrage. The Irish people had been taught that if they submitted to law and order they would be swept away like flies from the face of the country. When this lesson had entered into the heart of the people coercion was powerless. The question came to be whether they should have a secret combination to murder, or an open combination to Boycott? If he were an Englishman, and in a free country, he might denounce Boycotting. No one would introduce any such law into England; but if they lived in a mining town in Australia or California, they would be glad to welcome it. Boycotting, like lynch law, was an unwilling means forced upon the people because the Government refused them protection. If the Government had refused to give another Coercion Act the landlords would have been glad to come to terms, and have accepted twenty years' purchase for their estates. Now they would ask twenty-six or twenty-seven. The outcome would be that the tenantry

would not buy, and the long war would go on, with occasional horrible outrages and secret combination, till the Bill had come to a close, when the Land League would spring up again, and they would again be face to face with the same land movement. The landlords would find then that they would not get more than ten years' purchase. If they had to pass through a horrible period of outrage, when Captain Moonlight would take the place of the Land League, in spite of Coercion Acts, then another movement would arise, based upon a much more advanced platform.

In replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Gladstone described his speech as "heart-breaking." Mr. Dillon, he said, was the apostle of a creed of force and oppression which tended to the destruction of all liberty, and to the erection of a despotism differing from every other despotism, as being more detached from all law, tradition, and restraint.

Early in March, 1883, Mr. Dillon resigned his seat in Parliament. A writer of the time describes him as a striking figure in the House. Mr. Dillon's appearance singled him out at once, whether on the back benches of the House of Commons or on the crowded platform of an Irish meeting, as a man remarkable among his fellows. His grave, melancholy face and intensely dark hair and eyes gave him a curiously Spanish air, more appropriate to those stately faces that smile from the canvases of Velasquez in the great gallery of Madrid than to a nineteenth century member for Tipperary. He was one of the few followers of Mr. Parnell whose appearance in any sense corresponded to the ideal picture of a member of a revolutionary party. Those who had watched him in the House of Commons felt instinctively that he would have found more fitting surroundings in some Jacobite Convention, or Committee of Public Safety, of the year 1793. He was, at the time of his resignation, in bad health, and went, to recruit his strength, on visits to Colorado and Italy.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, K.C.M.G.,

WAS born in 1816, in Monaghan, and is descended from a long line of scholars and ecclesiastics of eminence. His father was a farmer in the county of Monaghan. He was educated at the Belfast Institution. He is, as far as Ireland is concerned, a politician of the past rather than of the present; but in his early days he exercised a very great influence. Mr. Duffy commenced his literary and political career at a very early age. At the age of twenty he was sub-editor of the *Dublin Morning Register*, and shortly afterwards became editor of an important journal in Belfast. Returning to Dublin, in 1842, he established the *Nation*, having for his coadjutors Thomas Davis and John Dillon. The *Nation* was known as the organ of the Young Ireland Party, whose fervent desire was legislative independence. But, besides the political influence of the *Nation*, it gained a large

circulation, socially, by the contributions of Mr. Duffy, under the title of "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," which subsequently, in a collected form, has run through forty editions. Mr. Duffy, together with Mr. O'Connell, was in 1844, convicted of sedition; a conviction which was set aside on appeal by the House of Lords. A quarrel with the Young Ireland Party by both these leaders was followed by the establishment of the Irish Confederation. In 1845 Mr. Duffy was called to the Bar in Ireland, but did not practise. He was again tried, in 1848, with Mr. O'Brien and other leaders of that body for treason-felony, but, although there were four indictments against them, there was no conviction. The *Nation*, having been suppressed, was then revived, and Mr. Duffy was, in July, 1852, returned for New Ross, where he defeated Sir Thomas Redington, who had been Under-Secretary for Ireland at the time of Mr. Duffy's prosecution for treason-felony. He was a prominent founder of the Tenant League, and of the Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons. The split in that party, however, in the year 1856, led to the resignation of his seat in Parliament, when he emigrated to Melbourne. He arrived at Port Philip early in 1865, was welcomed warmly, and at a banquet given in his honour at Melbourne, February 4th of that year, he made use of the expression so often quoted for and against him: "I am an Irish rebel to the backbone and spinal marrow." In compliance with a pressing invitation, Mr. Duffy visited Sydney, where, on the 11th of March, a banquet was given in his honour. His friends in Victoria presented him with a freehold estate, in order to qualify him for a seat in the Legislative Council. The diggers of Ballarat pledged themselves to give an ounce of gold each. He practised for some time at the Bar, but again the fascination of politics drew him aside, and in 1857, the first administration under responsible government in Victoria being established, he accepted the appointment of Minister of Public Lands and Works. He then returned home, but after two years re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and in 1871 became Prime Minister. In the same year he was chairman of a conference of Cabinet Ministers from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, to procure the right of complete intercolonial legislation for those colonies, which they now possess. Suffering a Parliamentary defeat in June, 1872, he resigned office, having in vain sought a dissolution at the hands of Viscount Canterbury, the governor of Victoria. He was offered a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which he refused, accepting subsequently the honour of knighthood, to which he was gazetted May 31st, 1873. After again visiting Europe for two years he returned to Victoria at the beginning of 1876, when he was again elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. On the meeting of a new Parliament, in May, 1877, he was unanimously elected Speaker, and in the same year was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Charles Duffy has published, besides the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," "Young Ireland: a Fragment of Irish History, 1840-50," and "Four Years of Irish History, 1845-49." He is chairman of the National Gallery of Victoria, and has devoted himself to all projects for the encouragement of industrial enterprise, literature, and the fine arts in the country of his adoption. Sir Charles has been three times married: first, in 1842, to Emily, daughter of Francis

McLaughlin, Esq., merchant, of Belfast; secondly, in 1846, to Susan, daughter of Philip Hughes, Esq., of Newry, merchant; and thirdly, in 1881, to Louise, daughter of George Hall, Esq., of Rockferry, Cheshire.

SIR JOHN JAMES ENNIS, M.P.,

BORN in Dublin in 1842, is the eldest son of the late Sir John Ennis, Bart. (who sat for Athlone from 1857, to July, 1865), by Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late David Henry, of Dublin, Esq. He was educated at Oscott, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Westmeath, for which he was High Sheriff in 1866. He sat for Athlone, in the Liberal interest, from December, 1868, to February, 1874, when he polled the same number of votes as his opponent, who, on petition, obtained the seat. He was re-elected at the general election of 1880, beating his opponent, Mr. Shiel, a Home Ruler, by only one vote. Thus his election experiences have been of rather a peculiar kind.

WILLIAM EWART, M.P.,

WAS born in 1817 at Belfast. He is a son of the late Alderman William Ewart, of Sydenham Park, County Down, and was educated at Belfast Academy. He is a merchant and manufacturer in his native town, of which he is an alderman and magistrate, and he is also a magistrate for the County of Antrim. He married, in 1840, Isabella, daughter of the late Lavens Mathewson, Esq., of Newtown Stewart, County Tyrone. Mr. Ewart was mayor of Belfast in 1859 and in 1860, and was one of the deputies for the arrangement of a treaty of commerce with France in 1864. He is a Conservative in politics, and has sat as member for Belfast since March, 1878.

CHARLES JOSEPH FAY, M.P.,

BORN at Cootehill, County Cavan, in 1842, is the son of Thomas Fay, Esq., of Faybrook, County Cavan, by Mary Herbert, daughter of P. Maccabe, Esq. He was educated at Clongowes Wood and at Castleknock; was admitted a solicitor in 1866, when he gained first honours at the final examination. In 1870 he married Susan, daughter of the late James Fay, Esq., of Moyne Hall, County Cavan. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule. He was elected in 1874 for the County Cavan, for which he has since sat.

JOHN GIVAN, ESQ.,

LATE member for Monaghan, was born at Castlecaulfield in 1837. He is the son of the late John Givan, Esq., of Castlecaulfield, County

Tyrone, linen manufacturer, and a magistrate for that county, by Margaretta, daughter of Mr. James Macdonald. He was admitted a solicitor in Ireland in 1870, and married, first, Eliza, daughter of Samuel Hopper, Esq., of Crewe, County Tyrone; and, secondly, Araminta Read, daughter of James S. Ross, Esq., of Liscarney, Monaghan. He was first elected for Monaghan in April, 1880, entering Parliament as the exponent of what are called advanced views, in favour of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, the reformer of the Grand Jury Laws, and the establishment of elective county boards. He is a magistrate and chairman of Town Commissioners of Aughnacloy, County Tyrone. Mr. Givan retired from his seat as member for Monaghan on being appointed Crown Solicitor for Meath and Kildare.

EDMUND DWYER GRAY, M.P.,

WAS born in Dublin in 1845, being the son of the late Mr. John Gray, of Charleville House, County Dublin (who sat for Kilkenny from 1865 till his death in 1875), by Anna, daughter of the late James Dwyer, Esq. Mr. Gray is a newspaper proprietor in Dublin, and owner of the *Freeman's Journal*, which he inherited from his father. He was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1880, and was nominated a second time for 1881, but declined the office. In 1882 he was high sheriff for the City of Dublin. He is of advanced politics and a Home Ruler. He was elected for Carlow County in April, 1880, having sat for Tipperary from May, 1877, to the dissolution in that year, and unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny City in April, 1875. He married, in 1869, Caroline, daughter of Major Archibald Chisholm, and his wife, the celebrated Caroline Chisholm, "the Emigrant's Friend."

THOMAS GREER, M.P.,

WAS born in 1837, at Sydney Place, County Cork, and is the son of Alfred Greer, Esq., of Dripley House, County Cork, by Helena, daughter of Joshua Carroll, Esq., of Sydney Place, County Cork. He was educated at a private school at Clifton. He is a magistrate for the County of Antrim and for Carrickfergus. He was high sheriff for the latter town in 1870, and high sheriff for the County of Tyrone in 1876. Mr. Greer is a Conservative, and has sat in Parliament as member for Carrickfergus since his election in April, 1880. He married, in 1864, Margaret, only daughter of the late John Owden, Esq., of Sea Park, Carrickfergus. Mr. Greer is a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and is a member of other learned societies, and chairman of the commercial company of Richardson, Sons, and Owden, and of the Bessbrook Spinning Company.

ION TRANT HAMILTON, M.P.,

BORN in 1839, is a son of James Hans Hamilton, Esq., who represented Dublin County from 1842 to 1863, by Caroline, daughter of John Trant, Esq., of Dovea, Tipperary. He is also the grandson of Hans Hamilton, Esq., who sat for Dublin County for thirty years. Mr. Hamilton was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has sat for Dublin County in the Conservative interest since April, 1863. He married, in 1877, Victoria Alexandrina, daughter of the late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley. He is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the County of Dublin.

TIMOTHY MICHAEL HEALY, M.P.,

SON of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry, County Cork, was born in 1855. When only sixteen years old he came to England to seek his fortune. He had received very little scholastic education, but remedied his deficiencies by hard study, mastering the French and German languages and the art of phonography, his knowledge of which procured him a situation at Newcastle as shorthand clerk in the office of the superintendent of the North-Eastern Railway. He afterwards obtained an appointment in London as confidential clerk in a floorcloth manufactory; and began to contribute to the Irish journal, the *Nation*, as London correspondent. This position introduced him to Mr. Parnell, whom, in 1879, he accompanied to America. He was now introduced to active political life, and the Irish Nationalist party obtained a recruit of no ordinary energy. In November, 1880, he was elected for the Borough of Wexford; and in June, 1883, having resigned his former seat, was elected for Monaghan County. In the spring of that year he was, with Mr. Davitt and Mr. Quinn, as secretary of the National League, committed to prison for six months for speeches made in the previous December. A writer in the *Annual Register* says:—"Mr. Healy, although one of the most popular of the Parnellite party in Ireland, was one of the few leading Nationalist members who had not suffered imprisonment for his opinions. It was dramatically the one thing wanting to his career, and the temporary inconvenience of six months' seclusion was but a trifle in contrast with the increase of influence and authority that was certain to accompany it. The necessary intercourse caused by common imprisonment between Mr. Davitt and one of the ablest of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants was in itself enough to solder close the true power in the National party. In the excitement and enthusiasm caused by the imprisonment, all sordid differences were forgotten. In making an example of him the Executive only succeeded in raising Mr. Healy to the first rank among the politicians of the Parnellite party." Mr. Healy was allowed to leave Richmond Prison after serving four out of the six months of imprisonment ordered in the sentence. A month later he was elected for Monaghan, one of the strongholds of Ulster. The writer we have just quoted says:—"Six months earlier, any one who should have said that it would be possible

for a Parnellite politician to represent an Ulster county would have been laughed at heartily for his folly; but the seemingly impossible had come to pass." Accompanied by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Healy went through the County Monaghan, speaking almost exclusively on the Land Question, and keeping Home Rule theories in the background—a judicious reserve considering the opinions of most of the residents in that locality." Mr. Healy was credited with a more complete knowledge of the working of the Land Act than any other member of the House except Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Law, who, as Irish Attorney-General, had drafted the Act.

In the early part of the year 1883, the Pope sent an angry letter from Rome to the Irish bishops, censuring the conduct of some of the priests in favouring the National movement. It did not come directly from the Pope, but was signed (no doubt with his full authority) by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect, and Monsignor Domenico Jacobini, secretary of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide. To this rescript the leading men of the Nationalist party replied in the most energetic terms; and Mr. Healy, writing from Richmond Prison, bitterly and even fiercely appealed to the national feeling against what he declared to be "the English conspiracy at the Vatican."

On the discussion of the vote for the Lord Lieutenant's household, in August, 1883, he denounced the Castle administratives and the Chief Secretary (Mr. Trevelyan) in very strong language. He said:—"There was a conspiracy of silence both in the English press and on the Treasury bench in regard to all Irish grievances. There was a desire to 'cushion' everything. The Chief Secretary had made his defence, and he would, if he had been in office in Cromwell's time, have got up and defended with just as much *à plomb* the spitting of Irish babes upon English bayonets. The right honourable gentleman wanted them to fight in velvet in that House, but when they got over to Ireland they found the prison cell ready for them. When Irish members spoke their full mind the plank-bed was the reward of their fulness of spirit. This was a question of life and death. It was a struggle of the Irish people fought out in that House as their forefathers fought it out in different circumstances. It was ridiculous to imagine that they could import into that House refinements and delicacies of speech. It was as much a war now between the two countries as ever it was. The Irish members were the exponents of the state of feeling which existed in Ireland, and which inspired the great mass of the people of Ireland with hatred and contempt of her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Healy prepared a Bill, which, in his enforced absence was introduced by Mr. Barry, for the constitution of county courts in each county of Ireland. It was lost by 231 votes against 58.

MITCHELL HENRY, M.P.

WAS born at Ardwick, near Manchester, in 1826. He is the son of the late Alexander Henry, Esq. (who sat for South Lancashire before its division), by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Brush, Esq., of Willow Bank,

Co. Down. Educated privately, and at University College, London, Mr. Henry commenced practice as a Consulting Surgeon in 1848, and became Surgeon and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence to the Middlesex Hospital, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and of several learned societies, during which time he contributed several medical papers to scientific journals. In 1862, he quitted the medical profession and became partner in the mercantile firm of Messrs. A. and S. Henry and Co., of Manchester, Huddersfield, &c. Mr. Henry is a magistrate for the County of Galway, and for Middlesex and Westminster; and is also a deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex. He unsuccessfully contested Woodstock in July, 1865, and Manchester in 1868. He was elected for Galway in February, 1871, and has sat for that county up to the present time. He is a pronounced Home Ruler, and in favour of local self-government in all parts of the United Kingdom. He married Margaret (who died in 1874), daughter of George Vaughan, Esq., of Quilly House, Dromore.

RICHARD LALOR, M.P.,

IS a son of the late Patrick Lalor, Esq., of Tenakill, who represented Queen's County from 1832 to 1835. He was born in 1823. He was educated privately, and is a civil engineer and tenant farmer. At the general election of April, 1880, he was returned for Queen's County. He is a Home Ruler and supporter of "Irish Nationalism." In 1852 he married Margaret, daughter of Michael Danne, Esq., of Morenbrath, Queen's County.

JAMES LEAHY, M.P.,

ELECTED for Kildare County, April, 1880, was born in 1822. He is the son of the late Daniel Leahy, Esq., of Templemore, Tipperary. He is a tenant farmer, and a Liberal in politics. In 1850 he married, Julia, daughter of John Mulhell, Esq.

EDMUND LEAMY, M.P.

FOR Waterford City, was born in 1848, and is the son of James Leamy, Esq., of Waterford. He was educated at St. John's College, Waterford, and the University High School of the same city; and was admitted a solicitor in 1878. At the general election of April, 1880, he was returned as a Home Ruler.

THOMAS LEA, M.P.

FOR Donegal, was born in 1841, at The Larches, Kiddyminster. He is the son of the late George B. Lea, Esq., of that place, by

Emma, daughter of — Harris, Esq., of Oaklands, Dursley, Gloucestershire. Mr. Lea is a magistrate for Worcestershire, and a merchant and manufacturer at Kidderminster. He sat for Kidderminster from December, 1868, to February, 1874, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He also unsuccessfully contested Donegal, in December, 1876, but was returned for that place in 1879, and has since retained his seat. He is a Liberal. He married, in 1864, Louisa, daughter of W. Birch, Esq., of Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.

CHARLES EDWARD LEWIS, M.P.,

WAS born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1825, the third son of the late Rev. George William Lewis, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, by Caroline, daughter of Matthew Concanon, Esq. Having been educated privately, and at St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, he was admitted a solicitor in January, 1847, and practised for some time as head of the firm of Lewis, Munns, and Longden, in the Old Jewry, London. He has altogether retired from legal practice, but is still a member of the Executive Committee of the London and Provincial Law Association. Mr. Lewis has also devoted himself to literature, and, among other things, is the author of several useful legal handbooks. In politics he professes himself a moderate Conservative, and opposed to Irish national education being made denominational. He has sat for Londonderry City since 1872. In 1850 he married Isabella, daughter of the late R. A. Ellison, Esq., a British merchant. He is a magistrate for the County of Derry, and a director of the London and Provincial Bank, and other financial associations.

ROBERT DYER LYONS, M.P.,

WAS born at Glanmire, Cork, in 1826. He is a son of Sir William Lyons, mayor and high sheriff of Cork, by Harriet, daughter of Spencer Dyer, Esq., of Kensale. He was educated at Messrs. Hamblin and Parker's school, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.B. in 1848. Mr. Lyons is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Ireland; is Physician to the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals, Dublin; Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Catholic University, Ireland; a Senator of the Royal University of Ireland, and a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration; and was Pathologist-in-Chief to the Army in the Crimea in 1855-56, and commissioner to Portugal in the yellow fever epidemic in 1857. He is the author of several interesting medical official reports, including a "Report on the Diseases of the Army in the Crimea," and "Treatises on Fevers," "Hospital Practice," &c. In politics he is a Liberal, but is independent, and not pledged as to Home Rule for Ireland. He is, however, in favour of the creation of a peasant proprietary by

the aid of State loans, of the reform of the Grand Jury Laws, &c. He has sat for Dublin City since April, 1880. He married, in 1856, Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. David R. Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

JAMES PATRICK O'GORMAN MAHON, M.P.,

COMMONLY called The O'Gorman Mahon, was born in the County of Clare, in 1803, being the eldest son of the late Patrick Mahon, Esq., by Barbara, only daughter of The O'Gorman, deceased. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking the degree of M.A. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the County of Clare, and in 1834 was called to the Bar in Ireland, but has never practised. In politics he is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He was returned for Clare in 1830-31, but only for a short time, as he was unseated on petition. In August, 1847, he was returned for Ennis, for which place he sat until July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He has sat for Clare since May, 1879. The O'Gorman Mahon married Christina Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of John O'Brien, Esq., of Fitzwilliam Square.

Mr. Justin Huntley MacCarthy, in his interesting book, "England under Gladstone," describes the subject of our notice:—"One of the most remarkable figures in the ranks of the Irish party was Colonel The O'Gorman Mahon, whose handsome white-haired head, and tall form made him conspicuous in the House. The O'Gorman Mahon had played a prominent part in Irish politics long before most of his present colleagues were born. He had brought O'Connell forward at the time of the Clare election. He had been in Parliament some fifty years before his connection with Mr. Parnell's party. The intervening half-century he had spent in all parts of the world, soldiering, sailing, travelling, enjoying adventure for its own sake. He had taken a considerable share in making the history of one of the South American republics. Rumour said of him that at one time he was not merely Lord High Admiral of the fleet, and Generalissimo of the army, but actually Archbishop of the Church. The latter statement, however, must be regarded as the merest exaggeration. His friends were fond of rallying him on his supposed antiquity; but there was no young man in the Irish party, or indeed in the House of Commons, who carried his head more erect, or showed less evidence of the weight of years, than The O'Gorman Mahon."

EDWARD MULHALLEN MARUM, M.P.,

IS the eldest son of the late Richard C. Marum, Esq., of Aharney House, Queen's County, by Elizabeth Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Purcell Mulhallen, Esq., of Malcolmvilla, Kilkenny. He was educated at Carlow College, and at the University of London, where he graduated M.A., and subsequently LL.B. He was called to the Irish

Barin 1846, and is a magistrate for Kilkenny County and Queen's County. He was elected for Kilkenny in April, 1880. He is a Liberal and a member of the Home Rule League. He is the author of "Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland: its Cause and Cure," and "The Rights of Irish Tenants under the British Constitution to Fixity of Tenure Vindicated." Mr. Marum married, in 1861, Maryanne Josephine, daughter of the late John Brennan, Esq., of Woodview County, Kilkenny.

JAMES CARLILE M'COAN, M.P.,

IS a son of the late Mr. Clement M'Coan, of Dunlow, County Tyrone. He was born in 1829, and educated at Dungannon School and at the London University. In 1856 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. For several years he practised as a barrister at the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant, at Constantinople. There he established and edited the *Levant Herald*. He is the author of "Consular Jurisdiction in the Levant." He was elected, in the Liberal interest, for Wicklow at the general election in April, 1880. In 1857 he married Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. William Jenkyns, of Elgin, Scotland.

DONALD HORNE MACFARLANE, M.P.,

RETURNED for Carlow County in April, 1880, as a Home Ruler, is of Scotch descent, his father being the late Allan Macfarlane, Esq., a magistrate for Carthran, his mother a daughter of the late Major Horne of the same county. He was born in 1830, received a private education, and, in 1857, married Mary Isabella, daughter of the late Henry R. Bagshaw, Esq., Q.C.

EDWARD MACNAGHTEN, Q.C., M.P.,

BORN in 1830, is the second son of the late Sir Edward Workman Macnaghten (second baronet, who for some years sat for Antrim), by Mary, only daughter of Edward Gwatkin, Esq. Educated at Cambridge, he graduated B.A. in 1852, M.A. in 1855, and was formerly Fellow of Trinity College. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1857; was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1880, and was elected for Antrim in April of that year. He is in politics a firm Conservative; will uphold in its integrity the ancient custom of Ulster tenant right, and is in favour of the amendment of the Grand Jury Laws, so as to give the taxpayer a greater control over the imposition of taxation. Mr. Macnaghten married, in 1858, Frances Arabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, formerly one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, ESQ., M.P.,

WAS born at Cork, in 1830. He is the son of the late Michael Francis McCarthy, of Cork, Esq. He was educated at a private school in his native city. He married, in 1855, Charlotte, daughter of W. G. Allman, of Bandon. Mr. McCarthy is a magistrate for the County of Cork, a Home Ruler, and Vice-President of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons. He entered upon literary life, on the staff of a Liverpool paper, in 1853. In 1860 he reported in the Gallery of the House of Commons for the *Morning Star*, becoming foreign editor of that paper the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864. In 1868 he resigned this post, and for nearly three years travelled through the greater part of the United States. He is the author of the following novels:—"The Waterdale Neighbours," "My Enemy's Daughter," "Lady Judith," "A Fair Saxon," "Linley Rochford," "Dear Lady Disdain," "Misanthrope," "Donna Quixote," and "The Comet of a Season." He has also written "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays; "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws; "A History of Our Own Times," being an account of the principal events from the accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election, 1880; and "Epoch of Reform," the period between 1830 and 1850. He has also contributed to the *London Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Fortnightly*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and to several other English and American periodicals. He was elected member for Longford, Ireland, in 1879, and in 1880, both times unopposed, and has sat for Longford since his first election

SIR JOSEPH NEALE McKENNA, M.P.,

BORN in Dublin, in 1819, is the eldest son of Michael McKenna, Esq., of Dublin, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Oliver Plunket Gregan, Esq., of Dublin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1848. He is a deputy-lieutenant of the County of Cork, and a magistrate for the County of Waterford. He is of Liberal politics, and a supporter of the Irish Home Rule League. He unsuccessfully contested New Ross in April, 1859, and again in May, 1863, and Tralee in February, 1865, but was returned for Youghal in July, 1865, and sat for that Borough until May, 1868, for which he was re-elected in February, 1874, and in April, 1880. He has twice married: in 1842, Esther Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Howe, Esq., of Dublin, and in 1880, Amelia Anne, only daughter of the late George Keats Brooks, Esq., and widow of Richard Warner Hole, Esq., of Quorndon, Leicestershire.

BERNARD CHARLES MOLLOY, M.P.,

BORN in 1842, is a son of the late Kedo Molloy, Esq., of Cornolare, King's County, by Maria Theresa, daughter of the late James Tracy Lynam, Esq., of King's County, and of Hawke House, Sunbury. Educated

at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire, and the University of France, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1872. Mr. Molloy has served in the French army, and is Private Chamberlain at the Court of the Vatican. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He unsuccessfully contested King's County in February, 1874, but was returned at the general election of April, 1880, and has since sat for that county.

JOHN PHILIP NOLAN, M.P.,

BORN in 1838, is the eldest son of John Nolan, Esq., of Ballinderry, County Galway, by Mary Anne, daughter of Walter Nolan, Esq., of Loughboy. Educated at Clongowes Wood, Stonyhurst College, and Trinity College, Dublin; also at the Staff College, and at the Advanced Class, Woolwich, he entered the Royal Artillery, as lieutenant, October, 1857, and became captain, September, 1869. He was elected for the County of Galway in February, 1872, but was subsequently unseated on petition, but he was again elected for that County in February, 1874, and has sat for Galway since that time. He is a Home Ruler, and in favour of a "Federal Parliament" in Dublin.

FRANCIS O'BEIRNE, M.P.,

IS the second son of the late Francis O'Beirne, Esq., of Jamestown Lodge, Co. Leitrim, by his marriage with Miss Winifred Nolan. Entering the army in 1857, he became captain of the 2nd Dragoon Guards in March, 1865, and served with that regiment in the Oude campaign of 1858-9. In February, 1874, he unsuccessfully contested Leitrim, for which he has sat since July, 1876. He is a Liberal, and an out-and-out Home Ruler, "being convinced that it is the only system of Government that can promote the happiness and develop the resources of the country."

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, M.P.,

HAS sat for Queen's County since April, 1880. He is a Liberal, in favour of Home Rule, and is an active member of the executive of the Home Rule body. For many years he held an appointment in the War Office. He is also a member of the Chelsea Vestry, and served on the Board of Guardians of that parish in 1879.

THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.,

WAS born in 1848, at Athlone, County Roscommon. He is a son of Thomas O'Connor, of Athlone, Esq., by Theresa, daughter of John Power, Esq., formerly of the 88th Connaught Rangers. He was educated

at the College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, and graduated B.A. and M.A. at Queen's College, Galway. Having adopted the profession of journalism, he attached himself to the Dublin Press, and in 1870 obtained an appointment on the *Daily Telegraph* and other London papers. He has been a considerable contributor in the way of tales, essays, &c., to the magazines, and in 1876 brought out "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography." He also edited a "Cabinet of Irish Literature." At the general election in 1880 he was elected for the town of Galway, and became an active and prominent member of Mr. Parnell's party. He was one of the executive of the Land League both in England and Ireland, and was, in 1883, elected President of the "Irish National League of Great Britain." He lectured in the United States in 1881 on the Irish cause in nearly all the great cities, raising a large sum of money for the League.

FRANK HUGH O'CAHAN O'DONNELL, M.P.,

WAS born in 1848 at Devonport, near Plymouth, being the son of Captain Bernard O'Donnell, of Carndonagh, Donegal, by Mary, daughter of William O'Cahan, Esq., of Ballybane, Galway. He was educated at St. Ignatius's College, Galway, and Queen's University, Ireland, where he graduated with first-class honours in 1868. He has sat for Dungarvan since June, 1877; but was an unsuccessful candidate for Galway in February, 1874; was elected on a vacancy, March, 1874, but was unseated on petition in the May following. Mr. O'Donnell is Vice-President and Honorary Secretary of the "Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain," and an avowed Democrat and Irish Nationalist. He is the author of "Mind Education in Ireland," "Features in Political Economy," &c. On the 5th of November, 1884, when, perhaps, influenced by the date, the atmosphere of Parliament was in rather an explosive condition, Mr. O'Donnell figured in an altercation with the Speaker, who had called him to order for introducing irrelevant matter into a debate on the second reading of the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill. Mr. O'Donnell, instead of submitting to the Speaker's ruling, said, "I am absolutely convinced that I am bringing forward a legitimate argument in support of my plea, and I respectfully protest against your interference." The Speaker then desired him to resume his seat, but Mr. O'Donnell refused to do so, exclaiming, "I protest against this use of power to call on members to sit down when using legitimate arguments." The Speaker then "named" him, as disregarding the authority of the chair; and Mr. Gladstone moved "that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended from the service of the House." This was carried by 163 against 28; and on leaving the House, Mr. O'Donnell excitedly shouted to the Speaker, "You are playing your expected part."

DANIEL O'DONOGHUE, M.P.,

COMMONLY known as The O'Donoghue, is the only son of the late Charles O'Donoghue, of The Glens, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of John O'Connell, Esq., of Grena. He was elected for Tipperary in February, 1857, for which he sat until July, 1865, when he was elected for Tralee. He is a Liberal. He voted, in February, 1866, against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and in 1869 for the Dis-establishment of the Irish Church.

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN (ROSSA).

INVALIDATED M.P. for Tipperary, 1869, presents such a type of a certain class of malignant that his career will be instructive if given somewhat at large. Jeremiah O'Donovan assumed the distinguishing suffix of Rossa (*i.e.* of Ross) from his having been born about the year 1830 at Ross, County Cork. He left his native place and opened a shop at Skibbereen, where there was another person of the same name, and this led the hereafter Fenian leader to add to his. Not succeeding in business, O'Donovan afterwards quitted commercial for official life as a relieving officer in connection with the Bantry Union. Meanwhile Rossa had become known among his associates for ultra anti-English views, and in 1858, when Stephens was organising Fenianism, he founded at Skibbereen a so-called literary club, the "Phoenix National and Literary Society," in which he discovered ready to his hand the nucleus of a formidable branch, with wide influence over the South of Ireland, of the secret organisation he was trying to establish. Rossa was concerned in the foundation of that society, which was distinctly not literary, but seditious; it was composed chiefly of young clerks, who met at night to be drilled and militarily disciplined. On December 8th, 1858, several of these enthusiasts were arrested, O'Donovan Rossa being of the number. One of them only—Daniel O'Sullivan—was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He was defended by the late Lord O'Hagan, the rest pleaded guilty, and were liberated, to appear when called on. Rossa's promises of future good behaviour were immediately broken. No sooner was the Phoenix Society dissolved than he became deeply and notoriously involved in the Fenian conspiracy.

In his "Prison Life" he relates that about this time he was seeking to enter the bonds of holy wedlock for the third time, and found it hard to find a priest who would grant the necessary licence. O'Donovan resided at Dublin, and his intended bride at Clonakilty, where the ceremony was to be performed. The Dublin priest refused the licence, remarking—"I might hear your confessions; but I should ask you certain questions which you must answer, and which would make it impossible for me to give you the absolution." At Clonakilty he met

with the same difficulty. He went to confession to a Dominican friar, when the following conversation ensued: "Do you belong to any secret society?" "No." "Do you belong to any society in which you take an oath?" "I do." "What is the object of it?" "To free Ireland from British rule." "You must give it up," said the friar. "I must not," said Rossa; and he got the licence.

It was on November 28th, 1863, that the *Irish People*, the organ of Fenianism first appeared, its registered proprietor being Thomas Clarke Luby, and its publisher, Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa). It has been said of its policy that its grand idea was the same as that of Mr. Parnell's League, "the land for the people," with this difference: that the Fenians proposed the confiscation of the landlords' property after a revolution, and the Land Leaguers propose confiscation first and suggest revolution afterwards. In 1862 Rossa attracted public attention by a letter in the *Irishman* denouncing Mr. A. M. Sullivan as an informer, for which Mr. Sullivan claimed £1,000 damages, and obtained sixpence. Meanwhile the Fenian Confederacy was growing, nurtured largely by assistance from America, one of the most trusted agents between the Transatlantic and the home conspirators being O'Donovan Rossa. Then came the arrangements for the rising, the seizure of the *Irish People*, the arrest and trial of Rossa and his colleagues, on November 27th, 1865, by the special commission in Dublin. The event, following shortly on the escape of James Stephens, was the cause of great interest. For eight hours on one day the trial of O'Donovan Rossa went on. The two judges, with extraordinarily calm dignity and suavity of manner, tolerated the most flagrant abuse of the privileges extended to prisoners who defend themselves. Rude and ignorant exclamations constituted O'Donovan Rossa's defence whenever he ventured to rely on his own resources. He could not utter consecutively two sentences, and his cunning sought to hide his palpable deficiencies in this respect by the recourse which he frequently had to the files of the suppressed organ. Many of the extracts contained very strong and unmistakable expressions, which appeared to make his case much worse, and some of them would unquestionably have strengthened the case for the Crown if they had been included in the indictment. The prisoner, however, did not seem to recognise the injury he was doing to himself, and persevered, until Mr. Justice Keogh had to rule peremptorily that no further articles from the paper should be read unless they appeared in the indictment. The prisoner retorted upon the judge with an insolent demand that his ruling should be committed to paper, adding, "You rule one thing now, and another thing at another time," and likened him to Lord Norbury. Next the prisoner read a portion of an article which cast some reflections on Mr. Justice Keogh personally, and when he had concluded reading, he said, "Gentlemen, that article is in the indictment against me, and you all know that Judge Keogh is on the bench and about to try me. I will say no more. Let English law take its course." To the question whether he had any evidence the prisoner replied "No." Eventually the jury, having retired for two hours, handed down a verdict of guilty on all the counts. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed

upon him, O'Donovan began a violent tirade, in which he asserted that the Government had packed the jury, and otherwise so insulted the bench that he was stopped, though not before he had defied the judges to do their worst. Mr. Justice Keogh thereupon sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life. Preserving to the last his insolent demeanour, Rossa was forced from the dock by the police.

Of all the Fenian trials in Ireland, O'Rossa's was the most sensational, and excited the greatest interest, and the prisoner succeeded in making capital out of it. His sentence of penal servitude for life was cut short by the amnesty in 1869, and since then the principal interest in the conspirator's life has been in America. His friends have complained bitterly of the "severity" with which Rossa was treated in prison, and can find no better extenuation for his criminal incitements than to attribute his ravings to his prison sufferings. The unsophisticated truth is, that he was more like a querulous child than an educated man in prison, and the worst punishment inflicted upon him was due to a wanton outrage on the prison governor—of course but the instrument of the law, over whom he threw his dirty water with a torrent of fish-fag abuse only less foul.

Rossa's career in America may be briefly told. When he arrived in that country he was welcomed with immense enthusiasm, and a grand reception was accorded him at the Cooper Institute. He began business as an hotel-keeper, but this soon failed, and as a traffic agent his business success was similarly unfortunate since the passenger companies were unable to retain him as representative after his newspaper assured the readers that infernal machines were placed in the holds of the steamships. He was soon recognised by Kelly, the great Tammany leader, as a useful tool in a city where the Irish are more numerous than in Dublin. From that time Rossa's career has been more and more equivocal. For years he has apparently lived on the proceeds of funds for which he never fully accounted. In New York he was a well-known figure, orating before an excited Irish mob, baring his arms, and showing the scars he had received in British prisons. He was always claiming the credit of every dynamite outrage in this country. He did this when the explosions took place at the Tower and in the House of Commons. As late as January 27th, it was telegraphed from New York that "O'Donovan Rossa's paper this week submits a plan for setting fire to London by locating fifty men and women in lodging-houses round three or four of the principal squares, in order to set fire to all at the same time," being a mere parody in talk of the so-called "Secessionist" attempt to fire fifty New York hotels.

Notoriety brought with it to the Irish "patriot" the cherished reward of a seat in the British Parliament—but an empty honour. When the representation of the County Tipperary fell vacant in November, 1869, an immediate cry was raised by the incendiary press in Ireland for the nomination of the convict as a candidate. The idea was hailed with acclamation by his sympathisers in Tipperary, and in the result he was elected by a majority of 103 over his opponent, the numbers being—Rossa, 1,131; Heron, 1,028. The great bulk of the electors, however, abstained from voting, since only 2,159 went to the poll, out of a total of

8,934. When Parliament reassembled in February, 1870, one of the first proceedings was to order a writ for another election on the ground that Rossa, "having been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to transportation for life, was incapable of being elected a member of the House."

It was not until about the year 1870 that the ideas of the dynamitards first began to gain adherents among the American Irish, and the colony of convicts and political refugees who made New York their head-quarters were not slow to turn to their own account the undoubted animus against England of a large section of their countrymen. One of their first acts was to establish, or rather purchase, the *Irish World*, which for twelve years has been the constant advocate of open assassination, and by-and-bye, with the object of bringing more grist to the mill, a "Skirmishing Fund" was conceived. It turned out a great success financially, but till of late, when the labourers and servant girls clamoured for a "show for their money," it was "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

On the 2nd February, 1885, an Englishwoman, with a rather eccentric and hazy story, shot O'Donovan in the streets of New York, and though he soon recovered in the hospital, the occurrence helped to reinstate him as a martyr for Green Erin. He did not appear for the prosecution, or to give evidence at the trial of his assailant.

The latest manifesto of his extreme anti-English party is that their emissaries are assisting the Mahdi with military knowledge and skill in explosives.

JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.,

BORN in 1845, is the son of Mr. John O'Kelly, of Roscommon, by Bridget, daughter of Mr. John Lalor, of Queen's County. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and at the Sorbonne, Paris. For some years he adopted the life of a soldier, adding to his military duties the work of a special correspondent. He served in the Foreign Legion of the French army against the Arabs at Oran; followed the fortunes of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian in Mexico; and, in the course of his roving adventures, acted as newspaper correspondent during the Cuban insurrection, was captured by the Spaniards, and narrowly escaped being shot. He afterwards accompanied the Emperor of Brazil on his tour through America, and then became again a newspaper correspondent in the campaign against the renowned Sioux chief Sitting Bull. Ceasing his wanderings, he came to England, and took an active part in forwarding the Home Rule movement, which Mr. Butt had inaugurated. He adopted the profession of a journalist in 1870, and was one of the editors of the *New York Herald*. He is the author of a work entitled "The Mambi Land; a History of Personal Adventures with President Céspedes, in the Cuban Insurrection." He is an ardent Nationalist, and is member for Roscommon, for which he was elected in April, 1880. About a year ago, Mr. O'Kelly paid a visit to Egypt as a newspaper correspondent, and so well utilised his opportunities to learn something beyond what English officials know and choose to reveal, that he has

become an authority, for more than readers of the *Freeman's Journal*, upon the Soudan. He was almost alone in predicting disaster to Gordon and Stewart when he came before Metemneh, while everybody else conjectured, alas, too baselessly, that all was well after the victors of Abu Klea and the besieged of Khartoum clasped hands.

WILLIAM HENRY O'SHEA, M.P.,

BORN in 1840, is the only son of the late Henry O'Shea, Esq., of Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, by Catherine, daughter of the late Edward Cranach Quinlaw, Esq., of Rossana, County Tipperary. He was educated at Ascott and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the army as a cornet in the 18th Hussars, in 1858, he became lieutenant 1859, captain 1862, and has since retired. He is a magistrate for Clare, a count of Rome, a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He was elected member for Clare in April, 1880. In 1867 he married Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Page Wood, Bart., of Rivenhall Place, Essex.

RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.P.,

WAS born in 1842, at Limerick, being the son of James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., of Limerick, by his marriage with Miss Anne Healey. He was educated at the Jesuit College of St. Stanislaus at Tullamore, at Stonyhurst, Clongowes Wood, and at Vaugirard, Paris; proceeding subsequently to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., 1864, and was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1866. He was elected for the city of Limerick, in February, 1874, and is a Liberal and Home Ruler. Mr. O'Shaughnessy married, in 1867, Ellen, daughter of James Potter, Esq., of Farm Lodge, Co. Limerick.

WILLIAM HENRY O'SULLIVAN, M.P.,

THE son of Mr. Thomas Lake O'Sullivan, of Rathkeal, by Nanette, daughter of Mr. Patrick Hussey, of Kilmallock, was born there in 1829. He married, in 1849, Eliza, daughter of William Spread, Esq., of Ballycannon Castle, Co. Cork. He is a merchant, a Liberal, and Home Ruler, and has sat for the County of Limerick since February, 1874.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, M.P.,

IS the eldest son of the late John Henry Parnell, Esq., of Avondale, County Wicklow (of which he was high sheriff in 1836), by Delia Tudor, only daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy. He was born in 1846, at Avondale, an estate which he now holds. Mr. Parnell is not by any means a *parvenu*. On the contrary, his an-

cestors have figured considerably in the history of this country. His great-grandfather, Sir John Parnell, was for many years Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, and resigned that office rather than vote for the Act of Union; and Sir John's son, Sir Henry Parnell, after sitting for many years in the House of Commons, was, in 1841, elevated to the Peerage as Lord Congleton. Mr. Parnell received his education at several private schools in this country, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He afterwards made an extended tour through the United States, and on returning to the County of Wicklow in 1874, was made high sheriff and a justice of the peace for the county. The same year he contested Dublin County with the late Colonel Taylor, who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Beaconsfield's second administration. On this occasion Mr. Parnell was defeated by an overwhelming majority. In the following year, 1875, he was returned for the County of Meath, for which he sat from April, 1875, to April, 1880, when he was returned simultaneously for Meath, Mayo, and Cork City, electing to sit for the last named, when he was presented with the freedom of the City. In 1876, he first attracted attention in Parliament, attacking the Government strongly on several occasions. In February, 1877, he introduced "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," which was thrown out by 150 to 110 votes. The Prisons Bill and the Mutiny Bill greatly exacerbated the political feeling of the Irish party, which culminated in the discussions on the South African Bill, authorising the annexation of the Transvaal. Mr. Parnell made violent attacks upon the Government, and it was on this measure that the House sat for twenty-two consecutive hours, namely, from a quarter to four on a Tuesday to two in the afternoon of the following Wednesday. It was in this session also that Mr. Parnell came into conflict with Sir Stafford Northcote, who, on one occasion, moved a resolution for Mr. Parnell's suspension, which was, however, abandoned in view of new rules for the prevention of obstruction in general. Mr. Parnell also came in collision with Mr. Butt, who had, both by speeches and letters, condemned the policy of Mr. Parnell. The conflict ended in 1878 by the election of Mr. Parnell, instead of Mr. Butt, as President of the Irish Home Rule Confederation, when Mr. Shaw became the leader of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell was appointed a Member of the Committee on the best means of putting down "obstruction," in which he took an active part. In June, 1879, he joined the New Land Movement, and on the 21st of October following, the "Irish National Land League" was founded, of which Mr. Parnell was elected President. The objects of this organization were stated to be "to secure a reduction of rack-rents, and to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." In December of this year, Mr. Parnell sailed for America, where he lectured on the objects of the League in several towns, and finally before the House of Representatives at Washington, obtaining a considerable accession to the funds of the League. At this time, February, 1880, Parliament was dissolved, and Mr. Parnell returned home, and, as we have stated, chose Cork City from among the places for which he was elected. At the first meeting of the Irish party after his election, he was chosen leader in lieu of Mr. Shaw, who followed Mr. Butt. It was in November of this year that informations were laid by

the Irish Attorney-General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Executive of the Land League. The trial, which was opened at Dublin on the 28th of December, after nineteen days, ended in the disagreement of the jury. In 1881, the Government introduced a Coercion Bill and an Arms Bill, to which Mr. Parnell and his followers gave a vigorous and prolonged opposition, extending over seven weeks. After many scenes such as are seldom witnessed in Parliament, he and thirty-four of his colleagues were removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms for obstruction. The passing of the Land Act was the signal for further violent measures in Ireland. It was resolved by the Convention that the Act should be tested by means of certain selected cases. Several large and violent demonstrations were made, and on the 13th of October, Mr. Parnell was arrested and lodged in Kilmainham gaol. The Government proclaimed the Land League an illegal association, when Mr. Parnell and his colleagues issued the "No Rent" manifesto. In order to attend the funeral of a relative he was released from gaol on *parole*, and on the 2nd of May following he was formally released from prison, together with Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. On January 3rd, 1882, he and Mr. Dillon attended in the City Hall, Dublin, to receive the freedom of the City, which had been conferred upon him during his retention at Kilmainham. Mr. Parnell has throughout retained his popularity with his party, has been styled by political opponents "the uncrowned king of Ireland," and a subscription was commenced for him in the spring of 1883, which reached the sum of about £38,000.

RIGHT HON. DAVID ROBERT PLUNKET, M.P.,

IS the third son of the third Baron Plunket, by Charlotte, third daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was born in 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1862, and made a Queen's Counsel there in 1868. For a short time in the latter year he was Law Adviser to the Crown in Ireland. He was also Solicitor-General for Ireland from January, 1875, to March, 1877. He was appointed Paymaster-General in March, 1880, but only held the appointment for a few weeks in consequence of the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. Mr. Plunket is a Conservative, and has sat for the University of Dublin since February, 1870.

JOHN O'CONNER POWER, M.P.,

WAS born, in 1846, at Roscommon. He is a son of Patrick Power, Esq., by his marriage with Miss Mary O'Conner, of Roscommon. He was educated at St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, Ireland, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in November, 1881. He was elected for

Mayo County, in June, 1874. Mr. Power is unmarried, a Liberal, and a Home Ruler.

RICHARD POWER, M.P.,

THE elect for the City of Waterford, was born at Tramore, County Waterford, in 1851. He is the son of Patrick William Power, Esq. (son of the late P. Power, Esq., who sat for the County of Waterford for many years), by Ellen, daughter of the late Edmond Power, Esq., and sister of John Power, Esq., of Gurteen. He was educated at Carlow, and Old Hall, Hertfordshire. He is a Liberal and a Home Ruler, and has sat for the City of Waterford since February, 1874.

JAMES NICHOLSON RICHARDSON, M.P.,

WAS born in 1846, being a son of John Grubb Richardson, Esq., of Mozallen House, Co. Down, and Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, by Helena, daughter of Richard Grubb, Esq., of Cahir Abbey, Co. Tipperary. He was educated at Grove House, Tottenham, and entered early in life upon mercantile pursuits. He was returned to Parliament as member for Armagh County in April, 1880. Mr. Richardson is a Liberal, and in favour of the extension of the ancient Ulster custom of tenant right; of a reform of the Grand Jury Laws, and that tenants should be assisted to purchase their holdings in order to try the experiment of a peasant proprietary. He married, in 1867, Sophia, daughter of William Malcolmson, Esq., of Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

THOMAS SEXTON, M.P.,

WAS born at Waterford, in 1848, being the eldest son of the late Mr. John Sexton, of Waterford. He began active life as secretary to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. Devoting himself to literature and journalism, in 1869 he joined the editorial staff of *The Nation* newspaper, and has since constantly contributed to that journal. Mr. Sexton is an advanced Liberal, in favour of "Home Rule" for Ireland; the creation of a "peasant proprietary," and of a system of "elective county government." He was elected for Sligo County in April, 1880, and is well known both in and out of Parliament for his energetic speech and action.

WILLIAM SHAW, M.P.

FOR Cork County, was born in 1823, being the son of the Rev. Samuel Shaw, of Passage West, County Cork. He married in 1850, Charlotte, daughter of the late William Clear, Esq., of that city. He professes in politics to be "an Independent Liberal," but was a member of the Home Rule League until December, 1881, when he withdrew from that federa-

tion. In July, 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Bandon, which he represented from December, 1868, to February, 1874, since which last date he has sat for the County of Cork. Mr. Shaw occupies the position of Chairman of the Munster Bank.

PATRICK JAMES SMYTH, M.P.

FOR Tipperary, was born in 1823, at Dublin, and is the son of James Smyth, Esq., of the County of Cavan, by Anne, daughter of Maurice Bruton, Esq., of Pintaine, County Meath. Educated at Clongowes Wood College, he was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1858. He unsuccessfully contested Waterford in February, 1870, and was Member for the County of Westmeath from June, 1871, to April, 1880; since which he has sat for Tipperary. He declares himself "a moderate Irish Nationalist," and in favour of complete Home Rule for Ireland and denominational education. He is the author of "Australasia," "Ireland's Capacities for Foreign Commerce," "France, and European Neutrality," and other works. Mr. Smyth married, in 1855, Jeanie, daughter of the late John Regan, Esq., of Hobart Town, Tasmania.

ALEXANDER MARTIN SULLIVAN,

LATE M.P. for Meath, is the second son of Mr. D. Sullivan, of Amien Street, Dublin, and of Bantry, County Cork. He was born in 1830 at Bantry. While studying in London and Dublin, he contributed to the newspaper press and periodicals, and became connected with the *Nation* newspaper in 1855 (on the retirement of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy), of which journal he remained editor and proprietor to the close of 1876. He was twice prosecuted in 1868 for sedition arising out of the Manchester executions, and was imprisoned for four months in Richmond gaol. During his incarceration notice was sent to him of his nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year, but he immediately stopped the proceedings. He also refused to receive a testimonial which awaited him on his release; and the amount, over £300, which had in the meantime been subscribed, was handed over by the committee at his request as a subscription to the statue of Henry Grattan, by the late Mr. Foley, R.A., which was subsequently erected on College Green, Dublin. In February, 1874, he successfully contested the County of Louth, having for his opponent the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, then President of the Board of Trade with possessions of great local interest. Mr. Sullivan continued to represent Louth County, until the general election of 1880, when he was returned for Meath, accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, however, in 1882. in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Sullivan is the author of some historical, biographical, and political works, of which "New Ireland" is the most popular. He was, in 1876, admitted to the Irish Bar, and in 1877 he received the very exceptional compliment of a special call to the English Bar by the Benchers of the Inner Temple. At this time Mr. Sullivan disconnected himself from Irish journalism, and devoted himself to legal practice in England. He is an ardent supporter of the Temperance movement,

and takes great interest in social questions. He married, in 1861, Frances Genevieve, only daughter of the late John Donovan, Esq., of Camp Street, New Orleans.

TIMOTHY DANIEL SULLIVAN, M.P.

BORN at Bantry in 1827, is the son of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, by his marriage with Miss Catherine Baylor, of Bantry, County Cork. He was educated at Bantry Schools, and early in life devoted himself to journalism. He is a proprietor and editor of *The Nation* newspaper, the *Weekly News*, and *Young Ireland*. He is also the author of poems, entitling him by acclaim Poet Laureate of the National League, as he was of the Land League. In that capacity he glorifies boycotting and the various other methods of enforcing obedience to the law of the League, which he affirms is now the "law of the land:"

And so do our rulers make true declaration
Of all the result of their ages of sway;
And so do they own with what deep detestation
Their rule is regarded in Ireland to-day.
Though ranged through our isles from its shores to the Shannon,
Their soldiers, their spies, and their sentinels stand,
And though high o'er our towns grin the mouths of their cannon,
The law of the League is the law of the land.

Mr. Sullivan has furthermore written a widely popular series of poems called "Lays of the Land League," written to well-known airs. Amongst them is one which records the crime against Land League law of which one Murty Hynes was guilty; how he repented, did penance, and was graciously forgiven. This song has an immense popularity. Such is the teaching modern young Ireland is receiving from its instructors. Mr. Sullivan is, of course, a Liberal and a Home Ruler, and in favour of what is termed a "peasant proprietary." He expresses himself "convinced that without self-government there can never be peace, prosperity, or contentment in Ireland." He was elected for Westmeath County at the general election in April, 1880. He married in 1856, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Thomas Healy, of Bantry.

BENJAMIN WHITWORTH, M.P.,

BORN in 1816, at Manchester, is the son of Nicholas Whitworth, Esq., a merchant of Drogheda. Early in life he devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and has been since 1838 a merchant and manufacturer at Manchester. He is also a manufacturer at Drogheda. He is an advanced Liberal and devoted to the Home Rule interest. He sat for Drogheda from July, 1865, to January, 1869, when he was unseated on petition. He sat for Kilkenny City from April, 1875, to February, 1880, when he was returned for Drogheda in the Home Rule interest, and was re-elected for Drogheda at the general election in April, 1880. Mr. Whitworth married, in 1843, Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Walker, of Salford.



MISS FLORENCE ST JOHN



MRS JOHN WOOD



HENRY IRVING



WILSON BARRETT



MR J. L. TOOLE



W. FARREN



MRS BANCROFT



MRS KENDAL

THE LIVES OF Eminent Actors and Actresses.

MISS CARLOTTA ADDISON.

BORN in the summer of 1849, daughter of an actor, who taught her and brought her out as a child at Liverpool. In 1866 Miss Herbert, one of the "perfect lady" managers of old, had the St. James's Theatre, where, without an atom of jealousy, she tried to maintain a choice company. She selected Miss Addison for parts where she justified her good forecast. In 1868 she was given a trying rôle in the heroine of Halliday's "Daddy Grey," and "made it," though the piece was not above the level of that forgotten writer's works. Robertson's pieces were then the vogue at the Prince of Wales's, and Miss Addison had the good fortune to be placed in the line of their heroines, which would have so suited Nelly Moore, the ideal of the staff of "Fun" quipsters. Her Maud and Bella in "Society" and "School," 1868-9, were charged with feeling, and yet chaste in that subdued vein cherished by admirers of that milk-and-water comedy-type. Mr. Byron, always kind to talent, gave her the juvenile leads in pieces of his at the Globe, and in the winter of 1875 she received his and popular commendation for her Ethel in "Married in Haste" at the Haymarket. At morning performances she has been seen in standard parts to complete satisfaction. After becoming Mrs. La Trobe in 1876, her appearances have been irregular, and at special affairs usually "for the run."

MISS FANNY ADDISON,

ELDER sister of Carlotta (*q.v.*), is a native of Birmingham. She was brought out as a child actress at Doncaster, Liverpool, and the North, as well as "the Bath Circuit." She was unfortunate in her metropolitan "send-off" in Falconer's "Oonagh," a hash of the conven-

tional Irish effects, which failed at Her Majesty's Nov. 19th, 1866, through no fault of hers. Again, under pitiable auspices, she was the heroine in Reade's "Double Marriage" (White Lies, from "Le Château de Grantier"), where his attempts to force disagreeable ideas on the audience elicited a sarcastic laugh even when she was most pathetic. Her "sensation" came as Rose Dartle at the Olympic, October 9th, 1869, when her exposition of hate, aided by a cunning display of teeth, like a tigress's in a ferocious grin, roused the house into an answering howl of disgust, a great genuine compliment to her having so completely sunk her own individuality in the impersonation. Her Countess Danischeff at the St. James's, 1877, makes one regret that her marriage with Mr. H. M. Pitt, and consequent union artistically with his touring company, has kept her out of the capital. She is his "star" in comedies.

MISS AMALIA.

A VOCALIST and burlesque and opera-bouffe actress, who first appeared in the Surrey pantomime Boxing Night, 1869. In 1873 she won the pantomime soubrette's palm of triumph by being prominently included in the Drury Lane pantomime, and singing second to Miss V. Cameron. Her appearances since have been at the Royalty, Gaiety, and other leading houses. She is of Jewish extraction, like so many of our performers, bright, pleasing, and merry; dark, *petite*, and a remarkable dancer.

MISS MARY ANDERSON.

BORN at San Francisco, July 28th, 1859, she received lessons of George Vandenhoff, and encouragement from Miss Cushman in the higher line of dramatic art. She came out as Juliet at Macauley's Theatre, Louisville, Kentucky, where her re-married mother was residing, she having become a half orphan by her father being killed on the Confederate side in battle. Miss Neilson, Mrs. Rousby, and other imported "stars" monopolising the Eastern and Northern cities, it was for some years before the Southern Light let the New Yorkers be dazzled by her competence in the Shakesperian parts and others of the long-winded tragedies of our fathers' delight. During the absence of Mr. Henry Irving from his Lyceum Theatre his *entrepreneur* replaced him with the American lady. In spite of the old-fashioned piece of "Ingomar," her performance of the heroine enchanted London, as well with her sweetness, her intelligence, and her uncommon beauty. The statue animated of "Pygmalion and Galatea" was her next choice, and immediately the tame and too unclassical embodiment by Mrs. Kendal was for ever eclipsed. In a short piece, "Comedy and Tragedy," a long

speech, of which each line suggested a characterisation, won over the still unsubdued censorious, and, with a very delightful Juliet, our fair cousin enjoys such a growing and deep-rooted conquest as to contemplate owning her own playhouse in London. A desire to please the pit and gallery patrons, who have never seen certain plays in her extensive *répertoire*, leads to her presenting "The Hunchback," and the like obsolete mummies from antique sarcophagi: they like them, but the critic and the man of the period gape and inveigh. Tours in the provinces have gained her enduring esteem and friendship, particularly in the cold North, where her somewhat serene loveliness and perhaps too manifest self-control are to their Attic taste.

GEORGE WILLIAM ANSON,

SON of an actor-manager, best known as promoter and fosterer of the long-struggling Dramatic College, was born at Montrose, November 25th, 1847. After a *début* in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, December the month, 1865 the year, and provincial engagements, he obtained a London "show" at the Olympic, November 4th, 1873, as Minadab in "Sour Grapes," a comedy that failed in spite of his altogether very commendable acting. His "Scum Goodman" at the Olympic in the Tom Taylor drama struck even the least sensitive deeply. At the same house his comic valet in Dennery's "Two Orphans" was better than the French original, but still marred by a want of unctuousness, always his defect; his Major in Miss Braddon's "Henry Dunbar" was, however, pretty airy and jovial. After a trial in burlesque and comedy at the Court, he returned, but the drama "Love or Life" was a "frost." He was unlucky again in Wills' double failure "Ellen," afterwards "Brag," in which he finely portrayed a Jesuit priest. On the first night of Wilkie Collins' lugubrious blunder, not worth naming, at the Adelphi, Mr. Anson was injudicious enough to bandy words with an unruly knot of malcontents known as the "front pit-seaters," and they pursue him with their hostility. But his indubitable talent and comic vein, spite of a surely conquerable hardness, make him proof to such gnats. His American merchant in "The Old Love and the New" at the Court, where he is attached at present, was singularly fresh and genial. In a parody of Mr. Irving, and in broken-English characters, Mr. Anson has been notable at extra performances. In some part, written by a close student of his powers, he will yet startle the town with a perfect recognition of his supereminence.

FRANK ARCHER (FRANK B. ARNOLD)

CAME out at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham. Mr. Calvert engaged him for his Shakesperian round at the Prince's, Manchester,

Polixene, Apemantis, Antonio, 1869-71. First London appearance, May, 1872, as Dudley Smooth, in "Money," Prince of Wales's, accounted very good by even those who remembered the original Macreadian cast. He was the original and noteworthy Julian in "The New Magdalen," Olympic. The Prince of Wales's was glad to have him again, and he played Vane in "Masks and Faces," replacing Mr. Hare without any shortcoming in Lord Ptarmigan and Prince Perovsky. His Gonzagues in "The Duke's Motto," at the Olympic, 1876, was superbly romantic, and almost up to the pure mark of such "heavies" of the cloak and rapier school; or even better, because a more noble impersonation, was his Count in "The Two Orphans," same house; his Mephistopheles in Gilbert's repulsive "Gretchen" was the utmost the piece allowed in its brief life. Mr. Archer is "up" in the classic lead, and has few rivals in lofty tragi-comedy.

JAMES ALBERT ARNOLD.

AN American, born August 8th, 1844, in Carolina. Whilst studying for medicine his vocal abilities led to his being accepted for an English opera company, and from eighteen to twenty-two he remained in the South singing baritone and baritone-bass. Being a better actor than most singers, he joined Mr. Ben de Bar's company, for some two years playing everything that came along. Going to the North, he supported the stars in juvenile parts. His voice becoming richer and more extended, he attached himself to Miss Richings' company, for nearly five years taking the principal baritone parts in all kinds of music throughout the United States. His marriage with an English lady led to his crossing "the herring-pond." As joint manager at the Surrey, 1875, he played leading parts, and also during two years more at the same house when Mr. Holland was sole manager. Going over the bridge to the Duke's Theatre, he was the original Ramirez in "New Babylon," for its run of one hundred and forty-six nights. He went to the Connaught Theatre, in Holborn, an unfortunate place where nothing prospered; he was therefore glad to return to the Duke's for "New Babylon" in which he played Flotsam till this theatre was burnt up. He was again at the Standard, where he played a favourite part of his—"Rip Van Winkle." In 1881 he was touring with this same piece, and even in cities where the great Jefferson had represented Rip, though thought to be unjustifiably daring. When Planquette's "Rip Van Winkle" went on tour for several months Mr. Arnold's unusually good singing and startling acting kept him its hero, and besides, he returned to town during 1883, to follow Mr. Leslie in the same part at the Comedy.

HENRY JEFFRIES ASHLEY

IS a Londoner, who left a civil engineer's office to take dramatic lessons at Glasgow, and came out there and in the North previous to an

appearance in his native city, at the St. James's, when the Wigans had it, 1860. At this theatre he made his first hit in "Under the Rose," and came into request as an eccentric actor. The Adelphi obtained his services and retained them for some years, with the exception of summer tours in Mr. Toole's and other starring companies. His Joskyn Tubbs in the noted "Pink Dominoes," at the Criterion, made him a "great draw," and he fortified the repute so gained by other marked characters which tickled the fancy and reposed on well-thought-out conceptions. Though not a skilled vocalist, he appears in opera-bouffe with as much success as those French comedians who follow the same line, and ingeniously evade musical difficulties.

SQUIRE B. BANCROFT,

MANAGER of the Haymarket Theatre, 1880-5, is a Londoner, born May 14th, 1841, and taking to the Thespian cart in 1861, when he appeared in the North. In Liverpool engagements he played a number of characters, and made some friendships, Mr. H. J. Byron's among them, who was of considerable value in introducing him to the London stage, where he *débuted* April 15th, 1865, in the Prince of Wales' Theatre. He made a great hit with the swell Hawtree in "Caste," and, some will have it, he was so marked in its peculiarities as to be unable to outgrow them ever since. Notwithstanding this criticism, he has been at least acceptable in many widely-diverging rôles—only to cite the hero-lovers in all Robertson's comedies; though his pitting himself against the stronger men in standard pieces, and in much-demanding rôles, as Ipanoff in "Fédora," Triplet, etc., has been less happy. As stage-manager, and as one who is unsparing in casting and mounting comedies in the costly modern style, no one has ever found cause to cavil. He retires with a fortune, and to a gratulatory chorus, without dissentient voice, from management of the "little House in the Hay," to the regret of all performers, artists, and authors with whom he has had to do.

JOHN H. BARNES.

BEGINNING, after the good old rules, at the bottom round, by walking on in "The Bells," Lyceum, November, 1871, Mr. Barnes acted some minor parts up to an appearance of more consequence at "The Lane" next year. Becoming remarkable at the Strand and Globe, Mr. Wyndham engaged him for the lead at Edinburgh. He returned to the southern capital specially for Greville in "An American Lady," 1874. Part of that year and 1875 he spent in America, curiously enough for that to have been an omen, with Miss Neilson and with a company of his own. He passed through the provinces towards London, where he re-

appeared to much approbation as the villain in "The Corsican Brothers," at the Princess's, May, 1876. Since then he has hardly been out of town, his excellence and suitability for "heavy" parts being incontestable, as shown conspicuously in 1883, in "Stormbeaten," at the Adelphi.



MISS HELEN BARRY (MRS. RULES).

BORN near London, she was engaged by Mr. Boucicault as the Amazonian Princess in "Babil and Bijou," in 1872, at Covent Garden. She received lessons in elocution from Mrs. Stirling, but it was for her exceedingly tall stature that she was engaged. She first evinced genuine aptitude for drama as Margaret in "Arkwright's Wife," not only at its first production at the Theatre Royal, Leeds, but at the London Globe, October, 1873. Her height was unsuitable in playing Edith Dombey in Halliday's "Heart's Delight." She had a much better chance as Armande, however, in "Led Astray," at the Gaiety, July, 1874. Returning from her provincial starring tour, she played the lead at the Princess's in Denner's "Round the World." In June, 1875, at the same house, she was deemed inadequate in Mortimer's version of Dumas' "Lady with the Camellias;" but later, at the Queen's, she won esteem as Lady Clancarty. In 1876, personating L'Etrangère at the Haymarket, she was overtasked as compared with Mdle. Bernhardt, its original. She was a splendid Countess in "The Two Orphans," at the Olympic (September, 1879). Miss Barry played as the heroine in Drury Lane melodramas. In the spring of 1885 she reappeared, after a long American tour, at Gaiety Matinees as Lady Gay Spanker. Fitted by nature for queenly parts not too exacting in tragic force, this lady cannot attain due recognition until she is seen in one studiously written up for her.



MISS ISABEL (ISABELLA) BATEMAN,

(**M**R. CHAS. WARNER,) is of American birth, a younger sister of the famous Bateman Sisters (Kate and Ellen, the latter having left the stage after marrying in the United States). In December, 1865, Isabella appeared as a child at Her Majesty's Theatre as comic boy-lover to her sister Virginia's "Little Daisy" in the trifle so named. In 1871 an attempt was made again to please the Londoners with a version of the German dramatisation of George Sand's "Fanchon the Cricket (Little Fadette)," a very popular thing in America, but never acceptable here; in this Miss Isabel was not strong or easy enough on account of youthful inexperience. Her father being manager of the Lyceum, she was afforded those opportunities of display a little later which verified his judgment, as she captivated all viewers as the Queen in "Charles the First," and as Ophelia, when Mr. Irving set the town flocking in a long

run from October, 1874. Other standard dramas were vehicles for even better exhibitions of her growing powers, and lastly her heroine of "In the Ranks," the enduring "Adelphi Sensation," was a perfect pendant to her husband's portrayal of the persecuted hero.



MRS. BERNARD BEERE (MRS. DERING),

BORN Miss Whitehead ; widow of a captain in the army. She received lessons from Mr. Hermann Vezin, and, after an important stage appearance, came out in comedy at the St. James's. She had taken the stage somewhat too late for juvenile characters like Grace Harkaway ; but this was no detriment to her playing Emilia, Lady Sneerwell, etc. Harshness of voice was also against her, except in passages where it enhanced the idea of profound passion ; but her tour in Mr. Chippendale's company, in 1878, made the tones more supple, and a marked improvement all round was manifest on her re-appearance in London. Her first notable success was as Sardou's "Fédora" at the Haymarket. She not only so closely imitated Madame Bernhardt, its original, as to cause that distinguished tragedienne to entirely alter her conception of the part, but threw into it a robust ardour which astonished playgoers. She is now (1885) touring as a star with this speciality. The popular novel of Fédora was dedicated to Mrs. Bernard Beere, in homage to the talent she displayed. It is believed that she, by reason of ability, or Miss Helen Barry, from her imposing presence, will be chosen to play Sardou's "Theodora" in this country. Mrs. Beere will only then have to add "Dora," by the same author, to her *répertoire* to have his potent talismanic "The-Fe-Dora," to give her good fortune also.



HAROLD KYRLE BELLEW.

YOUNGER son of a popular reciter. Having begun life in the merchant navy, he acted on board ship at amateur entertainments. In 1871-72 he played in the Gold Diggings of Australia. In August, 1875, he was first known to the English stage as Woodstock, in "Clancarty," at the Brighton Theatre. So successful was his first metropolitan appearance at the Haymarket, 1876, that he continued there some three years, appearing in Shakespeare with Miss Neilson, and in other stock pieces. He was with Mr. Irving at the Lyceum in 1879, and after performing there and other houses—each part a step in the constantly upward march—he became the original hero in "Called Back," at the Prince's, and was transferred in 1884-5 to the Olympic. At this same theatre he had the leading part in "In His Power."

LIONEL BROUGH.

IN the days when our fathers were young the Brothers Brough were very well known as prolific entertainers. Lionel was born at Pontypool, 10th March, 1836. William and Robert were dramatic authors and newspaper writers, and Lionel was placed in the *Illustrated London News* office, afterwards becoming assistant publisher to the *Daily Telegraph*. In December, 1854, he came out in a couple of pieces by his brother William at the Lyceum; he again appeared there in a burlesque, this time by his brother Robert, in 1858. After five years' retirement, he came out at the old Polytechnic as an entertainer, and travelled the provinces with Pepper's "Ghost." In 1864 he went on to the stage regularly at Liverpool, and was at the Prince of Wales's and the Amphitheatre in 1867. In October of the same year he was brought to town to play Dard in "The Double Marriage" at the unlucky Queen's. This excited some attention; but his really deep humour and somewhat quaint but genuine sentiment were first shown to the fullest limit as Drunken Old Ben, in "Dearer than Life," at the same house (January, 1868). He was unexampledly comic in "The Stranger" burlesque, having always had the knack of pleasantly caricaturing the old-fashioned tragedian. In 1869 he became low comedian at the St. James's, playing besides in burlesques and standard comedies as Tony Lumpkin and Paul Pry for very long runs. At the Holborn (1871) he made much fun out of rather scanty material in "La Vie," "Little Faust," and other opera-bouffes. In the summer of 1872 he stage-managed "Babil and Bijou" at Covent Garden, one of the most monstrous spectacular cubs to lick into shape ever known on the metropolitan boards. His acting with Jones the Pantomimist, who was the Turtle Queen, was exquisite foolery. Going thence to the Gaiety for a year's engagement, he played in several pieces there to general satisfaction. He had still better chances in Farnie's operatic burlesques at the Globe and Folly: "Blue Beard," "Crusoe," etc., catchwords of his becoming the talk of the town. The long run of "The Babes" burlesque, at Toole's Theatre, 1884-5, was at least half due to his comicality and untiring exertions.

EDGAR BRUCE

MADE his first appearance on the stage at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, in 1868. He acted there for a season, and Aug. 30, '69, he made his *début* at the Strand in a burlesque, Byron's "Pilgrim of Love." After playing many parts in the country, in Aug., 1871, he joined the Wyndham Comedy Company, and travelled throughout the United States. Returning to London, Mr. Bruce joined, in 1873, the company of the Court, where he appeared in "Alone," "Marriage Lines," "The Wedding March," etc. The Haymarket Theatre was opened by him in June, 1875, for a season of six weeks. On Feb. 21, 1876, he opened the Globe Theatre with "Jo," which, thanks to Miss Jennie Lee, secured a long run. During the ensuing season he brought out

"Cora" ("Article 47"), with Mrs. Hermann Vezin in the lead. In the spring of 1878 he played Mr. Charles Wyndham's original part, Charles Greythorne, in "Pink Dominoes," at the Criterion Theatre. He then toured with the late George Honey as Belvawney in "Engaged." On Easter Monday, 1879, Mr. Bruce opened the Royalty Theatre for a summer season, producing "Crutch and Toothpick," and acting Guy Devereux. On Feb. 2, 1881, Mr. Bruce, having the lease of the Prince of Wales's, produced Burnand's "Colonel" (modern version of "The Serious Family" original). Mr. Coghlan was the titular character in town, and Mr. Bruce in his travelling company. At Abergeldie, Oct. 4, 1881, he had the honour of acting before the Queen. Mr. Edgar Bruce opened his elegant theatre, the Prince's, in Piccadilly, on Jan. 18, 1884, with "The Palace of Truth." His hit as manager was in producing "Called Back." This good fortune hardly followed him in presenting Mrs. Langtry to the Londoners, 1885.



MISS EDITH BRUCE.

AFTER a provincial course, this favourite soubrette and burlesque-boy was approved by a London audience as the peasant girl in the memorable spectacle of "Babil and Bijou" at "the Garden," August, 1872. Most of her time has passed at the Criterion Theatre during the comedy seasons, and at the Crystal Palace in the pantomimes. Other theatres—for example, the Standard—have also required her agreeable presence, and vocal and Terpsichorean abilities in burlesques. She has a refined piquancy and abundant true English humour, and is, consequently, one of our very best singing chambermaids. Except for "star" pantomime engagements, she is constantly seen on the metropolitan stage.



MISS VIOLET CAMERON,

THE comic operatic *prima donna*, and chief attraction, till lately, of the Comedy Theatre, made her first appearance at the Princess's, London, as Karl in "Faust and Marguerite." After some appearances in pantomime as singing child, she attracted particular attention for comeliness and unusual vocalism in the Henderson-Thompson burlesques at the Globe and Folly, being the stellar centre of nearly all Mr. Farnie's versions from the French and German musical stage. The sweet simplicity and arch grace prevalent in all her characters admirably accorded with one's ideal of the heroine in fantastic and legendary pieces. After a short sojourn at the Strand, in the same kind of opera, she became the reigning favourite at the Comedy until her marriage (1884) temporarily abstracted her from the thousands reluctantly resigned to an irreparable loss.

MISS ADA CAVENDISH.

IN the spring and summer of 1865 the Royalty Theatre took up that sacred lamp of burlesque dropped at the old Olympic, and made very fair running with it for the Misses Pelham. They were showy, good-hearted girls, who, like Madame Vestris, had no silly jealousy, and gathered round them many dashing dames of good looks and a few born for the higher walks. Among the latter was a tall, reserved, indifferent lady, whose excessive coolness and lofty ignoring of the audience very much amused the Guards officers from Windsor, and other occupants of the stalls, and piqued the gods in the stifling sixpenny "Olympus." This was Miss Ada Cavendish. Stage-struck, she importuned the late T. H. Lacy and others with theatrical influence till she gained this bottom round. She was over three years getting to act comedy that suited her. Mrs. Pinchbeck, in the Robertson-Augier Comedy "Home," was a hard, merciless, unscrupulous adventuress, which she pictured with unusual distinctness; every line told. During two more years she played stock leading characters with sincere approval, and was a star in some new pieces of no account. In May, 1873, at the Olympic, the "New Magdalen" furnished her with a part that conformed perfectly with her abilities; scorn, rage, and icy pride, all knew she could depict, but Mercy Merrick's genuine repentance was represented with a throwing herself into the situation not everyday on our modern stage. At a benefit at the Opera-Comique she was also affecting as Pauline. Her Lady Clancarty, Olympic, March, 1874, was a well-designed and generously developed heroine. In a tour of the United States she fairly held her own against the more sympathetic, and perhaps more beautiful, Miss Neilson in those standard leading parts which London has greeted at matinées and benefits. The Olympic, which has been a lucky house to her, presented her lastly as the heroine of a somewhat old-fashioned, but vigorous play, "In his Power."

JOHN ALFRED CLAYTON (CALTHORP)

WAS born in Lincolnshire in 1845, and appeared for the first time upon the stage at Hastings, in 1866. In August, 1867, he made his London *début* at the Olympic in the "Grasshopper," and in March, 1869, he played in Robertson's comedy of "Dreams." At the Gaiety, in the same year, he was the original young Calthorpe in "An Old Score," and Vaubert in "The Life Chase," October. After appearing in a variety of parts in our principal houses, he made a deep impression as Hugh in "All for Her"—a piece which culminated in the self-sacrifice of a man for another, originated by Dumas in "The Man of the Red House," and copied by Dickens in "The Tale of Two Cities." Originally brought out at the Mirror (Holborn), it was repeated elsewhere in town and during provincial runs. In 1877 he well sustained the part of Osip in the English

version of "The Danischeffs," produced at the St. James's, and in the first performance of "Diplomacy" at the Prince of Wales's, was the Henry Beauclerc. Mr. Clayton visited America in 1879. In 1880 he re-appeared at the Vaudeville and the St. James's as Joseph Surface, Sir George Fallow, and Harold Boycott in the "Money-Spinner." Since he has been identified with the Court Theatre, of which he is manager. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Boucicault's.

CHARLES F. COGHLAN.

THIS exceedingly strong but most tantalising actor of comedy and drama had acted to growing approval at our principal theatres up to 1870, when he was engaged for the Prince of Wales's for the leading parts. He figured in Robertsonian comedies with so much manly vigour, fulness, and even super-abundant *verve*, that the hopes of the stage began to be pivoted upon him. In May, 1872, he made so much of that bore, Alfred Evelyn, in "Money," and in April, 1874, was a Charles Surface so intelligently thought-out and acted-out, that he seemed to be our foremost actor. But, in 1875, his "Shylock" was so tame that a killing frost prevailed the whole house. In the same way what has passed into a proverb as "Coghlan's reserved force" has blighted most of his impersonations in London, without any explanation or excuse being forthcoming. On the other hand, his success in the United States, where it would appear he gave freer scope to his undoubted powers, makes one regret that he should not, to a similar degree, delight us here. At the Haymarket Theatre, in 1883, he had an excellent chance to astonish the town as the hero of "Fédora," but it was a mole-hill instead of the mountain again. He set himself up in rivalry with Salvini in his own English version of "Morte Civile," produced at the Prince of Wales's with no success, on account of its lachrymose verbiage, notwithstanding Mr. Coghlan's being quite effective enough in "the dying scene." He has written several other pieces that show he is tolerably skilled with the pen.

GEORGE CONQUEST.

SON of the proprietor of the Grecian Saloon, where Robson startled London, afterwards the Theatre, and Mrs. Conquest, a dancer and ballet-mistress, whose pupils (the Gunnesses, Miss Dunning, Wilford, Inch, and many more) have risen to deserved eminence. For many years, not only as a low, eccentric, and character comedian and an adapter of French dramas (more or less in conjunction with "Bill" Suter, Merritt, etc.) but as a pantomimist and creator of "worked" masks and forms,

George earned the Grecian a memorable fame. His ingenuity and athletic prowess were unrivalled, and West-end fashionables never missed crossing the town to see his dwarfs, giants, king crabs, spiders, octopuses, bottle imps, and the like. As one of the droll detectives in "Tricoche et Cacolet (*i.e.*, Hand and Glove)," and as the Jew in "Never too Late to Mend," his acting was touching and boundlessly amusing. When the Grecian Theatre was sold to a manager, who afterwards disposed of it to the Salvation Army, Mr. Conquest did not seek the retirement merited by twenty-five years' surpassing exertions; he came out at the Alhambra in a special piece displaying most of the Grecian pantomime features, a Zazel-like projection by springs, and monkey business, which obtained him a flattering ovation from the United States. In New York, unfortunately, an accidental breaking of a rope crippled him, so that acrobatic performances were forbidden him for the future. On his return, he took the Surrey Theatre, appearing in special dramas of his own concoction with Mr. Merritt, and getting up the pantomimes. In these appears, under his tuition, his son "George the Younger," who has been on the stage since eight, when he was the Dog in the Grecian pantomime of "Crusoe." He used to "double" him at the Old Shepherdess Walk house, as well as share in his leaps and swings, and has fairly well followed in his footsteps. Miss Lizzie Conquest came out at the Grecian with much promise, which a sadly premature death crushed in the bud, to the grief of all that knew, and hence respected, a talented, hard-working family.

H. B. CONWAY (COULSON)

FIRST appeared at the Olympic, November, 1872, and immediately afterwards as Copperfield in "Little Em'ly" revived. Going to the Lyceum in September, the next year, he played all the juvenile leading parts; but except in youth and good looks did not promise very strongly. However, in the continual want of a young first lover, *vice* Harry Montague removed by death, Mr. Conway had again no end of opportunities as well at the Haymarket as at the Court. In 1878 he was the juvenile lead at the Prince of Wales's, being a rather good Julian Beauclerc in "Diplomacy" (Dora). In 1884 he was in the original cast of "Saints and Sinners" at the Vaudeville. He has played Romeo to the principal stars.

MISS HARRIET COVENEY (MRS. JECKS),

A LONDONER, youngest of a large family all connected with the stage, her parents having belonged to the old Haymarket Theatre. When not "more than seven" she played Zoe in "The Pet of the Petticoats,"

and played that and other child-parts for some time in the north. A little later she was a pathetic *Oliver Twist* at the Glasgow Theatre. In the North, too, during the hard times of the drama, when performers had to "make up for everything with a row of pins and a pinch of brick-dust," she went through such a variety of parts that nothing was new to her in later life. On her return home she was much improved in her dancing by Leclercq. She then came out at the Victoria, but had to return to the provinces until 1849. Thanks to this continuous and varied experience, she became invaluable for burlesques and pantomimes. Hardly a winter has passed that she has not been seen on the London stage in these kindred pieces. For a number of years she was the wonderment of all beholders from her ability to hold her own and keep the fun rolling even with the active Vokes' Family about her. More recently she has been most entertaining as the mother-in-laws, impudent servants, and serio-comic adventuresses inseparable from the French farcical comedies lately popular. At the Adelphi, in "*In the Ranks*," she was noticed to make a finished character of the Village Gossip, though it did not contain as many words as she has had years of success.

MISS HELENA CECILE ERNSTONE (MISS SCHOTT),

BORN and educated in Germany for the musical profession, her voice broke on the high notes, and she turned to the spoken drama, appearing at the Canterbury Theatre Royal as Geraldine in "*The Green Bushes*," and now and then taking the lead in theatres of that calibre. We first saw her in London at the Charing Cross (later the Folly, and now Toole's, and originally Woodin the polyphonist's hall, and the C. C. C. Minstrels'), in Mr. Cheltnam's "*Edendale*." Her hit was made at the Olympic in "*Little Em'ly*," October 9th, 1869; her Martha, the betrayed outcast, being so powerful and natural as to rouse the house into applause, in which Dickens himself joined, spite of a prejudice against his characters on the boards. Unfortunately her subsequent engagements were too onerous, and she went to Australia for her health, playing on her arrival. In 1873 she returned, and the Australian writer Akhurst gave her the title-part in his "*Fair Rosamond*." She was Grace in "*The New Magdalen*," and, still more observable, Henrietta, in the "*Two Orphans*," much to the satisfaction of Miss Fowler, the manageress, who preferred the part of Louise to that with some misgivings. Miss Ernstone's Marguerite in "*The Mother*," at the same Olympic theatre, May, 1879, was pathetic and forcible.

MISS NELLY (ELLEN) FARREN,

(MR^S. R. SOUTAR), daughter of Mr. Henry Farren, and granddaughter of Mr. William Farren the elder, was trained by Kitchen

the clown (many of whose pupils in dancing, like Miss Elise Holt, for example, have made their mark), and brought out by Fenton at the Victoria, March 28th, 1864, as Ninetta in Madame Celeste's "Woman in Red." The Olympic was for a long time in the habit of drawing from "The Vic.," and Miss Farren and a sister (who married and retired) appeared in the many burlesques which were a feature there. From the opening of the Gaiety, December 21st, 1868, her name has been almost inseparably attached to that entertainment known as "the Gaiety burlesques." For a long while Mr. Toole was her low comedy support, succeeded by Mr. Royce and Mr. Terry. Unflagging spirits, unalterable appearance, a quiet Gallic gift of talking to music as satisfactory as singing itself, and a deep dramatic ability exhibited in such hard tests as the "Street Arab's Song," these have prevented her ever becoming tiresome, or seeming "the same thing over again."

MISS LYDIA FOOTE.

IN April, 1852, as a child, she first appeared at the Lyceum in C. Matthews' extravagantly long "Chain of Events." She is a niece of the once very popular Mrs. Keeley. On her return to the stage, at the age of 19, she and Miss Moore made a most pleasing impression in "The Hidden Hand" (November 2nd, 1864), at the Olympic. She soon became worthy of being chosen as understudy for Miss Kate Terry, and now and then replaced her without any one regretting the change. In 1866 she was the heroine in Collins' "Frozen Deep," and showed that her genial gracefulness was not incompatible with earnest intensity. In 1867, April 6th, she was engaged at the Prince of Wales's as Esther in "Caste." No one since has ever presented this heroine of the teacup-and-saucer school with finer quiet emotion. She was also the original Amanda of Robertson's "Play" (15th February, 1868). In September of the same year she played the double part in Byron's "Blow for Blow." After being seen at the principal theatres, always to gratification, but not in parts that suited her, she had a "success of tears" as poor Smike at the Adelphi (March 4th, 1875). In January, 1875, she was the heroine in the English version of the "Danischeffs." Hélène Petit, the original in the French, had the advantage of her in stately presence, but not in the art of touching the heart's finer chords, and she was very successful. On the 21st of February, 1885, she appeared at the Court as Mrs. Denham in "The Denhams" ("The Crisis" remodelled), in which part Miss Foote was so sympathetic an artiste that none of the audience could complain of being so pleasantly pained.

EDMUND WILLIAM GARDEN,

SON of a much-esteemed front-of-the-house manager, was born in London, April 27th, 1845. The Theatre Royal, Nottingham, opening

night saw him among the company of Walter Montgomery. Throughout the North and Midland he played comedy in all its branches up to 1870, when he came before the Olympic audience, in October, as Uriah Heap. He left there for the Globe, where his clown of the old school, in "Fine Feathers," surprised the hardened sad critics into an unanimity of praise very seldom encountered. A resemblance to the Frenchman who introduced the papa of "Giroflé-Girofla" to our people led to his engagement in the English version at the Philharmonic (now Grand), and he was quite as good in all points. He is the original of several Byronic characters in their provincial first productions. His quiet, yet penetrative drollery, capability of striking outbursts of genuine pathos, and conscientious completeness of characterisation, have been lately revealed at their fulness in the good-hearted bumpkin in the Adelphi success, "In the Ranks."

GEORGE GROSSMITH,

SON of a late popular lecturer, gave up legal reporting and an intention to become a solicitor to study music. He adopted the peculiar line of entertainment originated by John Parry, and Professor Pepper presented him to the Polytechnic audiences in 1869. With the Howard Pauls and his father, and upon his own merits, he went the rounds of the countless institutions with vocal and musical recitations. In London he performed the same pieces at private houses, where Sir Arthur Sullivan appreciated his suitability for a larger stage, and offered him the eccentric lead in "The Sorcerer." He is since identified with the Gilbert-Sullivan *répertoire*, having "created" Sir Joseph Porter in the "Pinafore," etc. His comic drawing-room songs are unique of their kind.

AUGUSTUS HARRIS,

ONE of the most remarkable Hebrews among the many in our theatrical profession, was born March 18th, 1852, at Paris. His father was the Mr. Harris known during many years as manager of the Princess's Theatre, and afterwards identified with Covent Garden Opera House. Augustus was his eldest son, and was educated to be a banker and merchant. On his father's death, in 1873, he turned to the stage, coming out as Malcolm, Theatre Royal, Manchester. As light comedian and juvenile tragedian, he acted throughout the country for some time with such stars as Mr. Barry Sullivan. For a period Mr. Harris stage-managed for the Mapleson Opera Troupe on tour. In 1876 his knowledge of languages served him in bringing over the Paris Odeon Company to produce "The Danischeffs" at the St. James's. At Christmas,

1876, he was playing Green Lanes in "Pink Dominoes" at the Criterion, and producing his own pantomime of "Sinbad" at the Crystal Palace. In 1879 he was treasurer, acting and stage manager, and part-author of "Venus" burlesque, all at the Royalty nightly. While still short of thirty years, supported by a capitalist (whose daughter he married), he took Drury Lane Theatre, and did very well in the very first year. In July, 1880, he produced "The World," partly written by himself, which ran on till the pantomime displaced it, and was then revived for six weeks more. Several melodramas of "The World" type were successfully brought out, and he continues to make "The Lane" pantomime the unique attraction of its sort in the capital.

MISS MAGGIE HUNT

MADE her first London appearance at the Gaiety, 1879, in the Hanlon Lees' "Voyage en Suisse," and continued in the piece during its English tour, finally playing the leading part in 1882. She played Fanny in the Comyns Carr version of "Far from the Madding Crowd," at the Globe, and on its provincial tour. In 1883, she had the principal parts in Holt and Wilmot's Company. After several important country engagements she came back to town for Barbara in "In the Ranks," at the Adelphi, and continues there for the present piece.

JOHN HENRY BRODERIP IRVING.

BORN February 6th, 1838, at Keinton, near Glastonbury, he came to London at the age of ten to school and to be a clerk for some five years. His first play was Hamlet, with Phelps in it, at the Wells. Hoskins, an actor there, gave the stage-struck youth lessons, and would have introduced him at his theatre, but his pupil shrank from the ordeal without experience elsewhere, and went, under Hoskins's credentials, to open at the Lyceum (name of good augury), Sunderland. He played Gaston in "Richelieu," he being eighteen. He came out next at Edinburgh, playing there nearly three years. He then appeared at Glasgow, and afterwards at Manchester, where he was acting when Booth filled an engagement at the Theatre Royal in 1862. He remembers Booth distinctly at that time, although Booth has no remembrance of him or of his being in the Manchester company. He continued there until the spring of 1865, except that, in September, 1859, he came to the Princess's, on Mr. Toole's recommendation, "a young man so eccentric, so ambitious, and so hardworking that he will get on;" but such small parts were offered by the Keans that his dignity was irritated, and he returned to the

country. In 1866 he engaged with Boucicault for his "Hunted Down" tour on condition of having a London appearance in it when brought out there. His villain Scudamore was something so natural that everybody recognised a profound study of character moulded into a type. When the piece came to the St. James's the critics were unanimous in approval. Unhappily, the new-comer's success in this line, confirmed by his Gassitt, in "Dearer than Life" (Dickens saw this and prophesied the man of thirty would become a great actor), Bill Sikes (not bluff, brutal, and burly enough, nor even a "romance of the gutter," as Handsome Jordan made it), Robert Macaire (weak beside Fechter's), etc., all heavy villains, made the general playgoer believe him fit for nothing else. However, he was a showy Doricourt in "The Belle's Stratagem," St. James's, October 6th, 1866, and fairly pleasing in Charles Surface, Harry Dornton, and so on; but his true vein seemed rather the eccentrics, as Chevenix in "Uncle Dick's Darling," he made up after Phiz's Dombey, Digby Grant in "The Two Roses" during the 300 nights' run. In 1871 the Batemans had the Lyceum, and did not know what to do with it, as Kate was no longer a star-draw, and their other girls too young to be attractions. A capable actor named Taillade had made an impression at a Paris minor house with "The Polish Jew" ("The Bells," as Mr. Leopold Lewis translated it), a drama by Erckmann-Chatrian, and Irving and Taillade are much alike, except that the latter has more "body," as they say of wines. Matthias in "The Bells," captured the sensation lovers, and Irving and the Lyceum were valuable properties in a night. He soon had a following, and whatever he presented was applauded by them: all the Shakesperian round, and standard poetic drama, with a few novelties. But they were all staged with costly elaboration, well cast also, and the celebrity gained justified American tours with which half the actor-manager's year is taken. Mr. Irving has had public banquets and other testimonials tendered him, as if he were another Kean or Macready.

DAVID JAMES

WILL probably stand or fall in theatrical records by his famous Middlewick in "Our Boys." This comedy, produced at the Vaudeville, January 16th, 1875, ran to April 18th, 1879, mainly because of the just pathos and smoothly-sustained humour of our actor. He had given some scintillations of his brilliant talent in the Mr. Jenkins of Albery's "Two Roses," same theatre, June 4th, 1870, and an unconventional Homespun in the "Heir at Law," Strand, February, 1870. Previously he had been seen in many of the Strand burlesques and in the Royalty "Ixion." His very best burlesque conception was as Francis I., in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." In old comedy he was a good Backbite and an animated Goldfinch.

MISS CLARA JECKS,

IS the daughter of Mrs. C. Jecks (Harriet Coveney). In July, 1873, she had a few lines in "Kissi-Kissi" at the Opera-Comique. In the autumn she was at Drury Lane, and appeared in a pantomime, and others following. She is excellent as boys, whether the burlesque page, or the cheeky Londoner, such as Sam Willoughby. From being long retained at the Adelphi Theatre, where her father is treasurer, and the pieces in which she appeared having long runs, her opportunities for exhibiting her fresh ideas and original ones have not been there so much as at Gaiety matinées; on such an occasion a collier lad in a version of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" was peculiarly touching, smacking with localisms. Her sterling ability and the uncommonly thorough training due to her experienced mother cause her to seem rather "wasted" in her present engagement in Gaiety burlesque.

MISS MARIA JONES.

BORN in Liverpool, of Anglo-Welsh parentage, she almost grew up at the theatre, and associated from a very early age with the Sisters Massey, Goodall, and others, who afterwards made a name on the London stage. Miss Jones was first seen in London at the Globe Theatre in the "Corsican Bothers" burlesque. Going over to the Strand, she had the good sense to play eccentric comedy and old women, although she was only about twenty. She was often seen as the comic alderman's more than middle-aged wife in the first part of the entertainment and burlesque boy afterwards. Of late years she has been touring with Mr. Edward Terry's company, retaining the same parts at the Gaiety when he came to town. She is now at the Comedy Theatre in the old Strand burlesque "Nemesis." From the singular coincidence of a Miss Maria Jones of the Liverpool theatres coming to London at the Olympic about the same time as her namesake at the Strand, some confusion has arisen, but the former was a comedy and juvenile lead performer, whose premature death alone prevented her attaining the altitude her abilities entitled her to win.

MRS. KENDAL,

MR. WILLIAM HUNTER GRIMSTONE, *née* Margaret Robertson, was born at Grimsby, March 15th, 1848. Her father, William, was an actor and manager, and brought her out as a mere child. In 1852 she was The Blind Child in "The Seven Poor Travellers" at Marylebone. In 1855 her Little Eva at Bristol was pronounced charming;

the young actress also played in the Bath Circuit. When Montgomery revived "Hamlet" at the Haymarket, (July, 1865), she was chosen for Ophelia; a little later for Desdemona, to Ira Aldridge's *black* "Othello." Returning from provincial engagements, she came out at "The Lane," at Easter, as Edith in the "Great City." Though Marston's "Hero of Romance" failed at the Haymarket, (March, 1868), her Blanche was accounted truly touching. She appeared in "Cards" at the opening of the Gaiety, December 21st, 1868. When "Dreams" came out there, in 1869, she played Lady Clara. She was lucky enough at the end of the summer of the same year to be engaged at the Haymarket, and very fortunate too was the house to secure such a prize. She there created Lilian in "New Men and Old Acres," the Princess in the "Palace of Truth," Galatea in "Pygmalion," Selene in the "Wicked World," Mrs. Vanbrugh in "Charity;" and to her capabilities Mr. Gilbert owed a great portion of his success. Though she fell short of genius, her emotion in all veins was not only very English, but exactly suited to the limits of perception in our lower middle classes; nothing could have made her better, in fact, than her not having had so thorough a professional training, since she had never been able entirely to shake off her staginess. In 1875 Miss Madge Robertson went to the Court, and besides those pretty little comediettas of the "Uncle's Will" type, which she and Mr. Kendal, her husband, acted to perfection, she made a hit in "Broken Hearts." Early in January, 1878, Sardou's Dora ("Diplomacy") was brought out at the Prince of Wales's Theatre; Miss Robertson had the leading part. Though she did not in the least depict or look a high-born Spanish lady, the sustained tenderness of her passion gratified all those who had not seen, and were not likely to see, how much stronger Mdlle. Pierson had built up the part. After playing several pieces with her husband at the Court again, she went to the St. James's, where she remains as a star. Some injudicious remarks in a speech occasioned hostility in members of her profession and dramatic critics, unfortunately to her assumption of Rosalind at the St. James's, 1885, in which her matronly figure and want of youthful earnestness and sprightliness, and sweet but out-of-place serenity, gave too much grounds to gird at her. Mrs. Kendal is seen at her most suitable *forte* in such characters as "The Squire."

MISS SOPHIE LARKINS.

A LIVERPOOL lady, first seen in London at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, September 25th, 1865. A more important part was cast to her in November of the same year, she being the original Lady Ptar-migant in "Society." She was also the original comedy old woman in several other Robertsonian pieces. Though having had excellent engagements at most of our foremost theatres, she is considered to have been best in Byron's comedies. She was the original Priscilla in his "Partn er

for Life," Clarisses Champneys in "Our Boys" during its long run, etc. She has a full yet ladylike humour, a merry eye, which points the neat delivery of lines, a first-rate stage bearing, and occupies a line of her own on the London stage, in which she could not easily be replaced.

MISS JENNIE LEE

(AFTERWARDS Mrs. J. B. Burnett). Born in London, she began by walking on as page in "Chilperic," at the Lyceum, 1870. In "Little Faust" she played the Crossing Sweeper, or Street Arab, extremely vividly and naturally, which was a foretaste of her celebrated "Jo," the leading part in her husband's version of "Bleak House." She first performed it in America, where it struck home and made her a "star." On 22nd February, 1876, she opened the Globe Theatre with this part, and the good opinion of our American cousins was immediately confirmed. After a prolonged tour she is again presenting this striking embodiment of London waifs at the Strand (1885). In July, 1870, she was engaged at the Strand Theatre for leading burlesque in succession to that charming and inimitable little Angelina Claude, whose quitting the stage through marriage plunged the lovers of light theatricals into despair. Miss Lee replaced her as well as was possible till, somewhat abruptly, she went to the United States to meet with the success which we have above noticed. On her immediate return she played the Burlesque Boy in the Surrey pantomime, 1875-6.

MISS MARGARET LEIGHTON

(MISS DAVIES). Born in Wales, she was, we believe, one of Mr. Ryder's pupils. She was brought out very commendably at the Queen's, March, 1874, as Knowles' "Julia," and followed up a pleasing success with other inevitable parts. Being above the medium stature, and gifted with a fine stage voice, Mr. Calvert chose her for Romeo at the Prince's, Manchester, October, 1874. Returning to the Queen's, with Evadne, Desdemona, and Portia added to her *repertoire*, nothing but the gloom upon that theatre prevented her becoming public talk. In September, 1876, same house, she executed the difficult rôle of Chorus in "Henry the Fifth" without trying the patience of the audience, and extorting plaudits from even that severe master of elocution, Prof. Edwin Drew. In 1878 she played Formosa, revived at the Adelphi, much more impassionedly, and consequently better, than the original. Miss Leighton's newest creation is of the Sibyl in Junius, at the Princess's, 1885, when she contrived to be faultlessly classical, and yet full of that heartiness which is of all times: in fact, the honours of the evening fall rather to her and Mr. Willard than to the intended hero and heroine.

MISS FANNY LESLIE.

OF Hebrew extraction, this versatile lady adopted the theatrical profession in tender years, and became distinguished in America as a vocalist and step-dancer. When there was a furore here for American song-and-dance artistes, Miss Leslie appeared very prominently, gradually undertaking more and more important parts till she became the Prince in Alhambra spectacular operas, with plenty of dancing. She obtained every Christmas first-class provincial engagements as pantomime hero. After, however, coming out at the Drury Lane (1884-5) as Dick in "Whittington" pantomime, she announced her intention of giving up this line. She is now touring with her own company, presenting special pieces, which give scope for her capabilities as a vivacious actress, accurate dancer, and touching and pleasing songstress.

JOHN MACLEAN

APPEARED before the public as an elocutionist. After studying the standard drama with Miss Glyn prior to 1859, he came out in minor parts at the Plymouth Theatre. He played the King to Charles Kean's "Hamlet" so well that he was offered "good business" in his second season. In 1861 he played Utility at the Surrey, and obtained unanimous praise for Danny Mann in "Colleen Bawn" burlesque. In 1862 he was the original Mr. Gibson, the banker, in "The Ticket of Leave Man" at the Olympic. A certain hardness of style capitally suited the lines of the City man and the like, presented in "Simpson and Co." Returning to the New Surrey under Shepherd's management, as the Old Man and Character, he came over to the Princess's for a Scotch part in "The Man o' Airle," and remained until 1868. He was a long time at the Gaiety, from its opening until he went to the Vaudeville and St. James's, to which he is now attached.

CLAUDE MARIUS (DUPLANY).

BORN in Paris, February, 1850, in 1865 he was in the chorus of the chief opera-bouffe house in Paris, the Folies, and soon had little parts entrusted to him. In 1869 he came over with that company which the Mansells brought out at the Lyceum. He played in "Chilperic" and "Little Faust." Called back to fulfil his military duties during the Franco-Prussian war, it was not until April, 1872, that he re-appeared in England at the Philharmonic Theatre in "Génévieve." Considered "good" so far, he made his great hit as the "fire-eating" Major in "Nemesis" at the Strand, and laughingly parodied Mr. Bancroft as

Orloff in "Dora" ("Diplomacy") burlesque. In April, 1870, same theatre, he played the trying part of Favart in "Madame Favart." From his foreign origin he is of course excellent in dialect parts, and has a peculiar vein of eccentric yet genteel comedy almost inimitable.

HENRY G. NEVILLE.

BORN in Manchester in 1837, his father, who was an actor and manager, brought him out very early. His first bow on the London stage was made at the Lyceum, October 1860. In 1861, after having performed in the principal provincial cities, he appeared at the Olympic, and played in most of the pieces which Mr. Tom Taylor wrote or adapted. Thanks to his unforced dialect, his sincere pathos, and more than English romantic fervour, he made an enormous hit as the original Bob Brierley in "The Ticket of Leave Man." At the end of four years he went to the Adelphi. His admirers were gratified there by his Miner in Phillips' "Lost in London," and his Farmer Allen in the Reade-Tennyson's *Dora*; in Reade's dramatisation of "Put Yourself in his Place" his north country knowledge again came into play for his very vivid Sheffield Mechanic: he forged a knife on a real anvil on the stage. In 1873 to 1879 he was, as manager of the Olympic, playing the principal part in most of the pieces he produced, only to name here Pierre in the "Two Orphans," Lord Clancarty, and the Gascon. In 1878 he returned specially to the Adelphi to play the hero in "Proof; or, a Celebrated Case." He has often played "The Ticket of Leave Man" at revivals in town. Latterly he is playing old and modern comedy at the Vaudeville. He has received such flattering offers for the United States that he will probably be lost to us for some years there.

MISS ISABELLA (BELLA) PATEMAN

(MRS. ROBERT PATEMAN). Having a fine figure and an exceptional voice, which only lacked flexibility and accurate expression of passion (now come by experience), Miss Pateman was soon noticed in the country, where she was performing the "stock round," and snapped up for America. She soon made her mark there, and came home for an encouraging first appearance at the Olympic; she was Lady Clancarty to Miss Fowler's Lady Betty Noel, and was equally as strong while far more touching than the original exponent. At the same house, in the following year (1877) she played in many standard pieces, and the heroine in Reade's "Scuttled Ship" ("Foul Play"); she was a fine Lady Audley also. In April, 1878, she went to the Adelphi to create Adrienne during the long run of "Proof;" the next year Queen Elizabeth in "Amy Robsart," revived. In March, 1885, she divided the applause with Miss Mary Anderson, as well for humorous talent as fine appearance, in the "Hunchback" at the Lyceum, though Helen is scarcely her line.

HARRY PAULTON.

BORN in Wolverhampton, he appeared there and acted several years from 1861, as well as through the York circuit. Having found his *forte* to be low comedy, he was engaged in 1864 for three seasons at the Glasgow Theatre. His first London appearance was in June, 1867, as Wormwood for one night only at the Surrey. He was first noticed by the London critics as being above the common for his very funny Blueskin in the "Jack Sheppard" burlesque, Strand, 1870. From 1872 to 1877 he was very much liked at the Alhambra, appearing for most part in operabouffes. His humour is not unctuous, his voice not smooth, and his features more often serious than jolly. In spite of these traits, or, perhaps, because they are ingeniously set in opposition to the comic text, his true comicality is clearly recognised by both gallery and stalls. He is the author of the clever books of more than one successful comic opera and pantomime, and is an able and zealous stage manager.

MISS KATE PHILLIPS

(MRS. H. B. CONWAY, *i.e.* Coulson). This inimitable soubrette, who has no superior, even on a foreign stage, walked on at the Gaiety in burlesque merely to inure herself to the stage. Her first appearance as an actress was at the Haymarket, in "Tom Noddy's Secret," as Gabrielle; this name is a sort of talisman with her, and she bestowed it upon her sister for theatrical purposes, who is known as Gabrielle Goldney. Messrs. Hare and Kendal, 'cute in discerning, and liberal in paying for exceptional talent, signed a long engagement with this only meet *remplaçante* of Miss Marie Wilton; but for some unexplained reason, they allowed her to be won away by Mr. Thorne for the Vaudeville. Here for three or four years she has been a fount of true English jollity. Her Perplexed Wife in "Confusion" would have delighted poor old Buckstone, and caused him fondly to write another "Nan" for this pride of our comic stage.

ARTHUR WING PINERO.

BORN in London and educated for the law, he turned to the stage, on which he appeared at Edinburgh, June, 1874, remaining under the Wyndham management until February, 1875, when the theatre was burnt. Going to the Liverpool Alexandra, he acted there until he came up to town for a part in "Miss Gwilt," at the Globe, April 5th, 1876. He has played the King on a long Shakespearian tour with Mr. Irving, and many parts at Mr. Irving's Lyceum from 1877 to 1879. Of late years he has been giving most of his time to play-writing, showing distinct ability. His latest piece, called "The Magistrate," produced at the Court Theatre, March, 1885, is quite original, though founded on those farcical comedies peculiar to the Paris theatres where few ladies are visible.

EDWARD CORRY RIGHTON.

THIS popular low comedian came to London with a strong reputation, verified by his appearance at the Court Theatre, January 25th, 1871. He was Bangles in "Randall's Thumb." He was manager here for some two years, during which he appeared in a number of eccentric characters, and was particularly amusing in burlesque. He played Shakespearian comedy at several of our chief theatres. While lessee of the Globe Theatre, 1877-78, he was Tony Lumpkin and Bob Acres. He has written several farcical pieces, which go very well—at least when he is performing in them.

AMY ROSELLE.

AMY and Percy Roselle, brother and sister, were born in London, about 1850, and were brought out as children at the Exeter Theatre. After much experience in pantomime, she rose to burlesque and chamber-maid parts. The late Mr. Sothern recognised her budding talent, and engaged her to support him in his star pieces throughout the country. It was also under his engagement that she appeared in Byron's "English Gentleman" at the Haymarket, May, 1871, having already made her bow there as Lady Teazle. Accompanying Mr. Sothern to the United States, her return was not made until 1872, when she went through a Shakespearian round at the Princess's with Phelps and Creswick. While always pleasing, a first substantial hit was made at the Gaiety in Boucicault's "Lad Astray." She was the original Mary Melrose of "Our Boys," at the Vaudeville, January 16th, 1875. She was a delightful Dora in Sardou's "Diplomacy," for the Mr. and Mrs. Kendal tour, 1878. Early in 1879 she adequately succeeded Miss Lydia Foote as Esther in "Caste," at the Prince of Wales's. During Miss Anderson's engagement at the Lyceum Miss Roselle played the wife to her Galatea, and her fervent emotion and vehement yet distinct elocution in the curse was deservedly applauded. In February, 1885, at the Prince's she made so much of a poor part in "La Princesse Georges," that Mrs. Langtry, the star, was not merely eclipsed, but fairly snuffed out. Miss Roselle (*i.e.*, Hawkins) is Mrs. Arthur Dacre.

EDWARD WILLIAM ROYCE.

BORN in Bedfordshire, August 11th, 1841, he was taught operatic and character dancing, and after being attached to Covent Garden, took to playing harlequin in the chief provincial cities. He then turned to burlesque, but kept up in his grotesque dancing and comic acrobatic feats. In September, 1872, he was engaged for the Gaiety, coming out as Whiskerandos. After becoming very popular there in burlesques, his superhuman exertions indisposed him from his profession during some time, but, happily recovering, he re-appeared at the Gaiety, to which he still belongs.

MISS KATE SANTLEY

CAME out in the ballet and small speaking parts at the Liverpool Theatre. Her voice having an exceptional range, and her appearance and manners being winsome, she turned to the music-hall, where she soon rose to highest celebrity. After making a sensation in town, she transferred her charms and vocal powers to the Queen's Theatre in Gilbert's "Stranger" burlesque. At Drury Lane pantomimes then comprised her for several seasons; she was particularly applauded for her pluck in making her way to the theatre through the great snowstorm in 1881, not to disappoint her few but hearty admirers. At the Strand Theatre she attempted comedy with indifferent success. She studied for the grand opera under Madame Viardot-Garcia, but over-tasked herself, and gave up the project. On the other hand, her voice was ample, and her sprightly style all that was needed as principal in most of the operabouffes that she helped to make popular during the '70's. Her engagement at the Alhambra, '72, was marked with fierce rivalry between her and Madame Rose Bell, a Franco-American *prima donna*. In 1877-8 and at the present time Miss Santley is Manageress of the Royalty, where she appears at the fashionable season in leading comic opera parts. She created, to universal satisfaction, a highly original character in "The Merry Duchess," and she is a capital Germaine in the "Cloches." She is of American birth and no relation to Mr. Santley of the Opera, her name being an assumption for the stage.

J. L. SHINE,

BORN at Manchester, May, 1856, commenced his professional career at the Queen's there in October, 1875, as a "super," but after three nights he was entrusted with a small part in "Julius Cæsar," and subsequently with the walking gentlemen. As a low comedian, he acted throughout the north. Returning to Manchester, he was called upon, at two hours' notice, to play Lord Sands in "Henry the Eighth," and so successfully that he was complimented by Phelps. This led to his being engaged by Miss Neilson to act Sir Andrew in "Twelfth Night." She engaged him to tour with her in the part. He then toured as principal comedian with Miss Kate Lawler; his Onesimus Epps, in "The Member for Slocum," won great popularity in the country. Upon the retirement of Miss Lawler, in 1881, he assumed the direction. In 1883 Mr. Shine joined with Mr. Hollingshead to "run" the Globe with some new comedies and revivals. Later he appeared at the Gaiety in burlesque, being particularly noticeable in "Dick Whittington." He is now at the Empire in comic opera.

MRS. JANE STEPHENS.

THE best old woman on our stage, she had a long experience in all kinds of pieces from 1847 to 1858, mainly in town at the Marylebone, Lyceum and Olympic. At the last house she was the original Mrs. Willoughby in "The Ticket of Leave Man." While on the stage she became *the* character of the play. She has since been engaged, and always without a flaw in her performance, at our principal theatres.



MARGARET FLORENCE ST. JOHN (MRS. JAMES, AFTERWARDS MADAME MARIUS).

BORN at Plymouth, she was precocious as a musician, and was trained by her father, who brought her out as pianiste and vocalist at concert halls in that town. After an experience obtained with Miss Blanche Cole's and the energetic Mr. Durand's English opera troupes, she came up to town with the Rose Hersee troupe, and was seen at the Crystal Palace in rather a variety of parts, singing both contralto and mezzo-soprano. This was in the autumn of 1877. In 1878 she repeated her Germaine in "Les Cloches," at Easter, at the Folly. She created the English Madame Favart at the Strand, April 12th, 1879. This exacting rôle was so adequately dealt with that she was at once considered a comic-opera *prima donna*, who eclipsed the old stagers and was a dangerous rival to the reigning favourite, Miss Violet Cameron. She has since been seen at the principal houses devoted to opera-bouffe, and is now, March, 1885, heroine of the new opera at the Empire Theatre, called "The Lady of the Locket."



BARRY SULLIVAN,

BORN in Birmingham, 1824, made his first appearance at the Cork Theatre, 1840. From the very first he was faithful to the high and poetic drama. When he came up to London in 1852 he challenged criticism with his Hamlet, and made a favourable impression upon the whole, though none too strong, his voice limited, and the making of points showing over-study. For many years he was seen with Miss Faucit and Miss Vandenhoff in new and old pieces of the legitimate drama. From 1857 to 1860 he was touring in the United States, and on his re-appearance as Hamlet again, it was found that eight years' practice had made him worthy of admiration. From 1860 to 1866 Mr. Sullivan was manager and leading tragedian of an Australian Theatre. In September, 1866, he appeared at Drury Lane as Faulconbridge and as Macbeth. There was no doubt of his improvement in power and completeness. In May, 1868, he opened the Holborn Theatre, when taste had gone by for blank verse pieces in London. Since this hapless experiment Mr. Sullivan has been touring around the world and throughout the provinces, where he continues a great favourite, particularly in Ireland and at Liverpool.

WILLIAM TERRISS (LEWIN).

BORN 1849 in London, after a collegiate education he joined the navy. He took to the stage October, 1869, at the Prince of Wales's, Birmingham, in minor parts, shortly afterwards coming up to the London theatre similarly named, which he quitted to play in Halliday's historical-romantic pieces at Drury Lane. During the long run of the "Belle's Stratagem" he played Doricourt with much grace and geniality. Returning to "the Lane," he was Romeo to Miss Wallis's Juliet, and well replaced Montague's English Captain in "The Shaughraun" throughout its long run, and another run at the Adelphi, March 30th, 1878. At the Court he played Squire Thornhill in "Olivia," and at a revival. There was a great deal of talk among the critics as to whether the young actor were better in comedy or melodrama, and he even attempted a kind of light comedy villain in Byron's "Conscience Money." He was the first Fawley Denham in "The Crisis," Haymarket, December 2nd, 1878. In 1879 he was playing Jack in "The Queen's Shilling" at the St. James's, January, 1885. He performed Romeo once more at the Lyceum Theatre, and will play that and the other Shakespearian lovers during Miss Anderson's American tour, 1885, having been presenting them at the Lyceum meanwhile.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON (MRS. TILBURY, AFTERWARDS
MRS. ALEXANDER HENDERSON).

BORN in London, she was trained as a dancer, and was such a pretty child, so bright and nimble, that everybody was made a friend to smoothe her way in the profession. As a principal dancer she led the ballet in 1852 at Her Majesty's. During the following year she learned to speak parts, and came out still as a child in Christmas pieces. In 1856 she made a tour of the Continent as dancer and pantomimist only. In another year there was a rage in town for pantomime-ballet-burlesques, for which Miss Thompson came back in the very nick to be the heroine. She was seen in a number of pieces, generally suggested by French extravaganzas, such as Rigolboche, La Reine Mogador, and like celebrities made popular in Paris. Some years later she appeared in comedy with pleasing reception, but always showed a restraint upon her, as if her exuberance was in fetters. Gravitating again towards her first love, she acquired such a reputation in the new kind of burlesque, that a splendid engagement, several times repeated, was pre-ensured her in the United States. Miss Thompson's "blondes," a carefully-chosen troupe, have never been surpassed by similar organisations. In October, 1878, Mr. Henderson having the Folly Theatre, she appeared in a number of Farnie's burlesques there, and now and then in comedy. For a season she burlesqued as Pauline at the Imperial, 1879. In 1884 she played some pieces at the Crystal Palace before going on tour, amongst which was Judic's "Nitouche."

MISS EMILY THORNE.

MISS EMILY THORNE was born in London, and is a sister of Mr. Thomas Thorne. She first appeared in that favourite amateur's part, Sally, in "Stage Struck." She had a fine theatrical appearance, a strong yet melodious voice, and more vivacity than is associated with tall women. After an old-style round of practice in the South-West and Midlands, she came back to London for the Adelphi Easter pantomime, (1859), as the "Fair One with the Golden Hair," under a three years' engagement. In 1862 Professor Anderson presented at the Winter Garden, New York, a strange hodge-podge Burlesque of "The Tempest." Miss Thorne, though unmistakably a "British Blonde," was the American "Goddess of Liberty." The parody was a failure, but the actress made so profound an impression that she remained in that country for seven or eight years, not only acting comedy and burlesque, but singing ballads at high-class concerts. On her return to the Metropolis she continued to be engaged for principal parts, turning more broadly comic with riper years. She has most recently been an estimable support to Mr. Toole at his theatre.



MISS SARAH THORNE,

A LONDONER, came out as a child in pantomime when her father owned the old Pavilion Theatre. A wide experience and her natural capabilities gave her a good position at the Old Surrey, and after having been leading lady at the Dublin Theatre Royal, she continued during years as a star, her *répertoire* being an extensive one. From the end of 1865 to the summer of 1866 she played to Creswick and Ryder in Shakesperian rôles at the Standard. For many years she managed the Margate Theatre, and had Astley's for a season.



THOMAS THORNE.

BORN in London in October, 1862, he first appeared in "Tom's Life" in a comic personation-part. From 1864 till 1870 he belonged to the Strand Company, where he made his name for grotesque-burlesque characters; he also acquitted himself creditably in short comic and serio-comic parts. In 1870, joint manager with Mr. David James and the late Harry Montague, of the newly-built Vaudeville Theatre, he retains it as sole lessee and manager. Like most eccentric comedians, he believes in his pathos, though without such applause from the audience as to justify the opinion. Besides high comedy parts, he has played the young lover as Talbot in "Our Boys" throughout its unprecedented run; the blind youth in "Two Roses," Tom Pinch of Dickens, and the Deacon in "Saints and Sinners."

JOHN LAWRENCE TOOLE,

SON of the London Civic Toastmaster, was born in London, 1832. He played so well with South London Amateurs, that Dickens, invited to see him, advised his adopting the stage instead of the desk. He came out regularly as a low-comedian at Ipswich Theatre Royal, and Queen's, Dublin, and practised in the provinces. In 1852, July 22nd, the Haymarket Theatre presented him in "The Spitalfields Weaver," which he has often played since. In 1854, October 2nd, St. James's, he played Pepys in the Taylor-Read "King's Rival," as well as a farce, being quaint in one and comic in the other to full popular and artistic appreciation. In 1856 he was a clown in Dillon's "Belphegor." In burlesque and farce his eccentric comedy was noticed by old Webster, a very keen judge. It was he who engaged him, therefore, for the Adelphi, where he remained from 1859 to 1868, except tours in the closed season. For a long time he was regarded as an imitator of Wright, but his original creations lifted him ere long above these criticisms. Even Dickens, who disliked his characters on the stage, commended his Bob Cratchit and his Caleb Plummer, which, however, has never been perfect in the pathos. Like all low-comedians, Mr. Toole has always sought a sentimental part; but with all his merits he was not a second Robson. In his own line, though mannered, he is a great favourite not only in town, but through the kingdom, where his not staying too long, or running any one character into the ground, has enabled him to remain always welcome. He made an American tour, 1875; but beyond the Atlantic cities, where Englishmen mustered strongly, his too intensely Cockney peculiarities did not please the public. Mr. Toole has a theatre of his own, named after him, where he plays what may be styled Byronic farcical Comedies, in which the hero is a comico-sentimental hybrid, quite to the taste of his patrons. In burlesque of the latest Toole *genre*, as, for instance, parodying Mr. Coghlan's Ipanoff in "Fédora," he drew all the town.



MISS KATE VAUGHAN.

THE Sisters Vaughan were for some years dancers, particularly as *pre-mières* in the provincial theatres and the transpontine ones. They separated, and while Miss Susie went in the music halls as serio-comic with dancing, Miss Kate Vaughan joined the Court Theatre company, 1872, appearing in burlesque. The next step in advance was into the Drury Lane pantomime. While her voice remained weak, her phrasing was tender, bright, arch, and refined, and she was soon engaged for the Gaiety burlesques, remaining there some years, and being an attraction on account of her costly but tasteful costumes, and superlatively ethereal and delicate dancing. Recently she turned to light comedy and boy personation parts, appearing to great advantage in such pieces as translations of "Déjazet" specialities and their counterparts in English, which she has presented at matinées for short town seasons and on tours. Her sister has quite recently left the music halls in favour of the theatre, appearing in comic opera with a good deal of fitness through natural and acquired ability.

HERMANN VEZIN,

AN American, being born at Philadelphia, March 2nd, 1829. After leaving college with a degree of M.A., he came over to England. He went on the stage at York, 1850, to essay small parts. In another year he attempted juvenile leads. At Easter, 1852, he appeared at the Princess's under the management of Charles Kean, at whose instance he had added himself to the troupe of Thespis. He figured as commendably in melodrama as in Shakespeare. After a return to America, he took to the Surrey Theatre in 1859, playing star in the standard drama. Next year he was acting with Phelps, at the Wells. In 1861 he played Laertes to Fechter's "Hamlet" at the Princess's. When Falconer took the Lyceum, Mr. Vezin appeared in his new comedies, and as Harry in "Peep o' Day," that great rival sensational piece to the "Colleen Bawn." For a period, as the public taste had been spoiled by gaudy burlesque, dramas of action and stage carpenter craft, Mr. Vezin's education in the literary drama was more valuable out of town than in it. In 1867, at the height of the summer, with everything against him, Mr. Vezin produced "The Man o' Airlie," at the Princess's. It was a thorough adaptation of a long-winded German tragedy, which Mr. Wills wrote up into something palatable and even enjoyable to those fond of the luxury of woe. Mr. Vezin has often repeated this praiseworthy creation. He has the most varied *répertoire*, having outdone Sothorn as Dr. Davey (Garrick), improved on Kean, and gone beyond Irving in the dual part in "The Courier of Lyons." As Evelyn and the hero of "Extremes," he is perhaps the only one who can make this prosy gentleman tolerable. In Shakespeare he traverses freely from Macbeth to Iago, from Jaques to Othello; and declaims the translated text of those Greek tragedies that no one else even pretends to do. In the "Danischeffs" and in "L'Etrangère" the French theatre had nothing better; and if Mr. Neville, as Pierre in "Proof," has more popularity with one part of the house, the suffrages of the boxes are for Mr. Vezin; he opened in that part at the Adelphi, September 23rd, 1878, playing it till February, 1879. By the way, if we had a National Theatre, Mr. Vezin would undoubtedly be in the foremost line of its chief actors and professors.

CHARLES WARNER,

SON of the celebrated actress, Mrs. Warner, was born at Kensington, 1846. Supposing his family would not approve of his following the stage, he roamed the country and played Utility till 1864. Critics and playgoers were both only too happy to favour him, and he made an agreeable *début* as Romeo at the Princess's. Mr. Chatterton was glad to engage him for three years at Drury Lane, where he played in that Shakespeare which spelt "Bankruptcy." Joining the company of the Olympic Theatre, light-hearted yet thoroughly considered *technique* in a capital Charlie Burridge in "Daisy Farm" (1871), pushed him well forward. He was under the Bateman's Lyceum management for two

years from the next year. In 1875 he was the original Charles in "Our Boys:" at this same Vaudeville Theatre he excellently delineated Harry Dornton, Charles Surface, and other leading juveniles. Much more powerful character was portrayed in the hero of the *Danischeffs* (St. James's, January 6th, 1877); even compared with Marais, the French original, he could not be censured. In 1878 he was engaged at the Princess's, playing as Shore, Tom Robinson, and lastly, Coupeau in "Drink;" terminating an admirable conception throughout of the workman who goes wrong through drink, he exhibited his death by *delirium tremens*, which horrified and yet fascinated with its unrelenting power; he quite eclipsed the French original representative. Married to Miss Isabella Bateman, the two appear as twin stars at the Adelphi Theatre, being notably good in "In the Ranks" (1885).

MARIE EFFIE WILTON (MRS. BANCROFT).

BORN at Doncaster, of humble parentage, and brought out in childhood as dancer and singer before speaking parts. In Dillon's version of *Paillasse* ("Belphegor") she took the boy's part excellently, and much pleased the Lyceum playgoers, September 15th, 1856. The run of public taste along the Strand was on burlesques of the noisy, larking, tumbling type of Brough and Byron, succeeding the more staid ones of Planché and Talfourd; Miss Wilton's short, plump body, nimble limbs, chubby, saucy face, and Cockney vivacity were born for the boy-heroes of these ephemera. For a long time she was the life, light, and soul of the Strand Theatre. In the comediettas, where tomboys and hoydens were given the *pas*, she also sparkled beyond comparison. When Byron converted the "Dusthole," neglected Queen's Theatre, in Tottenham-street, into the brilliant and cosy Prince of Wales', he loyally transported the lively little lady thither, April 15th, 1865. She was the Merry Swiss Boy in "La Sombambula" burlesque. Soon after the theatre inclined to comedy, and Tom Robertson saw his opportunity arrive. One after another a string of his mild creations trailed out, and was chiefly popularised by Miss Wilton's varied, admirable, always humorous embodiments. For six years Robertsonian comedy was made by her exertions and unflagging spirits. She was well supported by a company consisting not so much by careful selection as for the sake of old associations, of former theatrical congeners at the Liverpool Theatre; nevertheless they formed an almost faultless galaxy around the coruscating supreme star. As years went on she was tempted to leave her old line, quite without a rival there, for higher walks for which she had not the physical requisites. Hence, her Lady Teazle, 1871, Countess Zicka ("Dora" by Sardou, called here "Diplomacy"), 1878, Peg Woffington, etc., are not memorable. In less exacting parts, as that of the dual-personation in "Sweethearts," on the other hand, lasting effect was attained. In 1880 Miss Wilton (in 1867 Mrs. Bancroft), took the Haymarket Theatre with her husband, and, though not so much to the changed fancy of the town, pursued a fairly prosperous course to the present time, when they are "farewelling" previous to retirement with a fortune.

MRS. JOHN WOOD (MISS VINING).

HER mother and father were of the profession: she came out as an amateur. Her first regular appearance was at the Southampton Theatre. Going over to New York, she married Mr. John Wood, a vocalist and comedian, and after his death performed at the Winter Garden, where she and Mr. Jefferson reproduced most of the London burlesques, and those operettas of the "Swiss Swains" class. In 1866 (November 12th) Mrs. Wood made her *rentrée* in London at the Princess's as Miss Miggs in "Barnaby Rudge;" the audience was unaccustomed to her American style, which was too boisterous—in fact, "lady-like clowning," and her disappearance head-first in the water-butt was considered almost altogether too pantomimic. In October, 1869, manageress of the St. James's, she appeared as Pocahontas in Brougham's burlesque. She and Mr. Mark Smith were greatly successful; his song of the Dutchman's "Wee Dog," and hers, "His Heart was True to Poll," kept alive in the streets for a long time. In the summer of the next year she took these burlesques to the Standard. In 1870, working up the St. James's with true American attention to the comfort of the audience, from the stalls to the gallery, into a high position, she brought out Sardou's "Fernande," and in an incidental part pleased everybody. During her eight years' management she produced Dumas' "Danischeffs," her Princess Lydia in which was very laughable: firstly because it was funny, and secondly, as it was not in the remotest like a Russian princess: a sprinkling of the latest of Mark Twain's jokes in her lines almost turned the whole into a burlesque. In 1871 she revived Brough's "Jenny Lind at Last," which she had often played in America. In 1873 she was seen at the Queen's to unusual advantage as Phillippa in "The Wandering Heir:" all agreed with Mr. Reade that in this part there was no actress could touch her. In 1874 (March 21st) she played in the "American Lady," written specially for her by Mr. Byron for the opening of the Criterion, but it was not to the general taste. In 1878 (December 2nd) she was the original Mrs. Denham in "The Crisis" (Denhams), which in February, 1885, she repeated at the Court Theatre.

 CHARLES WYNDHAM

MADE his first appearance at the Olympic, New York, as walking gentleman. His first London appearance did not occur till May 21st, 1866, when the Royalty received him as Sir Arthur Lascelles in "All that Glitters." In 1869 he was at Wallack's Theatre, New York, playing in old comedy the juvenile leads. As a manager he is known in connection with the Criterion Theatre, where he has produced a number of pieces, generally adapted from the French, or imitation of the Palais Royal farcical comedies. The most notable of these was "The Pink Dominoes." As an actor he figured prominently in all of these, and is considered for our times what the younger Charles Mathews was for his age.



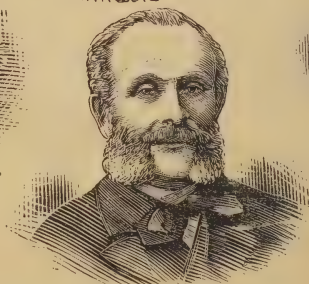
THE MARQUIS TSENG.



GENERAL IGNATIEFF.



COUNT ANDRASSY.



M. DE GIERS.



PRINCE BISMARCK.



PRINCE NAPOLEON.



M. ROCHFORD.

THE LIVES OF

Eminent Foreign Politicians.

COUNT FREDERICK FERDINAND VON BEUST,

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Ambassador at Paris, was born in 1809, at Dresden. Having passed through the usual course of academic instruction at the Universities of Göttingen and Leipsic, he entered the Saxon Foreign Office. For a period in 1832 he was Assessor of Land Survey. From 1833 to 1835 he travelled in Switzerland, England and France. From 1836 to 1838 he was Secretary of Legation for Saxony at Berlin, and from 1838 to 1841, at Paris. At the latter date he became *Chargé-d'Affaires* at Munich till 1846, where he filled the same post at London till 1848, in which year he was Ambassador of Berlin till 1849. From 1849 to 1863 he was successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for Agriculture, and Minister of the Interior to the Saxon Government. He was attached to the Federal form of Government. In all these years Count Beust made a reputation for himself, and when the war of 1866 was over he became Foreign Minister to the Austrian Emperor, and later on Chancellor of the Empire (1867). It was largely owing to Count von Beust's influence over the Emperor of Austria that that monarch adopted a conciliatory policy towards Hungary which terminated in the coronation of Francis Joseph at Pesth on June 7th, 1867. In that year he also went with the Emperor Francis Joseph to Paris, on the opening of the Universal Exhibition in the French capital. His post of Chancellor of the Empire he gave up in 1871, and from 1872 to 1878 was Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London. Since the latter date he has represented the court of Vienna at Paris. While Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the Count von Beust adopted an intelligent and liberal policy. He showed himself conciliatory to the various nationalities, he secured equal civil and religious rights for the Jews, he did away with the Concordat and imprisonment for debt, he legalised civil marriages, and procured that offences of the press should be tried by jury. Looking well after internal reform, he yet did his best to add to

Austria's military strength. Amongst his other orders Count von Beust has the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle.

KARL OTTO, PRINCE VON BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN

WAS born on the 1st April, 1815, at Schönhausen. He pursued his studies at Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald. He became an officer in the German army and was subsequently a lieutenant in the Landwehr. In 1846 he was a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony. He speedily attracted attention to himself by the audacity of his views and statements. It is said that he once argued that great cities ought to be removed from the world, because of the support they gave to the democratic and constitutional idea. In the year 1857 he began that career as a diplomatist in which he has since continued to win so much distinction. He was first at Frankfort and subsequently went to Vienna, where he had opposed to himself the astuteness of Count Reichberg. From March, 1859 to 1862, he was ambassador at St. Petersburg. He was successful in obtaining the favour of the late Czar Alexander II., who conferred upon him the Order of St. Alexander Newsky. For a short period in 1862 he was ambassador at Paris, and was honoured by the Emperor Napoleon III. with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. In September of the same year he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs to King William I. of Prussia. Since then he has ever had a predominant influence over the affairs of his country. His first great struggle was with the Liberals in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, who rejected his Budget. Bismarck knew full well that if Germany was to be united, and if Prussia was to become great and strong, he must break down at any cost opposition to what was essential for the efficiency of King William's army. He proceeded with his usual energy. He dissolved the Chambers, and dealt sharply and severely with the newspapers and with influential persons who tried to thwart his views. The Chamber of Deputies subsequently attacked and censured him; but Bismarck was unabashed, and the King stood by him. Soon, however, his policy was justified. The famous six weeks war of 1866 not only humbled Austria and alarmed France; it was an announcement in some sort to Prussia, to Germany, and to Europe, that a great statesman had arisen capable of giving effect to Teutonic ambitions, and of realising the dream of ages. Sadowa was one of the "decisive battles of the world." Bismarck now gave proof of wisdom in his moderation. By generosity to the humbled German Kings and Princes he drew them into close alliance with Germany, so that in 1870-71, when the war with France broke out, a united Germany launched its forces into France. Hanover, indeed, was more or less discontented, for the people of that vanished state were attached to the old reigning house, which received but scant consideration from Prussia. The wounds to sentiment time has rapidly healed, although they were keenly felt in 1867, when Bismarck

organised the North German Confederation. It will probably always be a debated question as to who was responsible for the war of 1870-71. The general opinion is that the late Emperor Napoleon III., anxious to restore his prestige, seriously affected by the result of the war of 1866, and alarmed at symptoms of discontent in his army, decided on plunging his country into war on the first pretext that came to hand. Bismarck, who in June, 1867, had been appointed Chancellor of the North German Confederation, and President of the Federal Council, was ready for his astute rival, and some say laid the trap for Napoleon, into which that monarch fell. One of Prince Bismarck's most successful *coups* was his diversion of English sympathy from France at the commencement of the struggle by the publication of a draft treaty he had induced Count Benedetti, formerly French Ambassador at the Prussian Court, to draw up. This treaty arranged for the partition of Belgium and Holland between Germany and France. (Many of the incidents of the war of 1870-71 will be found recorded in No. 5 of this series, "Lives of Military Men," so that it will not be necessary to dwell upon them here.) At the close of the war Count Bismarck had the pleasure of dictating terms of peace to the vanquished enemy of Prussia, and of witnessing the crowning of the Emperor William in the Palace of Versailles, on the construction of which Louis XIV. lavished so many millions. About the same time Bismarck was made Chancellor of the German Empire and raised to the rank of Prince. Since the war Prince Bismarck has been engaged in what is known as the *Kultur-Kampf*, an attempt on his part to curtail the privileges enjoyed by the Roman Catholic Church. Among the incidents of the struggle may be mentioned the expulsion of the Jesuits and the imprisonment or exile of many bishops. Prince Bismarck withdrew in 1872 from his post of President of the Ministry of State; but as Chancellor of the Empire his voice is all-potent on all grand questions of home or foreign policy, and, indeed, he returned to his old office of President of the Prussian Ministry in 1873. In 1878, Prince Bismarck presided over the Congress of Berlin, which met to arrange the questions that arose out of the Russo-Turkish war and the treaty of San Stefano. The policy of Prince Bismarck on that occasion and since has been to support and strengthen Austria in the Balkan Peninsula, and to bind together the two great powers of Central Europe in close and enduring alliance. In this union of states Italy plays a part; and it is believed that an *entente cordiale* subsists with Russia, about whose movements in Central Asia Austro-Hungary and Germany are not much concerned.

Prince Bismarck, while sternly suppressing the outbreak of Socialistic violence, is anxious as far as possible to allay the causes of revolutionary feeling; and has recently brought forward measures in the German Parliament, with the object of providing support for workmen in their old age. Whether he will be successful in his gigantic and philanthropic efforts to overcome Socialism in Germany the future can alone reveal. The benevolence of his motive is above suspicion.

The following description of a *soirée* at the German Chancellor's residence, taken from the *Standard* of May 15th, 1884, will not be without interest to those who are curious about this great man.

"Prince Bismarck's *soirée* was very brilliant, about four hundred persons being present, including most of the Ministers and Pleni-

potentiaries, the members of the Federal Council, Count Moltke, the Presidents of the Reichstag and Landtag, and numerous Deputies, many of whom had only a few hours before voted against the Socialist Law. Amongst these were Herr Rickert, the leader of the German Liberals, and Herr Windhorst, who were cordially greeted by the Chancellor. Princess Bismarck, although somewhat better, was not strong enough to do the honours, and was represented by her daughter the Countess Rantzau and the Countess Spitzenberg.

"The *soirée* was looked forward to with expectation by the lovers of sensation, who expected some important utterances, but they were completely disappointed. Politics were only slightly touched upon, and the evening passed off in the most pleasant and harmonious manner. Prince Bismarck, who was accompanied by his son Count William, had, as usual, a word for everyone, and a pleasant reply for every remark. Owing to the great heat the large saloon—celebrated as the meeting-place of the Berlin Conference—was soon deserted, the guests betaking themselves to the garden. Here the Chancellor seated himself in an arm-chair, beside a large table, on which was a silver jug containing beer, which he insisted on all his guests drinking, pouring it out himself, and also offering them cigars, regretting that the doctor's veto prevented him from smoking.

"The conversation then turned on the beer, which was greatly praised. The Chancellor informed us that it came from the Hollenstein brewery, in Bavaria, and here he drew the attention of his guests to the lid of the beer-jug, which bore the portrait in relief of one of his ancestors, the celebrated Field-Marshal Derfflinger. Shortly afterwards he cast a glance towards the dining-room, and laughingly called the attention of those round him to Herr von Gossler, Minister of Worship, and Herr Windhorst, who were sitting close together in the most animated and friendly conversation, as if the *Kultur-Kampf* had never existed. About ten o'clock he entered the room, and cordially joined in conversation with the Ultramontane Leader. Herr Windhorst complimented him on his recognition of the *droit au travail*, as expressed the day before in the Reichstag, and the pair at once plunged into a friendly discussion of the whole problem. About eleven, Prince Bismarck retired, and the guests took their leave shortly afterwards."

Among other noticeable incidents in his life may be mentioned his quarrel with Count Arnim, whom Prince Bismarck had tried and imprisoned. The Count had been German Ambassador at Paris, and was accused of having stolen papers from the archives of the German Embassy in the French capital. An attempt was made in 1874 to take Prince Bismarck's life by a young man named Kullman. The bullet of the would-be assassin slightly wounded the Prince, who otherwise escaped unhurt. Bismarck regarded this incident as a sign of the hostility of the clerical party to himself; and having stated his conviction plainly and publicly in the German Parliament, a very lively altercation took place. The Prince is supposed to be the author of a pamphlet that appeared in 1858, called "*La Prusse et la Question Italienne*." It created some sensation at the time of its publication. Prince Bismarck's life has been written in German by Dr. Moritz Busch, and a translation of the work has recently appeared in this country.

Prince Bismarck has long been known as a hard worker, and there are few Government officials in Europe who have so little time at their disposal as his clerks. The Prince gave some curious particulars to the German Reichstag on this subject during a debate on the Budget recently. His duties, he said, are of such a miscellaneous character, being connected both with home and with foreign affairs, that he cannot limit himself to any fixed hours, but must have his clerks at hand from eight in the morning till ten at night, and even later. He constantly receives despatches and other communications throughout the day which must be at once disposed of; and even after ten o'clock his clerks have to prepare the work for the following day, so that they usually do not leave the office until midnight. And yet, the Prince added, the salaries of his clerks are far lower than those which their qualifications would enable them to earn in private life. They are obliged to know several languages, and to be well versed in the law, and are selected from among the clerks in the Foreign Office on account of their trustworthiness and accuracy.



M. PAUL BERT,

PHYSIOLOGIST and French politician, was born at Auxerre (Yonne) on the 17th October, 1833. He pursued his medical studies at Paris, and in 1863 obtained the degree of M.D., with a *thèse* entitled *La Greffe Animale*, and in 1866 that of Doctor of Natural Science, with a *thèse* on the *Vitalité des Tissus Animaux*. He became a teacher in 1867, being appointed Professor in the Faculty of Science at Bordeaux, where he devoted himself especially to the study of physiology. Soon his labours drew the attention of the learned world, and he was appointed on the 5th December, 1869, to the chair of the Faculty of Science in the University of Paris. He continued there his experiments touching the influence of modifications of barometric pressure on the phenomena of life, and on this subject presented a series of memoranda to the Academy of Science, who decreed him in 1867 the great biennial prize of 20,000 francs.

After the events of the 4th September, 1870, M. Bert was named Secretary-General of the Prefecture of the Yonne; then on January 15th, 1871, Prefect of the Department of the Nord. He resigned this appointment immediately after the dismissal of M. Gambetta from the Ministry of War and of the Interior. At the elections of February, 1871, he obtained 10,828 votes in the Department of the Yonne, though he did not offer himself as a candidate. A bye-election restored him to political life in June, 1874. He received 31,813 votes. He enrolled himself in the ranks of the Republican Union, and was not slow to take an active part in the labours of the Assembly, notably in those questions relative to public instruction, laws relative to the foundation of faculties of medicine at Lyons and at Bordeaux, to the organisation of primary

instruction, etc. He was equally active in supporting the grant to M. Pasteur of an annual pension of 12,000 francs as a national reward. At the elections of February, 1876, for the Chamber of Deputies, he was a candidate for the second circonscription of the arrondissement of Auxerre, and was elected by 8,446 votes, as against 5,118 given to M. Chevest, the Conservative candidate. In the new Assembly he followed the same political line, and after the Act of the 16th of May, 1877, was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in M. de Broglie. At the elections of the following 14th of October, he was re-elected for the same circonscription by 9,634 votes, against 4,996 given to M. Tarbé des Sablons, a former Imperial Prefect. Returning with new ardour to questions of public instruction, he has held many offices in Commissions charged to investigate and consider the subject. In March, 1876, he was named a member of the Committee of Historic Works, etc. In December, 1878, he was elected president of the Biological Society in place of M. Claude Bernard. From the month of October, 1877, to 1879, he represented the canton of Aillant in the Council-General of the Department of the Yonne. Besides the works mentioned above, M. Bert has written: "Revue des Travaux d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Publiés en France pendant l'Année" (1864-1866), "Notes d'Anatomie et Physiologie Comparées" (1867-1870), "Recherches sur le Mouvement de la Sensitive" (1867-1870), "Leçons sur la Physiologie Comparée de la Respiration" (1869), and "La Pression Barométrique, Recherches de Physiologie Expérimentales." The following quotation from the *Fortnightly Review* for June, 1884, is a fair specimen of M. Bert's English style:—

"It is, indeed, no cause of wonder that the Catholic Church, receiving without stint money, honour, authority, and special protection from a state which in other respects disarms itself before her, should obtain the formidable influence which so many patriots bewail.

"This influence is particularly exercised over the middle classes of the nation—the bourgeoisie—the majority of whom, to use the usual phrase, have become 'clerical.' The people, on the contrary—that is to say, the working men and peasants, have not allowed any increase of the authority of the Church over them; while, on the other hand, it is the people who, by means of universal suffrage, nominate the Members of Parliament, make the laws, and raise up or cast down our Governments. Hence there has arisen between the political direction of the country and the executive, between the law and those who are charged to apply it, interpret it and make it respectable, a strange antagonism, which is not one of the least dangers inflicted upon our country in late years by the Church.

"I referred at the beginning of this article to the considerable part assumed by the Church in recent political struggles. She has opposed the progress, not only of liberty of thought—that is within her rôle—but also of popular education, of which she seems to fear the consequences above everything. She has become aristocratic and royalist, identifying her cause with that of the ancient régime, and considering the Prince who has just died at Fronsdorff as the sole legitimate authority. She has again and again threatened the existence of the republic, and has taken part in the election against all candidates who represent liberal and democratic ideas. The charges of her bishops and the sermons of her curés

have too often sprung from the French revolution, with attacks upon the Government which France has freely chosen, and with insults against the representatives of the country. And, moreover, in aid of its bellicose propensities, the Church employs not only the powerful influence which it wields over the souls of its believers, but also that which the local power has given, either by the Concordat or subsequent laws, or by its weakness and concessions in practice.

"Such a state of things cannot last. If, as many enlightened minds think, there is an absolute antagonism between the tendencies of the Church—which has not abandoned, at least in France, its dreams of universal domination—and the Republic, which means to be master in its own house, and whose fundamental principle, liberty of conscience, has been formally condemned by the last two Popes, how can we admit that civil society should continue to augment the power of its would-be ruler? Measures of persecution have had their day, and besides, experience has shown that in religious matters they always were against those who resort to them. The intermeddling of the State in the domain of ecclesiastical discipline has never succeeded. In France, the Civil Constitution of 1790; in Prussia, the May Laws; and in Geneva, the Edicts of 1879, have all failed miserably. In presence of a state of things which has been created, or, at least, rendered insupportable, by the deviation from the compact of the Concordat, two courses may be followed: either to renounce the Concordat or to go back to its original terms; that is, either the separation of the Church from the State, or the strict execution of the Concordat. We propose in another article to give the reasons why we at present reject the first and support the second; or, to speak more exactly, we desire to say why we believe it necessary to enforce the Concordat with energy, with a view to prepare for the separation."

PRINCE NAPOLEON JOSEPH CHARLES PAUL BONAPARTE

WAS born in 1822. His father was Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and his mother the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. He was consequently a cousin of the late Emperor Napoleon III. His father being a Corsican, his mother a German, and he himself born at Trieste, in Austria, it is not easy to understand what claim Prince Napoleon has to be considered a Frenchman. His early years were spent in Trieste, Vienna, Florence and Rome, though he was an occasional visitor to other parts of Europe. Always an intriguer, when twenty-three years of age he obtained permission from the Government of Louis Philippe to visit Paris. This he did under the name of Count de Montfort. What would the chivalrous and heroic Simon de Montfort have thought if he could have seen his name thus used? The soi-disant Count de Montfort soon committed himself by holding communication with the Parisian Revolutionaries, and was forced to leave the capital of France. The revolution of 1848 gave the Prince a

chance, and he was returned to the Constituent Assembly as Member for Corsica. At first he was an extreme Republican; but, gradually coming to a surer sense of his own interests, he modified his views, and was rewarded by being sent to Madrid as the representative of the French Republic. In this post, however, he was erratic. He absented himself from Madrid without permission, and was recalled. After the *Coup d'Etat*, when his worthy cousin was seated on the French throne as the Emperor Napoleon III., he became a French Prince, a Member of the Council of State and a Senator. He was also made a General of Division, though his military qualifications were scarcely such as to entitle him to this rank. However this may be, when the Crimean war broke out he was sent to the Crimea, and appeared at the battle of the Alma in charge of a division of infantry. It soon was evident that the din and danger of the battle-field was not congenial to him, and he earned from the French the nick-name of *Plon-plon*, withdrawing from the seat of war with the somewhat transparent excuse of ill-health. It is said, however, that the Prince's own intrigues were at the bottom of his sudden appearance in France, as he was suspected of being concerned in a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war. He was President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition in 1855, and for a short time he was at the head of the French Colonial Department. In 1859 he found a congenial sphere of military duty as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of Reserve posted in the south of Italy. There was small risk there of hard blows. In 1861 he attacked the Royal family of Orleans with so little reserve, that the Duke d'Aumale not only retorted vigorously, but sent the Prince a challenge. Prince Napoleon with characteristic courage refused it. He was too wise to endanger his precious person, but such conduct on his part was singularly displeasing to the fiery sentiment of the officers and soldiers of his cousin's army. At the Universal Exhibition at South Kensington, in 1862, he was President of the French Commissioners, and was also in 1865 President of the Commissioners for the Exhibition that was subsequently held in Paris in 1867. However, this office of honour he was obliged to give up, for he offended Napoleon III. by a speech he made at the unveiling of a statue of Napoleon I. in Corsica. It may be mentioned here that the Prince has been a great traveller, his yacht, the *Jerome Napoleon*, having taken him to various parts of the world. He was in America during the Civil war, and had the honour of meeting the late President Lincoln; visited the Danubian Principalities, and was in Egypt when M. de Lesseps was busy over the Suez Canal.

When Lord Dufferin was in Iceland, he met Prince Napoleon at the celebrated boiling springs called the Geysers. Having heard of the anticipated arrival of the Prince, and his suite, he says: "My first care was to order coffee for the tired Frenchmen; and then, feeling that long residence having given us a kind of proprietorship at the Geysers, we were bound to do the honours of the place to the approaching travellers, I summoned the cook, and gave orders that he should make a holocaust of all the game we had, and get under way a plum-pudding whose dimensions should do himself and England credit."

At length the party arrived, "as merry a group of Frenchmen as it might ever be one's fortune to fall in with. My old friend Count Trampe

presented me to the Prince, and encouraged by the gracious reception which his Imperial Highness accorded me, I ventured to inform him that 'there was a poor banquet ready,' of which I trusted he, and as many of his officers as the table could hold, would condescend to partake. A few minutes afterwards I received him as a guest within my tent.

"Although I never had the pleasure of seeing Prince Napoleon before, I should have known him among a thousand, from his remarkable likeness to his uncle, the first Emperor. The same delicate, sharply-cut features, thin, refined mouth, and firm, determined jaw. The Prince's frame, however, is built altogether on a larger scale, and his eyes, instead of being of a cold-piercing blue, are soft and brown, with quite a different expression. The dinner went off very well, as every dinner must do where such agreeable companions are the *convives*."

The Prince it will be seen can make an agreeable personal impression.

When the terrible Franco-German struggle of 1870-71 broke out, Prince Napoleon was anxious to obtain a command; but he failed to do so, being sent instead on a confidential mission to Italy. He lived, after the fall of the second empire, in Brussels and in London. The principal interest that now attaches to him is that he is in a sense the living representative-in-chief of the Napoleonic line. It may be mentioned here that in 1859 he married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, much against the will of the late King of Italy. Cavour had to use all his powers of persuasion before *Il Re Galantuomo* could stomach the worn-out lover of Rachel and Cora Pearl for a son-in-law. He did so, however, and as issue of this state marriage there were three children. 1, Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862; 2, Prince Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864; and 3, the Princess Marie Létitie Eugénie Catherine Adelaide, born December 20, 1866. The death of the Prince Imperial in the Zulu war drew public and particularly French attention to this family, but the Bonapartists speedily showed a partiality for the son rather than the father. From 1875 onwards he has been busy in intriguing principally in his own interest, professing to accept the Republic, and to be devoted to democratic principles; but in January, 1883, he protested against the anti-clerical legislation of M. Ferry (*q.v.*) and, a champion of the Church, he called for a plébiscite. By the will of the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon's eldest son was declared heir to the political inheritance of the Bonapartes, and there can be small doubt that the father is jealous of the son. The following extraordinary letter indicative of this fact appeared in the *Paris Figaro* of May 8, 1884, addressed to some Bonapartist partisans who wished to find out if the father and son really did get on well together.

"Paris, May 7, 1884. Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for the step you have taken, and which was prompted by noble and patriotic sentiments. Knowing that it is from the heart that spring the inspirations by which the people are moved, you have understood that nothing could discredit the name of Napoleon and alienate the affection of the nation more than the unnatural, dishonourable, and sad spectacle of open or underhand competition between a son and his father. You consider it advisable to apply to my son in order to obtain a declaration of absolute loyalty, which would permit no one to abuse his name or to use it as an argument

against my policy. I cannot say that I share your opinion. To interrogate my son would be to suppose him capable of that filial felony which my enemies wrongfully credit him with. Moreover, my son Victor has already yielded freely to the desire to explain his sentiments. I am the head of the family of Napoleons, the sole guardian and interpreter of the Napoleonic tradition, which I have received from the brothers of the Emperor and my cousin Napoleon III. So long as I live it does not behove my sons either to approve or to blame my policy. They have but to submit, as they have always done, with obedience and respect, and never forget that the name of Napoleon does not represent exclusively any form of government. Empire or Republic is an accessory question to be settled in accord with the will of the people alone. Moreover, the Republic cannot be distasteful to the descendants of the First Consul and of the only President of the Republic who has ever been chosen by popular suffrage. You must therefore repeat on all occasions that the name of Napoleon signifies above all things the development of the French Revolution, respect of the sovereignty of the nation, love of the people, without any distinction between the peasant and the artisan, and the will to accomplish urgent social reforms, and to rescue Democracy from the hands of incapable and corrupt men. It is for that great cause that the Napoleons have fought and suffered; it is for that cause I combat with conviction and hope."

Prince Napoleon's astuteness is more admired than other features of his character.

The following quotation from the *Standard*, of 21 May, 1884, is the latest information open to us with reference to the relations between Prince Napoleon and his son.

"It was announced a few days ago that a family council was about to be held at the Chateau of Moncalieri, with a view to put an end to the difference of feeling existing between Prince Jerome and his son Victor. It was also stated that though the Princess Clotilde sincerely regrets the discord between father and son, which she regards as prejudicial to the Bonapartist cause, yet she is very far from sharing the Radical doctrines professed by her husband, and has constantly sought to inculcate sound Catholic principles in the mind of her son Victor. With Prince Jerome's well-known views and arbitrary character no good results are anticipated from the family council, even if it ever meets. In the meantime an open breach seems to have occurred between the father and son, as the *Pays*, the *Figaro*, the *Petit Caporal*, and all the Bonapartist papers announce that Prince Victor is about to leave his father's house, and to take up his abode in an apartment he has hired for himself in the Rue Monceau."

M. BENEDETTO CAIROLI,

EX-PRIME MINISTER of Italy and the friend of M. Depretis, the present prime minister, was born in 1826, at Gropello, in Italy, near Pavia. Like Count Nigra, the present Italian Ambassador in London, he

took part in the war against Austria in 1848. He was at the time an undergraduate at the University of Pavia, the town famous for the defeat of Francis I. by the forces of Charles V. Obnoxious to the dominant power of France from 1851 to 1859 he took refuge as an exile in friendly Piedmont; but his love of his ideal, a united Italy, suffered no diminution. He was heart and soul with Garibaldi. In 1859 he was to be found in the ranks of the Cacciatori delle Alpe. In 1860 he was one of Garibaldi's Thousand in the conquest of Sicily and Naples. Of these events we give a brief account. On the 11th of May, 1860, the Liberator landed with a small force at Marsala. After a desperate battle, in the midst of a bombardment by sea and land, Palermo was taken on the 27th of the same month. On the 20th July the battle of Melazzo was fought, and the Neapolitan troops totally defeated. On the 29th, Garibaldi entered the town of Messina amid great enthusiasm. On the 20th of August he landed at Calabria and commenced his memorable march to Naples. On the 8th of the following month King Francis II. fled, and Garibaldi entered Naples as Dictator. On the arrival of King Victor Emmanuel, he felt that his mission was so far completed, and he thereupon withdrew into private life, awaiting on the island of Capraia the moment when his country might again need his sword, his genius, and the magic influence of his name.

In 1866, when Italy fought with Prussia that she might obtain Venetia, Cairoli was to be found fighting in the Trentino, and later on he played a valiant part at Monterotondo and Mentana (1867). Signor Cairoli, in March, 1878, when King Humbert I. of Italy succeeded his father, King Victor Emmanuel, was president of the Council and head of the ministry that took office. In five months all the ministers except Cairoli resigned office, and the Prime Minister was compelled to undertake the task of forming a new ministry. In the same year, on November 17th, King Humbert was driving with Signor Cairoli into Naples, when a miscreant named Passanante made a desperate attempt to kill the king by stabbing him with a dagger. Signor Cairoli gallantly interposed his person between the king and the assassin. The Prime Minister was badly hurt, while the king got off with but trivial injury to his person. (For King Humbert, see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.") Signor Cairoli became at once the object of the enthusiastic gratitude of the Italian people, and their Parliament, or Chambers, shared in the national sentiment. The ruling powers of Europe united with the Italian nation in their applause of the Prime Minister. Sentiment, however, of this kind, natural and proper as it was, failed to keep Signor Cairoli in power. His ministry fell on December 11th, 1878, when, on a vote of confidence in its internal policy, he only obtained 183 votes as against 257. From this date till May, 1884, Signor Depretis and Signor Cairoli came alternately into power. Signor Depretis (*q.v.*) is now President of the Council and Prime Minister. The cause of Signor Cairoli's fall was the general unpopularity he incurred in respect of the Tunisian operations of the French. Signor Cairoli is the personal friend of Signor Depretis. The latter's influence succeeded after 1876 in inducing his more enthusiastic friend to subordinate his theoretical republicanism to the actual facts of Italy's political position. Signor Cairoli is now, of course, a loyal subject of King Humbert.

M. PAUL ARMAND CHALLEMEL-LACOUR

WAS born in 1827 at Avranches, in the Department of the Manche. He was educated at the Saint-Louis Lyceum, and the Normal School, where he graduated with much distinction in philosophy in 1849. He threw himself with energy into the educational work of his country, being appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Lyceums at Pau and Limoges. At the *Coup d'Etat* he was one of those who had the honour of being arrested and banished by the usurping hand of Napoleon III. He resided in Belgium and in Switzerland, and in the latter country received the post of Professor of French Literature in the "Polytechnicon" at Zurich. In 1859 he took advantage of the amnesty to return to Paris. He there devoted himself to journalism, and with Gambetta and other friends, founded the *Revue Politique*. This paper got into trouble for publishing the subscription list for a monument to Baudin. The Parisian Revolution of 1870 made him Prefect of Lyons, no sinecure post at that stormy time. He was not altogether successful in preserving order, but he was a good deal hampered by the proceedings of the Committee of Public Safety. He resigned the post after holding it for about five months. In 1872 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Bouches-du-Rhône, and in 1876 he was chosen a Senator for the same department. From June, 1880, to February, 1882, M. Challeml-Lacour was French Ambassador in London. In February, 1883, he became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of M. Ferry (*q.v.*), and M. Ferry's selection has been thought not altogether a wise one, as M. Challeml-Lacour's manner in dealing with the envoys of Foreign Powers is characterised as rather the reverse of conciliatory. However eminent he may be as an orator and a philosopher, he is scarcely expert as a diplomatist. In some things he has certainly been unfortunate. In 1876 M. Challeml-Lacour was concerned in two lawsuits. He was sued by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine of the Commune of Caluire for damage done to their property, owing to an occupation by troops of their establishment during the war of 1870-71. Eventually M. Challeml-Lacour and his friends were fined the sum of 97,243 francs. He himself brought an action against *La Nouvelle France* for accusing him of cheating at a club when at play. *La Nouvelle France* was condemned to pay a fine of 2,000 francs and 10,000 francs costs. His appointment to the Court of St. James led to a scene in the English House of Commons. Mr. Frank O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarvan, put a question on the notice paper of the House of Commons that ran as follows:—"Mr. O'Donnell to ask 'Is M. Challeml-Lacour spoken of as future French Ambassador in England, the citizen Challeml-Lacour who, as one of the Prefects of the Provisional Government of September 4, 1870, ordered the massacre of Colonel Carayon Latour's battalion, in the telegram 'Fusillez-moi ces gens-là' contained in the Report of the Commission of the National Assembly on the subject, and who has since been condemned in a court of justice in France to pay some £3,000 compensation for his share in the plunder of a convent during the same period?'" Sir Charles Dilke, in reply to this question, said that there was never such a massacre as that referred to, that M. Challeml-Lacour denied ever having used such a phrase as that attri-

buted to him, and that he was never called on to pay damages as suggested. Mr. O'Donnell was not to be put down, and as he persisted in his remarks, Mr. Gladstone moved "That he be not heard." This motion of Mr. Gladstone led to an eight hours' debate and frequent motions of adjournment. In the end, Mr. O'Donnell modified his questions, and what was most objectionable was ruled by the Speaker to be irregular and irrelevant. The result of the whole thing was that when M. Challemel-Lacour arrived in this country his antecedents had been very thoroughly inquired into. It is perhaps just to say of him that in spite of his status as a *littérateur* and a scholar, a certain pedantry, perhaps derived from the lecture-room, detracts from his popularity and reputation.

CHÉRIF PACHA,

EGYPTIAN Statesman, was born at Constantinople about 1819. He comes of an old and noble Mussulman family. He studied for the most part in his youth at Paris, as a pupil of the Egyptian Mission maintained in France by the Government of the Viceroy, and followed with distinction the curriculum of the Military School of Saint Cyr. He returned to Egypt, where he definitely settled in 1844. At first he was a member of the household of Halim Pacha. From the accession of Saïd Pacha, this prince, who had been the school companion of Chérif, at Paris, induced him to enter the army, where Chérif filled every rank, up to that of Pacha. Chérif gave up the military career in 1857, in order to enter the Administration, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Ismaïl Pacha became Khedive, he made Chérif Minister of the Interior, then Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction. He was recalled to that of the Interior in 1868, with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The preceding year he had been named President of the Grand Council of Justice. The confidence of the Viceroy Ismaïl was so great, that on three occasions he made him Regent of Egypt, when he was absent abroad, in 1865, 1867, 1868. Chérif Pacha married a daughter of Soliman Pacha (Colonel Séves). Chérif Pacha was for some time Prime Minister of Egypt under Tewfik Pacha, but resigned early in 1884, as he disapproved of the abandonment of the Soudan. He possesses most of the great European Orders, and is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He is also an Honorary Member of the Egyptian Institute. The following extracts from "Khedives and Pachas" may prove interesting to our readers:—

"Of most Egyptian Ministers it is said that they have their price; of Chérif it is said that he has no price, and it has a double sense; for if no price will buy him, next to no price will buy his influence. The men who loll round his billiard-table will sell their influence with discretion, but hardly less openly than the faithful servant who at the door solicits a dollar for an imaginary lottery. Let me not be supposed to be speaking sarcastically; of all this Chérif was personally innocent as his own cue: but there is an atmosphere, not of corruption exactly, but of secret back-

stairs influence, which pervades the otherwise pleasant palace in the Ismailian quarter.

"Comparatively a poor man, Chérif cannot undertake those large hospitalities which render his rival's house so popular; and, moreover, though living with only one wife, and she half a Frenchwoman, the harem'system is in full vigour. A cup of coffee and a cigarette, or, if you are very favoured, a good cigar, is the most that will be offered the occasional guest, but with it there is an air of jovial frankness which makes you feel you are not unwelcome. If you must talk politics, well, the blue spectacles are put on, apparently to hide the closed eyes, while the veteran assures you that the only safety for Egypt lies in granting her the maximum of progress with the minimum of change. With a profusion of 'Mon Dieus,' and a chuckling laugh, he will tell you that Egypt has endured since the time of the Pyramids, and, he thinks, will last as many years longer, that changes happen in all countries, that they don't do much good, that Egypt must change naturally, but not too quickly. Shifting in his chair as he reiterates this final argument *pas trop vite*, he will invite you to billiards; if you accept, you are *un homme assez intelligent*, and if you are any hand at a cue you may even rise to be considered *bien intelligent*; while if you beat him, you will be advertised as possessed of *beaucoup de talent*. If you refuse, he will politely resign himself to the inevitable with a sigh, and listen with appreciative *naturellement* and *sans doute* to all you may say; but you will be stigmatized hereafter as a man of *peu d'intelligence*; or, if you carry it too far, *mauvais ton*.

"Such is Egypt's late Premier, and such is a fair sample of one of the classes of men with whom we have to deal: good, honest, and weak, without ideas, not without principles, but with principles in the keeping of a dubious *entourage*. And it is perhaps the class of men through whom we shall most successfully manage Egypt."

SIGNOR AUGUSTIN DEPRETIS,

PRESIDENT of the Council and Minister of the Home Department to King Humbert of Italy, was born in 1811 at Stradella, in Piedmont. He was educated in the University of Turin, like Count Nigra (*q.v.*), and, again like the distinguished Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, he was proficient in knowledge of jurisprudence. He was active, as so many other good Italians were, in the efforts to promote the unity and independence of Italy, and used his pen in her service, contributing to the columns of the Piedmontese journals. After the troubles of 1848 he was Civil Governor of Brescia, and in 1850 became a member of the Piedmontese Parliament. He was appointed in 1861, by Cavour, Prodictator of Sicily, and in August of that year he proclaimed the new Italian Constitution. He held various posts in the ministries of Ratazzi

and Ricasoli. When Ratazzi died he was the leader of the Opposition, and succeeded to power in 1876 on the fall of the Minghetti Ministry. He was himself in this Ministry at the head of Finance, as well as President of the Council. In 1877 he was for a short time replaced by Signor Cairoli as Prime Minister. Till May, 1881, power changed hands repeatedly between Cairoli and Depretis. At the latter date Depretis came finally into power

M. JULES FRANÇOIS CAMILLE FERRY,

PRIME MINISTER of the French Republic, who is now (in the year 1885) engaged in so arduous a Parliamentary contest, was born in 1832, at St. Dié, in the Department of the Vosges. Like many other distinguished Frenchmen—*e.g.*, President Grévy, and the late Léon Gambetta—he sought for future advancement by embracing a legal career. He was called to the French Bar in 1854. He attracted attention to himself at an early period by his opposition to the Empire, and he was one of the “thirteen” who, in 1864, drew upon themselves Imperial wrath, and were accordingly tried and condemned. A *brochure* of his which bore the title of “*La Lutte Electorale*,” obtained for him an engagement on the staff of the *Temps*. He wrote much and was exceptionally bitter in his treatment of Baron Haussmann’s method of handling the public money. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif for the sixth circonscription of the Seine. He was from this time forward a prominent member of the Left under the Empire. He was one of those who was opposed to the war with Germany, on this question standing side by side with M. Thiers. The revolution of the 4th September, 1870, made him a member of the Government of National Defence. In October of the same year he was mainly instrumental by his gallantry and decision of character in suppressing a premature attempt of the Communists at insurrection. On January 18th, 1871, he presided over an Assembly of Mayors which took in hand the question of rationing the besieged population of Paris, and of entering houses in search of concealed food. Four days afterwards he suppressed another Communistic effort at insurrection, and then, again, in four days, Paris capitulated. In 1871 he was returned to the National Assembly for his native department of the Vosges. He was for a short time Prefect of the Seine, but resigned ten days after the appointment, in face of the hostile criticism it aroused. From 1872 to 1873, he was French Minister at Athens. In 1876 and 1877 he was returned at the general election for his native *arrondissement*. In May, 1878, he was one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee; and in 1879 he was made Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, by President Grévy (for whose life see No. 7 in this series, “*Lives of Monarchs and Rulers*.”) As Minister of Education he brought in a Bill levelled expressly at the Jesuits, and at their influence in schools. Although the Chamber of Deputies passed the Bill by large majorities, it was rejected by the Senate both in 1879 and in 1880. The Cabinet, however, by reviving disused

laws, expelled the Jesuits by decree. Difference of opinion, however, arose and the Ministry fell. From September, 1880, to May, 1881, M. Ferry was Prime Minister, but his Cabinet came to grief on the question of the Expedition to Tunis. M. Ferry again became Prime Minister in February, 1883. Since he has been in office the foreign policy of France has been characterised by feverish activity and aggression in Colonial matters. M. Ferry probably hopes to mitigate the hopelessness of France in view of the colossal might of Germany. France cannot dream of getting back Metz and Strasburg for many a long year to come, nor of vanquishing her recent foe in the field. Yet England may supply the food for vanity denied by Germany. As in the days of Dupleix, in the last century, France may again become a colonial and commercial rival. She has been so once, and she may be so again. So we have seen M. Ferry rising in the estimation of his countrymen by operations in Indo-China and in Madagascar, and by his diplomatic energy against Egypt. His policy may be censured, but it has been successful so far as China is concerned. The principal terms of the important Convention of Tien-Tsin, and the circumstances of its signature, are as follows:

"It was on the 11th of May, 1884, at five o'clock in the evening, that the Viceroy of Petcheli, provided with full powers from the Court of Peking and Commandant Fournier, who three days previous had received full powers from the Government of the Republic, signed at Tien-Tsin a convention comprising four articles which put an end to the differences pending between France and China. By the first article France undertakes to respect, and, in case of need, to protect the southern frontier of China, which separates that country from Tonquin. On her side China, reassured concerning integrity and the security of her southern frontier, undertakes immediately to withdraw to within the Chinese frontier the Chinese troops garrisoned in Tonquin. She, moreover, engages herself to respect in the present and future the Treaties concluded, or to be concluded, between France and the Court of Anam.

"Article 3 stipulates that in recognition of the conciliatory attitude of China, and as a mark of appreciation of his Excellency Li's patriotic wisdom in the negotiation of this Convention, France consents to refrain from demanding an indemnity of China. In return for this China engages to admit along the whole extent of her frontier bordering on Tonquin the liberty of commercial exchanges between Anam and France on the one hand and China on the other. With that object in view, a treaty of commerce and tariffs shall be concluded in the most conciliatory spirit on the part of the Chinese negotiators, and under as advantageous conditions as possible for French commerce. Lastly, immediately after the signature of the convention, the two governments will appoint their Plenipotentiaries, who will meet within three months to negotiate the definite treaty on the bases thus established. The French negotiator dined recently at the residence of the Viceroy. Li Hung Chang dined at the French Consulate, which was subsequently decked with French and Chinese flags, and illuminated the whole evening. Admiral Lespés was on the way to Tien-Tsin with one of the vessels of his division. On his arrival Commandant Fournier left for France, bringing with him the original text of the Convention."

The preamble of the Convention runs thus:—"The Government of the

French Republic and his Majesty the Emperor of China, wishing by means of a preliminary Convention, the stipulations of which will constitute the base of a definitive Treaty, to put an end to the crisis which, at the present moment, has such a prejudicial effect on public order and commercial operations generally, wishing also to restore without delay, and to insure for ever that good neighbourly intercourse and friendship which should exist between the two nations,—have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries—first, his Majesty the Emperor of China; his Excellency Li Hung Chang, grand presumptive guardian of his Majesty; the Emperor's son, First Secretary of State, Viceroy of Peleheli, Hereditary Noble of the First Class of the Third Rank; secondly, the Government of the French Republic, M. Ernest François Fournier, Captain in the Navy, Commander of the Volta, Officer of the Legion of Honour, who, after exchanging their credentials, which were found in due form, agreed to the following articles."

The *Standard* eulogised in emphatic terms the decision shown by the Government of M. Ferry. That journal said, on the 15th May, 1884:—"It cannot be forgotten that attempts were made, by friends and foes alike, to dissuade France from carrying out her projects in Tonquin. Anam resisted, China threatened, Europe warned. The French Government listened neither to menaces nor admonitions: but, having acquired a distinct conception of what they proposed to do, did it. We now see the result. The predictions of evil have all been falsified by the event. The resistance of Anam has collapsed miserably; the Government of Pekin has forgotten its own bluster, and is now devoting its energies to conciliating the power it lately defied; and, so far at least, no complications have arisen between France and any other Power. We have indicated some of the difficulties, perhaps one of the dangers, that still have to be coped with. But, if France continues to display the same directness of purpose, and the same firmness of will, combined with the semblance at least of moderation, difficulties will be dispelled, and dangers will disappear."

M. Ferry holds a proud and honourable position in the estimation of his countrymen. It should not be forgotten that it is only some thirty years ago that he came to Paris from the Vosges to make his fortune as a lawyer, and his name is now a household one throughout Europe.

M. CHARLES LOUIS DE SAULCES DE FREYCINET,

FRENCH Senator and Statesman, was born in 1828 at Foix. He was educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School. In the examination for the Corps des Mines he took a high place. Till 1855 he held several important mining appointments. From 1855 to 1860 he was Engineer-in-Chief to the Chemin-de-Fer du Midi, and during that period he initiated important reforms in the working of that French railway company, which rapidly commended themselves to the attention of other

companies. His talents now attracted the notice of the Imperial Government, and he was employed in making observations in his own and foreign countries. He was appointed in 1864 an Ordinary Engineer of the First Class. Till the year 1870 he was a member of the Council of the Tarn-et-Garonne. When the empire of Napoleon III. came to grief, immediately after the catastrophe of Sedan, M. Freycinet became Prefect of the same Department. During the war he was the efficient coadjutor of M. Gambetta in the Ministry of War. From 1876 to 1882 he was Senator for the Department of the Seine. His other dates of official service are as follow :—From December, 1877, to December, 1879, Minister for Foreign Affairs, under MM. Jules Simon and Dufaure successively ; from December, 1879, to September, 1880, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs ; from January, 1882, to July in the same year, he again held the same offices in the French Ministry. The occasion of the last resignation of M. Freycinet was his failure to induce the Chambers to acquiesce in a vigorous policy in Egypt. The reluctance in this matter of the French Deputies forced England to act alone.

As an author, M. de Freycinet's name is associated with the following works :—"Traité de Mécanique Rationnelle," "De l'Analyse infinitésimale," "Des Pentes économiques en Chemin-de-Fer," "Emploi des Eaux d'Egout en Agriculture," "Principes de l'Assainissement Industriel," "La Guerre en Province pendant la Siège de Paris." In May, 1878, M. de Freycinet was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences.



M. NICHOLAS CARLOVITCH DE GIERS,

RUSSIAN Statesman and Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander III., was born in 1820. His youthful studies were pursued in the Imperial Lyceum, at Czarskoe Selo, where he became proficient in science. He sought preferment in the Civil Service of Russia, becoming attached in 1838 to the Asiatic Department in the office of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. His next post was in the Consulate in Moldavia, when he was twenty-one years old. When Russia came to the aid of Austria in 1848, when the latter power was sorely pressed in her struggle with Kossuth and the Hungarians, we find M. de Giers attached as a diplomatist to the Staff of General Lurders, when operating with an army in Transylvania. M. de Giers displayed both industry and capacity, and he received his reward. He was raised to the rank of a Court Councillor, and obtained the Fourth Class of the Order of St. Stanislas. In 1850, Kossuth was an exile, Musurus Pacha had just won fresh diplomatic laurels at Vienna, and the subject of this notice became First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. In 1853 he became Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in Moldavia and Wallachia, which provinces have in recent

years been united into the Kingdom of Roumania, now ruled over by His Majesty King Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (for whose life see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers"). He was naturally *au fait* with all the movements in the Danubian Provinces prior to the outbreak of the Crimean war. When the storm burst, the presence of M. de Giers was no longer required by the Czar Nicholas on the shores of the Black Sea, and he returned to St. Petersburg and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1856 on returning from an important mission in Bessarabia and New Russia, he was raised to the rank of a Councillor of State, and his talents were utilised in the post of Consul-General in Egypt. He was subsequently Consul-General at Bucharest, and remained there for five years. At the end of this period of service he received from Alexander II. the First Class of the Order of St. Anne. From 1863 to 1869 he represented Russia in Teheran, at the Court of Nasser-Ed-Deen, Shah of Persia. M. de Giers was successful here also, and materially contributed to the establishment of cordial relations between Persia and his own country. On his return from Teheran, having become a Privy Councillor and having obtained the Second Class of the Order of St. Vladimir, he was sent in 1869 as Russian Minister to Berne, and remained in the capital of Switzerland till 1872, when he became the representative of Russia at the Court of Stockholm. While serving his country in Sweden he obtained the Orders of the White Eagle and St. Alexander Newsky. In 1875 the post of Adjunct to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department was conferred upon him. Three times prior to Prince Gortschakoff's death, in 1876, in 1877 and in 1878, M. de Giers presided at the Foreign Office. When Prince Gortschakoff finally retired, in April 1882, from the Russian Foreign Office, M. de Giers became Minister for Foreign Affairs, a post he has since continued to hold with credit to himself and profit to his Imperial Master. M. de Giers' term of office has been characterised by a steady advance of Russia in Central Asia. She has obtained great advantages over the Tekké Turkomans, and she has absorbed Merv, the Turkoman city and oasis far forward on the road to Herat; but our statesmen seem helpless to stem the tide of advance towards our Indian Empire by Russia, which has now indeed reached Sarakho. Madame de Giers was a Princess Kantakuzene, and a niece of Prince Gortschakoff.



GENERAL NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH IGNATIEFF,

WHOSE name was so conspicuously before the public eye in the movements of diplomatists that preceded the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, was born in 1832. His father, Count Paul Ignatieff, was one of those who took a prominent part in facilitating the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne. The family was consequently looked upon with favour by the Czar. The future diplomatist having pursued his youthful studies in the Corps des Pages, became an officer in the Imperial Guard. The Crimean war found him at the age of twenty-two on the staff of Count Berg, first at Revel and afterwards at Finland.

Ignatieff quickly, however, turned himself to the more congenial career of diplomacy, and soon after the Crimean war he was military attaché in the Russian Embassy to the Court of St. James. It is noteworthy that the turning point in his career was a report he wrote on England's military position in India. To those who put faith in the pacific protestations of Russia as regards Central Asia, it is matter for reflection, that the Emperor Alexander II. was so delighted with the mode of treating this subject by the budding diplomatist that Ignatieff, in 1858, was made an aide-de-camp to the Emperor and a colonel. He was a man marked out for important posts. First, he went to Khiva and Bokhara on a mission, then he was despatched to Pekin with the full powers of a minister plenipotentiary. Ah Sin was no match for the astute Muscovite. He obtained from the Government of "the Heathen Chinese" the cession of the Province of Ussurri. Ignatieff's diplomatic skill did not go unrewarded: when he came back to St. Petersburg he was placed at the head of the Asiatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1864 to 1878 he was the representative of the Russian Court at Constantinople. His representation of Russia at the Ottoman Porte was at first simply a Legation, but was, in 1867, raised to the higher technical diplomatic rank of an Embassy. He had also by this time become Lieutenant-General, and general Aide-de-camp to the Emperor. General Ignatieff's conduct of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople has been generally regarded as eminently skilful and able. He not only wormed himself into the confidence of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, but contrived to keep alive the hopes of the discontented populations of the Balkan Peninsula, who were, doubtless, shrewd enough to perceive that the astute Russian was looking well after what he esteemed to be their interests. In the diplomatic movements, before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, he visited the various principal Courts of Europe, including that of St. James. From 1878 to 1882 he was the Russian Minister of the Interior. He is a Senator, a President of the Academy, and a Member of the Council of the Empire. As he is only fifty-two years old, his career as a statesman may be regarded as only well begun. Prince Gortschakoff being dead, General Ignatieff is one of the few prominent statesmen eligible for the task of directing the affairs of that colossal Empire now administered by M. de Giers.

ISMAIL PACHA,

EX-KHEDIVE of Egypt and father of the present Khedive, Tewfik Pacha, was born in 1830, at Cairo. He is a son of Ibrahim Pacha, who was a son of the justly famous Mehemet Ali. He ascended the Khedivial Throne, January 18th, 1883, in succession to his brother, Said Pacha. Like very many Egyptians and Turks, he came West for his education and to acquire the veneer which perplexes so many intelligent men when they have to deal with, the quasi-Gallicised, or quasi-Anglicised Oriental. Ismail was trained in Western knowledge at Paris. When he went back in 1849, to his native land, he incurred the hostility of Abbas Pacha, then ruling in the Nile Valley. That Viceroy tried to damage the clever son of

Ibrahim, but failed in the attempt. In 1855, we find him again in Europe, bearing gifts to the Pope and seeing once again the old Parisian haunts of his youth. The great fact of his life, however, was his negotiation with the eminent French engineer, M. de Lesseps, anent the construction of the Suez Canal. He became Khedive in 1863. In 1869, he visited many of the capitals of Europe, and invited many of the Sovereigns to be present at the fêtes held to celebrate the completion of the great engineering work which has shed so much lustre on the name of Lesseps. The festival was a magnificent one, and is said to have cost Egypt £4,000,000 at least. Hospitality was lavishly bestowed on any and every European adventurer who chose to accept it. An intelligent eye-witness gives the following suggestive anecdote of the time:—"I met coming from one of the Khedive's entertainments a very portly Frenchman, who with a chuckle and a grin, patted an extensive stomach, remarking, 'I have just eaten the patrimony of four fellahs.' " Ismail's professed policy was to develop and Europeanise his country. To enable him to do this, he obtained in June, 1873, a firman from the Sultan, giving autonomy to Egypt, and granting the Khedivate to the family of Ismail. However, the Ex-Khedive was much too extravagant, and as a consequence, involved himself in serious financial difficulties. He held shares in the Suez Canal, and to relieve himself of his embarrassments, he secretly determined to dispose of them. Knowledge of the fact was conveyed to the British Government by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, at that time Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Lord Beaconsfield suddenly purchased the shares for £4,000,000, and thus, not only England gained in prestige, but became the possessor of a valuable property. This event took place in 1875. But even so much ready money did but stave off for a moment the evil day. Towards the end of 1875, Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., and Colonel Stokes, R.E., were sent out to Egypt to inquire into and report on Egyptian finance. This mission was followed in 1876 by that of Messrs. Goschen and Joubert, who represented the English and French bondholders respectively. The result of it all was, that the Khedive gave up his family estates, and that Mr. Rivers Wilson became Minister of Finance to the Egyptian Government. The Khedive's debts were to be paid by the Egyptian Treasury, and he was to have a Civil List. From about this time dates the Dual Control, which in the persons of Mr. Wilson and M. de Blignières, looked after the financial interests of France and England. Ismail grew restive under the Control, and his intrigues of one sort and another were so unbearable that in June, 1879, the Western Powers obtained a firman from the Sultan deposing Ismail and raising Tewfik, his son, to the throne in his stead. It is not surprising that Ismail speaks bitterly of his son, whom he described in an interview with M. de Blowitz, the *Times* correspondent at Paris, as a man having "*ni tête, ni cœur, ni courage*,"—i.e., neither head, heart, nor courage. (For the life of Tewfik see No. 7 in this series, "*Lives of Monarchs and Rulers*.") Ismail has since resided in Naples and Paris, and at times in London. He is a man of undoubted ability, and of great conversational powers. He is undoubtedly a strong ruler, and there are those who are of opinion that unless England assumes a protectorate over Egypt, she will be forced as an alternative policy to restore Ismail. He is undoubtedly a strong man, though when Khedive, he was not inaptly characterised as a throned Ishmaelite.

CONSTANTINE MUSURUS PACHA,

THE much respected Ambassador of Turkey to this country, was born in 1807 at Constantinople. His father, Paul Musurus, was descended from an old and illustrious Cretan family. He studied in his youth at Constantinople, becoming proficient in classical literature and in the modern languages. In science also his Excellency is very well versed. His apprenticeship in diplomatic affairs began when he was twenty-five years old; for in 1832 he accepted the post of secretary to Stephen Vogorides, Prince of Samos. About this time the people of Samos were in rebellion against the Sultan, and, as has so often happened before and since, insurrectionary movements in the Ottoman Empire aroused the anxiety of the interested powers, and France, England and Russia despatched commissioners to Samos. The commissioners did not succeed in their undertaking, viz., the pacification of the island. Consequently Musurus offered his services. He succeeded in what he undertook. He gave the islanders such a constitution and such reforms as they needed; and under his rule for a space of four years the island was quiet and prosperous. This was the beginning of his fortunes and of his successful career. In 1840 M. Musurus was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of King Otho of Greece. Here he remained till 1848, though an attempt was made to assassinate him. He had distinguished himself again, however, for he was promoted in 1848 to be the representative of Turkey at Vienna. This was a time when the relations between Austria and Turkey left much to be desired. The defeated friends of Kossuth had taken refuge within the friendly borders of the Turkish Empire. However, M. Musurus managed his difficult task admirably. Since 1851 he has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Empire to the Court of St. James. His status as ambassador dates from the 30th January, 1856. He was made a Muchir and a Pacha on the occasion of the Sultan's visit to London in 1867. That visit must always have a melancholy significance for his Excellency. His wife, the Princess Anne, a daughter of Prince Stephen Vogorides, fell a victim to heart disease on the night of the ball given in honour of the Sultan at the Foreign Office. She was married to Musurus Pacha in 1839. His Excellency possesses many Orders; among others, that of the Osmanieh of the First Class and that of the Medjidie of the First Class.



COUNT CONSTANTINO NIGRA,

STATESMAN and Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was born in 1827, at Castellemonete. He was educated at the University of Turin, where he showed considerable proficiency in the study of Jurisprudence. The year 1848 was a stirring time, and Count Nigra played his part as a volunteer in the struggle with Austria and was badly wounded in the battle of Rivoli. This accident turned the bent of his

mind from war to diplomacy, to the pursuit of which he now gave his attention. When Cavour went to the Congress of Paris as the representative of Sardinia, young Nigra (then only twenty-nine years of age) accompanied him as his secretary. When Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III. were negotiating for the war of 1859 against Austria, Nigra was busy in the service of his sovereign. At the Congress of Zurich he was Secretary to the representatives of Italy. From 1861 to 1876 he was Italian Ambassador at Paris. In the latter year he was transferred to St. Petersburg, where he remained till 1882, when he was appointed Italian Ambassador at the Court of St. James. He has written a good deal. His title of Count was conferred upon him in 1882 by the present king of Italy (for whose life see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers").

NUBAR PACHA,

EGYPTIAN Statesman, was born at Smyrna, in January, 1825. He comes of an Armenian family. In his youth he came to Europe. He was educated at first in Switzerland, and afterwards in France, at a school in the neighbourhood of Toulouse. He returned to Egypt in 1842. He was secretary to Boghos Bey, Minister of Commerce and of Foreign Affairs. Two years later he was appointed to the post of Secretary Interpreter at the Court of Ibrahim Pacha, whom he followed in his voyages to Europe and to Constantinople. He performed the same duties under Abbas Pacha, who attached him more closely to his person, and conferred upon him and upon his brother, Ara Kole, the title and rank of Bey. Nubar Bey was sent to London in 1850, to oppose certain pretensions of Turkey as regards Egypt. He succeeded in getting the rights of the Viceroy recognised. Sent as Egyptian minister to Vienna, he held that post for ten months, till July, 1854. The new Viceroy, Said Pacha, at first dismissed Nubar Bey, but he recalled him to his service in 1856, and attached him to his person. He confided to him the delicate task of organising the system of transit across Egypt to India. At the head of a service as important as new, Nubar had to treat with the English or French companies, whose passengers were to traverse Egypt; and to furnish them with the means of transport from Alexandria to Suez. It was a question of completing as quickly as possible the railway from Suez to Cairo, in spite of the obstacles which the nature of the soil presented, the want of water, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies. He was successful; nevertheless, he underwent a year of disgrace. However, his services were sought again. He was intimately attached to the person of Said Pacha, till the latter's death in 1863.

As soon as Ismail Pacha had mounted the throne, Nubar Bey was sent to notify the succession to the Suzerain Court, and to treat at Constantinople of some questions long since pending, notably the regulation of the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. The success with which he acquitted himself of this mission acquired for him promotion from the

rank of Bey in the Egyptian Civil Service to that of Pacha. The Sultan also, at the time of his visit to Egypt, conferred upon Nubar this title—not often bestowed upon Christian functionaries. Nubar afterwards went to Paris to settle the difficulties that had arisen between the Viceroy and the Canal Company. The question was finally settled by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon III., July 1864. After his return to Egypt Nubar Pacha was sometime Minister of Public Works. In this post (created expressly for him) he began by giving a great impulse to all works of public utility, destined to transform the country; but, before the end of 1866, the Viceroy called him to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that he might send him on an extraordinary mission to the Court of the Sultan. During this mission Nubar Pacha obtained the firman which conferred on his master the title of Khedive, extended his powers, and consolidated the autonomy of the Egyptian Government, 8th June, 1867. Nubar Pacha later on entered into negotiations with the Courts of Europe, in the name of Egypt and with the assent of the Porte, a series of negotiations tending to the reform of Consular jurisdictions, after the capitulations established between the Orient and Europe. He represented Egypt in 1867 at the Financial Conference of Paris.

In the midst of the fluctuations of the personal policy of the Khedive, and of the influences more or less preponderating of the European Cabinets, the name and action of Nubar Pacha have frequently made themselves felt, especially at the time of the creation of the ministry of which he was the chief, and to which he summoned as representatives of England and France, M. de Blignières and Sir Rivers Wilson (1878). In the month of February, 1879, troubles arose in Cairo, which were presumably instigated by Ismail Pacha. Ismail was in consequence deposed, and Nubar quitted Egypt, May, 1879, but he was allowed to return in the month of August in the same year. In 1884, on the resignation of Chérif Pacha, Nubar became again Prime Minister of Egypt. We subjoin some interesting remarks on Nubar Pacha from an amusing work recently published, “Khedives and Pachas,” by “One who Knows” :—

“It is about forty years ago since, as a young *protégé* of Boghos Bey, then the powerful Minister of Mehemet Ali, there arrived in Cairo a young Armenian, named Nubar, who, having been educated in Paris, was immediately attached to the household of the great Viceroy. It may be interesting to know that one of his first duties was to read aloud to his master Thiers’ ‘History of the French Revolution, Consulate, and Empire.’ A desire to emulate the great Napoleon was one of the passions of Mehemet Ali; and the young Armenian may have unintentionally contributed not a little to the fostering of his desire, to which much of the progress and misery of the disasters of Egypt are to be traced.

“True, however, to my purpose of dealing only with that part of the career of the originals of my sketches which has fallen within my personal recollection, I skip all Nubar’s early years of service, to find him, in 1865, the active chief of the railway administration, and the life and soul of Ismail’s administration during the cholera of that day. Rapidly Nubar attained the position to which his talents were sure eventually to bring him. He became the principal adviser of Ismail, and must share with him a fair proportion of praise and blame,

But it is certain that to him is due the execution of nearly every good project that emanated either from the fertile brain of Ismail or from his own. The increase of the negotiations by which Egypt was freed from the enormous privileges granted to Mons. de Lesseps by Said Pacha was due to Nubar; that the result was obtained at extravagant cost was a matter about which he seems to have cared little. He was the guiding spirit of all those tortuous negotiations by which, at the most imminent risk of war, and again, at an enormous expense, Ismail succeeded in obtaining the title of Khedive, the change in the order of succession, and practical independence of the Porte, except as regarded the largely increased tribute."



M. JOHN RISTICH,

THE Servian Statesman, who played so prominent a part in the events that led to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, was born in 1831. His birthplace, Kragujivatz, is in Servia. Like so many natives of the Balkan Peninsula, his education was carried on abroad, in Germany first, and afterwards in France. His official career began in the Ministry of the Interior, during the reign of Prince Karageorgevitch, and he soon rose to be the head of a Department. He was secretary to an Embassy sent to Constantinople in 1858 by Obrenovitch III. He did his work well and eventually became the Servian Envoy at Constantinople. It was due to his diplomatic skill that in 1867 the Turkish garrisons were withdrawn from Servia. He now became Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated, M. Ristich was the envoy from the Provisional Government at Belgrade to bring home Prince Milan from Paris. (For King Milan, see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.") From 1868 to 1872, M. Ristich was one of the three members of the Council of Regency, who ruled Servia during the minority of Prince Milan. When that Prince took into his own hands the reins of power, M. Ristich became his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently President of the Servian Council of State. He soon, however, retired into private life; but resumed office when unmistakable signs of coming disturbance showed themselves on the Adriatic coast, and the brave mountaineers and peasants of the Herzegovina rose in insurrection against Mohammedan power. It will be remembered how the armed discontent displayed itself in Bosnia also, how Servia twice threw herself into the struggle, how Montenegro came to the fray, and also Roumania and Russia. During all that stormy period when England was ringing with partisan denunciations of Turkish atrocities, and when the blood of Moslem and of Christian was being shed like water, M. Ristich was a prominent figure in the political world of Europe. The arms of Servia, despite the aid of Russian volunteers and of Tchernaeff, were worsted on the battlefield. The Congress of Berlin, notwithstanding all the exertions of M. Ristich, gave to Milan only the empty honours of a kingship. (For Tchernaeff, see No. 5 in this series, "Lives of Military Men.")

EMILIO CASTELAR Y RISSOLL,

SPANISH Statesman and Orator, was born in 1832. He is said to be one of the most eloquent of the living public men of Europe. When still a young man he acquired notoriety as holding extreme opinions of a democratic and socialistic order. His university career was not without distinction, and at one period he held the chair of History and Philosophy in the University of Berlin. When in 1866 Spain was (as has too frequently happened) disturbed by a revolutionary movement, Castelar threw in his lot with the Republicans. Serrano (for whose life see No. 7 in this series, "Lives of Military Men") was too much for the disturbers of the public peace, and Señor Castelar narrowly escaped with his life, taking refuge in Geneva. The Revolution of 1868 found him active and at the post of danger. When the Spanish people came to vote, however, the Republicans were disappointed, and Señor Castelar found himself and his friends in a hopeless minority in the Constituent Cortes. He opposed with all the eloquence of his nature and of the stately Spanish language, the projects for a return to monarchical government; but was, however, on the abdication of King Amadeo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in 1873 he was chosen President of the Cortes and subsequently President of the Executive Power. At this time the Carlist war was raging in the Biscayan Provinces of Spain. Castelar, in order to meet the national danger, prorogued the Cortes and constituted himself a sort of Dictator. The Cortes declined, however, to pass a vote of confidence in him when it reassembled, and Castelar withdrew for the time from the service of an ungrateful country. Marshal Serrano became again supreme, and restored Alfonso XII. (for whose life see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.") Castelar now withdrew from Spain, and did not return for some time, but obtained, in 1876, a seat in the Cortes as Deputy for Madrid. He has written much on historical, literary, and political subjects. The following is a fairly complete list of his works:—"Ernesto, Novela Original de Costumbres," "Lucano, su Vida, su Genio, su Poema," "Legendas Populares," "Ideas Democraticas," "La Civilizacion en los cinco primeros siglos del Cristianismo," "Lecciones Pronunciadas en el Atenes de Madrid," "Cronica de la Guerra de Africa," "La Redencion del Esclavo," "Colleccion de los Principales Articulos Politicos oy Literarios," "Cartas á un Obispo sobre la Libertad de la Iglesia," "Discurso Pronunciado en la Noche del 13 de Noviembre de 1868, con Motivo de Instalarlse el Comité Republicano de Madrid," "Discursos Parlamentarios, en la Asamblea Constituyente," "Roma Vieja y Nueva Italia," "Semblanzas Comtemporaneas de los Personajes mas Celebres del Mundo en las Lettras, las Ciencias, y las Artes," "Vida de Lord Byron," "Historia de un Corazon." Señor Castelar writes and speaks a language unhappily largely unknown of the people of England. It is, therefore, small matter of surprise if his great merit as an orator and literary man is not so widely appreciated as it should be.

SIGNOR PRAXEDES MATEO SAGASTA,

SPANISH Ex-Prime Minister and Statesman, was born in 1827, at Torrecilla de Cameros. Like M. de Freycinet, the ex-prime minister of the French Republic, he sought advancement in life by proficiency as an engineer. His professional studies were conducted at Madrid, in the School of Engineers. From 1854 to 1856 he represented the town of Zamora, in the Constituent Cortes. Having mixed himself up with the revolutionary movement in the latter year he was compelled to seek shelter on French territory; but returning, on an amnesty being proclaimed, he returned to his native country and the practice of his profession. He again conspired in 1866, and was again compelled to fly. His dates of official service are as follow: 1870-74 Minister of State; in 1874—successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council; 1881-83, Prime Minister. His ministry was succeeded on October 11th, 1883, by one from the Dynastic Left, under the Premiership of Señor José Posada Herrera. Originally a republican and the friend of that irrepressible revolutionary Señor Zorilla, he has gradually grown more and more conservative in his views, until at last, in 1875, he loyally accepted the constitutional monarchy, as embodied in the person of King Alfonso XII. Of the three leading statesmen of Spain, Señor Canovas del Castillo is Conservative, Señor Sagasta is the Moderate Liberal, and Señor Posada Herrera, the Radical, who accepts the dynasty. It may be mentioned that Señor Sagasta was at one time Editor of *La Iberia*.

JULES BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE,

FRENCH statesman, scholar, and philosopher, was born in Paris on the 19th of August, 1805. At an early age he formed a connection with the Press, and was a regular contributor to the *Globe*. In July, 1830, he signed the memorable protest of the journalists. After the Revolution he became a member of the "Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera" (Help yourself, and Heaven will help you) Society, and continued to write in the opposition journals. About the end of 1833 he withdrew from political life, and devoted himself to literary and scholastic work. In 1834 he was appointed teacher of French literature in the Polytechnic School. In 1832 he had undertaken to write a complete translation of the works of Aristotle as a companion to M. Cousin's translation of Plato. The publication of this great work led to his appointment, in 1838, to the chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France, and gained him admission in the following year to the Academy of Moral and Political Science as successor to M. Broussais. In 1840 he was for four months associated with M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction. As a sequel to his investigation of Aristotle's philosophy, he returned to the study of Sanscrit, to which he had given considerable attention when quite a youth, for the purpose of tracing the sources of the Greek philosophy.

After the revolution of February, 1848, M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, as one of the secretaries of the Provisional Government, associated himself

with the moderate party, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the department of Seine-et-Oise. He was looked upon as one of the chiefs of the Third Party of Republicans; he so frequently voted with the Right, that he was called the advocate of the two chambers. As he could not approve of the repressive measures directed against the Socialists, he refused to place confidence in General Cavaignac; and he was selected to represent in the Tribune the complaints of the Executive Committee against the vanquisher of the insurgents of June. The result of the animated debate which ensued was a declaration, in November, that General Cavaignac had deserved well of the country. After the election of the 10th December, which raised Louis Napoleon to the office of President of the Republic, M. Saint-Hilaire, supporting the administration of M. Odilon Barrot, voted for the interdiction of the clubs, supported the system of cautioning the journals, and approved of the expedition to Rome. After his re-election to the Legislative Assembly, he approached by degrees the party of the Left. In the debates relative to the law of instruction he was the leading speaker, and vigorously defended the University and the rights of the State.

After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, he, as professor, refused to take the required oath, and resigned the chair in the College of France and the direction of that establishment. He returned to his scholarly labours, continuing his translation of Aristotle, and his researches into the philosophy of India, and took an active part in the discussions of the Academy. He was a member of the committee entrusted with the duty of examining the scheme of M. de Lesseps for constructing the Suez Canal. In carrying out this object he visited Egypt in 1853, and published in the *Débats* an interesting account of the explorations in which he had taken part. In 1869 he was returned as representative of the first circonscription of the department of Seine-et-Oise.

After the revolution of September, 1870, and during the siege of Paris, he remained in Paris, which he did not quit until the armistice, when he took his place among the members of the Left in the National Assembly. An old personal friend and adherent of M. Thiers, he was one of the five who presented the project of a decree nominating the veteran statesman chief of the executive power. He was one of the members entrusted to assist the Government in the negotiation of peace with Prussia. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Senate. In 1877 he was decorated with the Legion of Honour. In M. Ferry's ministry of 1880 he held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, but retired with the other members of the Cabinet in November, 1881.

KOLOMAN VON TISZA.

THIS Hungarian-Austrian premier was born at Geszt, December 16th, 1830. Educated for the civil service in a superior manner, his career was blocked at the outset by the Revolution of 1848. In 1859, he rose into notice as an opponent of the government severity against the nonconformists. As, in 1860, his party gained some independence, he was rewarded with a seat as their representative; he succeeded Count Teleki as leader of the Moderate Radicals. In 1875, carrying over this

branch to the united Liberals under Deak, he became Home Secretary and subsequently Prime Minister of the Hungarian Cabinet. He opposed Russia and Pan Slavism, being less vacillating than Count Andrassy, between Russia and Germany in their views of the Eastern Question. He resigned with his co-ministers when Austrian finances succumbed in the pinch of meeting the expenses of the Bosnian occupation, but came back to his present position.

THE MARQUIS TSENG,

WHO has recently been the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Peking to the Courts of Paris, St. Petersburg and St. James, was born about the year 1837. His father was the Marquis Tseng Kwo-fan. The present Marquis was born in the province of Hunan. His first appearance in Europe was in the year 1878, when he was appointed the representative of China in Paris and London in succession to Kwo-Ta-jen, a relative of the Marquis. Russia was also included in his embassy at the time of the dispute with reference to Kuldja. In the negotiations with France on the Tonquin question the Marquis Tseng was unwavering, uncompromising, and unyielding; and as the ministry of M. Ferry (*q.v.*) did not display a conciliatory temper, it was supposed that a formal breach of peaceful relations between France and China was only a question of time. The successes of France at Song-Tay and Bacninh appear to have convinced the Chinese Government that resistance was hopeless, and as the Marquis Tseng had compromised himself in the course of the negotiations, the Empress, or the Tsung Li Yamen, recalled the Marquis Tseng, and Li Tong Pa has been appointed interim Ambassador in his stead. The termination of this episode in Modern History is regarded as largely due to the influence of Li Hung Chang. The Marquis Tseng and his family, when in England, spent much of their time at Folkestone. The Marquis Tseng was regarded as an astute diplomatist; but his resolute opposition to French aggression in the Indo-Chinese peninsula seems to have got him into trouble in his native land. By his recall a great personality has disappeared from the diplomatic world of Europe.

M. WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON,

STATESMAN, Diplomatist and Ambassador from the French Republic in London, was born December 11th, 1826, at Paris. Though French in respect of birth, his ancestry is English, for his father was an Englishman, who, having engaged largely in the business of cotton manufacturing in France, found it suited his interest or his inclination to become a naturalized French citizen. To his son, however, he resolved to give the advantages of an English training. From 1841 to 1845 M. William Henry Waddington pursued his youthful studies at Rugby, from which well-known scholastic institution he took a School Exhibition to Trinity College, Cambridge. He also obtained a Scholarship at Trinity, where he gradu-

ated taking the second place in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1849. He also achieved the academical honour of being bracketed for the Chancellor's Medal. In the University boat-race of 1849, when Oxford was vanquished on the river by its rival university, M. Waddington rowed as No. 6 in the Cambridge boat, and at Rugby, too, his figure obtained an honourable prominence in the football field. When M. Waddington came of age he deliberately made choice for himself of French citizenship. He sought parliamentary honours for the first time as a candidate for the fourth circonscription of the Aisne; but he was unfortunate. In 1871, however, he was elected to a seat in the National Assembly for the Department of the Aisne. In the beginning of his political career his sympathies lay rather with those who aimed at the establishment of Constitutional Monarchy in France; but he subsequently threw in his lot with M. Thiers, probably recognising that the Republic was the only feasible form of Government. M. Waddington's services were utilized on many commissions; but his first appearance in a French Cabinet was on May 19th, 1873, when he was made Minister of Public Instruction, a post held for only five days, retiring from office with the late M. Thiers. In the beginning of the year 1876 he was returned to the Senate for the Department of the Aisne. From March 10th, 1876 to May 17th, 1877, he was Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of M. Jules Simon. From December, 1877, to February, 1879, he was the French Minister for Foreign Affairs during the ministry of M. Dufaure, and in the more or less chaotic period that followed the resignation of Marshal MacMahon. Like many moderate men, M. Waddington collapsed between two stools. He was too staid for the go-ahead-at-all-cost folk in France, and a little too fast for the wise and wary senators. During this period of office he had the honour to represent his adopted country at the Congress of Berlin, and had the privilege of sitting at the same table with the great Lord Beaconsfield when the weighty matters connected with the Balkan Peninsular were discussed in 1878. At this Congress M. Waddington conducted the affairs of France with credit. Having refused the London Embassy in 1880, he succeeded, in July, 1883, M. Tissot, who had succeeded M. Challamel-Lacour, at the Court of St. James's.

It may not perhaps be generally known that M. Waddington is an antiquary and archæologist of some repute. In 1850 and 1862 he was in Asia Minor prosecuting his favourite studies. He is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In 1881 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of his College—Trinity, Cambridge. Although a Frenchman, M. Waddington is neither an atheist nor a Catholic; he is a Protestant. In literature he is known as the author of "*Voyage en Asie Mineure au point de vue Numismatique*," and he has continued Lebas' "*Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure*," and "*L'Edit de Diocletian*." Of European Orders, M. Waddington possesses the Grand Riband of the Order of Leopold.

M. Waddington has just now (1885) a delicate task to perform. The English people are more than jealous of French Colonial aggression, and are not disposed to be trifled with, while the French would regard askance any yielding on the part of their envoy to England, bewildered as she has been by the vagaries of the Gladstone Cabinet.

It is interesting to note that the wife of the late Chevalier Bunsen belonged to the family of M. Waddington.

The following extract from a speech of M. Waddington when presiding at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund, may be interesting even to those who think, and perhaps justly, that M. Waddington is used by French statesmen as a blind to mislead an English public opinion too sympathetic with France.

M. Waddington proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund." He said :—"My Lords, ladies and gentlemen,—You are all aware that it is only in consequence of a melancholy accident that I have been called upon to take the chair this evening. The late Duke of Albany was to have presided at this gathering, and when my friend Lord Derby, as a member of the Committee, invited me to take his place, I felt greatly deficient, and I only accepted because I felt that it was not only a compliment to me, but that it was especially a compliment to the representative of that nation whose citizens had shown the deepest sympathy in the fate of that unfortunate young Prince, and had tended his remains in their passage through France with all due sympathy and all due honour. That is why you see me occupying this chair. So much has been said this evening about English literature, and literature in general in all its aspects, that it is rather difficult to say in the compass of a very short address anything which might be interesting or new. I will confine myself therefore to the more immediate object of this society, which is to relieve persons connected with literature who may be temporarily or otherwise in need of help. When I look at the state of literature and the state of men engaged in literary pursuits as they were when this society was founded and as they are now, I am struck with the marvellous difference in the status of literary people, the difference of the methods employed in writing, the difference in modes of thought, and altogether the yet more widened field in which they have to work. One of the great things which will mark perhaps above all others the nineteenth century is the wonderful increase, the wonderful diffusion, of education all over the world. I am hardly prepared to say whether this country is the first, but it certainly holds a very high rank. In America, in Switzerland, and in Germany the progress has been enormous, and in my own country, although it has begun perhaps later, the progress we are making every day is marvellous. This progress has brought upon literature many new duties and responsibilities. The Bishop of Bath and Wells told us of the necessity of keeping up a pure and high style of literature. I would add to his remarks this observation, viz., that the writers of England have shown what up to the beginning of this century was thought to be impossible—that is, that a work of fiction of thrilling interest can be written in such a manner that a girl may read it, and in that way I think they have done a great service to the cause of literature. So long as English novelists keep to that standard of purity which was begun by Sir Walter Scott they will render a great service to mankind and be among the great educators of the youthful mind of the nineteenth century. In the dominion of history, the nineteenth century has been one of deep and varied research. One great feature of the last half century has been the constantly-increasing love of truth. Then, again, in another field which has increased its dominion in a marvellous manner within the memory

of all here present is the dominion of the press. You have seen the development of what I may call a new career devoted to ascertaining and developing truth in all its forms. There is no class of men for whom I have a greater respect than those who have to and do report to their countrymen and the world at large what takes place in our own times, and who do this sometimes at the expense of their lives, and not unfrequently at the expense of their health and their comfort. There is no doubt that literature has at the present time an immense opportunity. The work done by the literary staff of the country is a good and noble work, and I can only say that I have great pleasure in asking you to drink 'Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund,' and in doing so I would remind you that *bis dat qui cito dat.*"

DR. LUDWIG WINDHORST,

WHO is the leader in Parliament of the devout Catholics of Prussia, was born in 1812, and is therefore seventy-two years of age. He pursued his youthful studies at the "Carolinum," in Osnabrück, and afterwards attended the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg. He was successively Advocate, Syndic, and Presiding Member of the Consistory of Osnabrück. Subsequently a judicial dignitary at Kalbe, he held from 1863 to 1865 the post of Minister of Justice under the late Hanoverian Government. From 1849 to 1866 he was a member of the Hanoverian Estates of the Realm. The events of 1866 naturally upset his career as far as Hanover was concerned. In the year 1867 he entered the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and since that date he has been the sturdy champion of the Catholic Church in Germany. He gets on very well in private life, despite parliamentary squabbles, with Prince Bismarck. (See page 4.) He understands like an honest man, probably, the undoubted patriotism of the Prince.

MANUEL RUIZ ZORILLA,

AN active Spanish revolutionist, the Mazzini of Iberian politics, was born in Castile, in 1834. He was a Madrid barrister and deputy in the Cortes, when the share he took in the June revolt (1866) earned him a condemnation, avoided by a flight over the French frontier. In the provisional government of Admiral Topete (1868), he was Minister of Public Works, exciting immense animosity when he ordered church property to be taken under guard of the State. He was Law Minister to Marshal Serrano (1869), and, as President of the Parliament, advocated the Duke of Aosta's candidature to the throne. When that king abdicated, he went into Portugal with him (1873). He had been his prime minister. He went back to Spain, but having allied himself openly with the republicans, his position grew intolerable under King Alfonso, and exiling himself, he proceeds with his pamphletizing and conspiring from abroad.

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